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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—(*13.*)—

EAST INDIA.

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

VOL. LXXIV.

1908.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1908.

SIXTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

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EAST INDIA: ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES, 1908-1909.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

BY THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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FORM OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

In the "Financial Statement" of the Government of India, which is annually presented to Parliament (*see* H. of C. 170 of 1908), the Accounts and Estimates are prepared so as to shew the transactions in India in rupees; the rupee figures are then converted into pounds at the rate of £1 to 15 rupees; the sterling transactions in England are next stated; and the last two sets of figures are added together, so as to shew in pounds the combined transactions in India and in England. The small addition or deduction that has to be made on account of the facts that the remittances from India to defray the net expenditure in England are not effected at exactly 16 pence to the rupee, and that the Government is under obligations to carry out certain transactions with railway companies at specified rates, is shewn in a single line, under the head of Exchange.

Since the presentation to Parliament of the last Explanatory Memorandum (Cd. 3479 of 1907) the following changes have been made in the form of the accounts:—

(1.) The transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies are now excluded from the Government accounts. The amount of the Gross Revenue and Expenditure shown therein is reduced by about two and a half millions sterling in consequence of this change; but the surplus or deficit of the year is, of course, unaffected.

(2.) The figures hitherto shewn under "Civil Departments—Marine" included not only the civil charges for Ports and Pilotage (with the corresponding receipts), but also the cost of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian contribution towards the cost of H.M. Ships in Indian Waters. The latter charges are now shewn under the new Military head "Marine," while the former though still shewn, as before, in the group "Civil Departments," are described by the new designation, "Ports and Pilotage."

(3.) The distribution of the charges for interest on debt has been altered, with the effect of increasing by about £600,000 a year the interest shewn under the head "Debt Services," and of diminishing to the same extent the payments charged to the heads, "Railway Revenue Account" and "Irrigation." Particulars of the change will be found below under the appropriate heads.

Effect has been given to the first and second of these changes in the figures contained in this Memorandum for 1906–7, 1907–8 and 1908–9. The third change has been carried out in the Accounts for 1906-7, the Revised Estimate for 1907–8 and the Budget for 1908–9, but not in the Budget for 1907-8, which was framed before the new system was introduced, and also before the Accounts for 1906–7 were rendered.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the three years to which this Memorandum refers are as follows:—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907–1908.	Budget, 1908–1909.
	£	£	£
Revenue	73,144,554	70,989,200	73,438,900
Expenditure	71,555,179	70,753,800	72,867,400
Surplus	1,589,375	235,400	571,500

In these figures all receipts are included in the total of revenue and all outlay in the total of expenditure, with the one exception that the working expenses of railways and the surplus profits paid to certain railway companies are treated not as expenditure but as a deduction from revenue.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways, without any deduction on account of interest charges, and the total receipts derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India (*i.e.* Irrigation Works, Post Office, and Telegraphs) and from the sale of Opium: while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial under-

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takings, and the cost of cultivation of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes, and the expenditure on such purposes, to appear much greater than they really are ; and it has accordingly been the practice for some years to present to Parliament an annual statement of Net Income and Expenditure (*see* H. of C. 174 of 1908), in which the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings and opium is shewn instead of the gross revenue, and similar adjustments are made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) refunds and assignments from the gross yield of land revenue, taxation, &c., and (2) the receipts of certain spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. In the following table the Net Revenue and Expenditure for 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9, are calculated in the same manner as in the annual Parliamentary return last mentioned.

Net Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1906–1907.		Budget, 1907–1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907–1908.		Budget, 1908–1909.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue, &c. :								
1. Land Revenue	19,066,832		19,488,300		17,781,200		19,224,700	
2. Forest	1,763,627		1,886,700		1,737,000		1,840,300	
3. Tributes from Native States.	400,756		403,600		360,300		422,600	
		21,231,215		21,778,600		19,878,500		21,487,600
II. Opium		3,743,773		3,042,700		3,556,100		3,351,700
III. Taxation :								
1. Salt	4,095,173		3,023,300		3,066,500		3,129,900	
2. Stamps	3,985,706		4,121,600		4,188,700		4,315,400	
3. Excise	5,835,462		6,154,600		6,131,600		6,326,400	
4. Provincial Rates... ...	514,785		525,500		523,000		531,700	
5. Customs	4,232,499		4,499,100		4,857,000		4,894,000	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,416,327		1,425,100		1,474,700		1,513,800	
7. Registration	378,891		390,200		410,600		428,800	
		20,458,843		20,139,400		20,652,100		21,140,000
IV. Commercial Undertakings :								
1. Post Office	148,213		105,900		116,400		96,500	
2. Telegraph	*—173,199*		*—88,200*		*—86,400*		*—56,700*	
3. Railway Revenue Account	2,307,673		2,141,400		1,928,100		2,406,500	
4. Irrigation	796,156		400,200		614,600		722,500	
		3,078,843		2,559,300		2,572,700		3,168,800
V. Mint		252,600		94,500		272,500		124,400
VI. Exchange		190,022		133,300		60,000		—
Total Net Revenue ...		48,955,296		47,747,800		46,991,900		49,272,500

Net Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1906–1907.		Budget, 1907–1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907–1908.		Budget, 1908–1909.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest payments chargeable to Railways and Irrigation).		943,691		113,400		818,500		720,200
II. Military Services :								
1. Army	18,440,276		18,287,100		17,746,400		18,091,300	
2. Military and Special Defence Works ...	1,214,874		1,356,000		1,195,700		1,251,900	
3. Marine	515,210		453,200		431,800		394,500	
		20,170,360		20,096,300		19,373,900		19,737,700
III. Collection of Revenue ...		5,556,014		5,916,800		5,808,500		6,035,300
IV. Civil Services :								
1. Civil Departments ...	11,545,529		11,955,900		11,941,800		12,896,700	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,756,653		4,089,000		4,233,800		4,095,700	
3. Civil Works	4,071,689		4,319,800		4,425,000		4,209,300	
		19,373,871		20,364,700		20,600,600		21,201,700
V. Famine Relief and Insurance		1,009,743		999,800		1,182,000		1,531,200
VI. Provincial adjustments :								
1. Charge against Revenue of the Year arising from increase of Provincial Balances		312,242		—		—		—
2. Diminution of charge against Revenue of the Year owing to Expenditure being met from Provincial Balances ...		—		*—517,900*		*-1,027,000*		*—525,100*
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue.		47,365,921		46,973,100		46,756,500		48,701,000
Surplus		1,589,375		774,700		235,400		571,500

Accounts, 1906–7.

It will be seen from the table that the surplus shown in the final accounts for 1906–7 is £1,589,375; this is greater by £263,275 than the surplus shown in the Revised Estimate published in March 1907.

Revised Estimate, 1907–8.

The Revised Estimate for 1907–8 shows, as compared with the Budget for that year, a decrease of £755,900 in net revenue, of £216,600 in net expenditure, and of £539,300 in the surplus.

The net decrease of £755,900 in the net Revenue is due to the following decreases and increases under the several heads:—*Decreases*: Land Revenue £1,707,100 (owing to the suspensions of revenue necessitated by the partial failure of the autumn monsoon of 1907), Railways £213,300 (a decrease which is chiefly due to larger expenditure on repairs and renewals, and which would have been considerably greater but for the change mentioned on page 3 in the method of calculating the interest charge to be debited to railways), Forest £149,700, other heads £142,100. *Increases*: Opium, £513,400, Customs £357,900, Irrigation £214,400 (mainly owing to the change in the method of calculating the charge for interest), Mint £178,000, other heads £192,600.

The decrease of £216,600 in the net Expenditure is also the result of considerable decreases and increases under various heads. The decreases occurred under Military Services £722,400 (mainly owing to the postponement of various special measures), Provincial Adjustments £509,100 (the balances of the Provincial Governments having been drawn upon to a greater extent than was anticipated), Political £119,700, Collection of Revenue £108,300, other heads £81,700. The increases occurred under Debt Services £705,100 (chiefly owing to the change already mentioned in the distribution of interest charges), Famine Relief and Insurance £182,200, Law Courts and Jails £111,400, Civil Works £105,200, and other heads £220,700.

Budget, 1908–9.

In view of the loss of revenue and increase of expenditure resulting from the unfavourable agricultural conditions in 1907–8 it is not practicable to remit taxation, or to undertake any expensive schemes of administrative improvements, during 1908–9. Provision is made, however, for grants to the Provincial Governments of £200,000 and £80,000, respectively, for sanitation and for the furtherance of the Police re-organization already in progress. It is intended that these grants shall be permanent.

The Budget Estimate of net revenue and expenditure is as follows:—

	£
Net Revenue	49,272,500
Net Expenditure	48,701,000
Surplus	571,500

As compared with the Revised Estimate for the previous year these figures shew an increase of £2,280,600 in net revenue, of £1,944,500 in net expenditure, and of £336,100 in the surplus.

The increase of £2,280,600 in the net revenue is explained in detail as follows:—

Increases are anticipated in—	£	£
Land Revenue (chiefly in the United Provinces, Bombay and Burma)	1,443,500	
Railways	478,400	
Excise	194,800	
Stamps	126,700	
Irrigation	107,900	
Forest	103,300	
Salt, Tributes, Assessed Taxes, Customs, Telegraph, Registration and Provincial Rates	258,400	
Total increases in revenue		2,713,000

	£	£
Brought forward		2,713,000
Decreases are anticipated in—		
Opium (owing to a reduction in the number of chests to be sold, and in the estimated yield per chest)	204,400	
Mint (the estimated rupee coinage, on which a seigniorage of 2 per cent. is credited to Mint, is expected to be considerably less than in 1907–8)	148,100	
Exchange and Post Office	79,900	
Total decreases in revenue		432,400
Net increase of Revenue		2,280,600

The details of the increase of £1,944,500 in the net Expenditure are as follows:—

	£	£
Increases are anticipated in—		
Provincial Adjustments (provincial balances being drawn upon to a smaller extent) ...	501,900	
Military Services (partly owing to postponement of various special measures from 1907–8)	363,800	
Famine Relief and Insurance (chiefly in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Bombay)	349,200	
Police (owing to progress of schemes for the re-organisation of the police force) ...	311,100	
Medical	276,300	
Collection of Revenue	226,800	
Education	168,100	
Other heads	276,100	
Total increases in Expenditure ...		2,473,300
Decreases are anticipated in—		
Civil Works	215,700	
Miscellaneous	133,400	
Debt Services	98,300	
Other heads	81,400	
Total decreases in Expenditure ...		528,800
Net increase of Expenditure		1,944,500

Debt.

In 1906–7 a loan of 4½ crores of rupees (£3,000,000) was issued in India at an average price of 97·3 per cent. In England £2,000,000 3 per cent. Stock was offered for tender at a minimum price of £94 10*s.* per cent. The average price obtained was £94 16*s.* 5*d.* Of the proceeds of this loan £749,900 was used for the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and the remainder for advances to railway companies.

In 1907–8 a loan of 3 crores of rupees (£2,000,000) was issued in India, and loans of £3,500,000 and £5,000,000 in England. The loan of £3,500,000 was issued early in May, 1907, in the form of India 3½ per cent. Stock, subscribed at a fixed price of £98 10*s.* per cent. Of the proceeds, £701,700 was used for the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company and of the Madras Railway Company, whose undertaking was purchased on the 31st December, 1907, and the remainder for capital expenditure on State railways and advances to railway companies. The loan of £5,000,000, also in the form of 3½ per cent. Stock, was issued in January, 1908, in order to provide in advance for a portion of the capital requirements of 1908–9. The price of issue was £99 per cent. Of the proceeds, £798,800 will be used for the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company in 1908–9, and the remainder for capital outlay on State railways in 1908–9, and for advances to railway companies. In addition, £1,000,000 6 months' Sterling Bills were issued in October, 1907, at an average price of £97 18*s.* 4½*d.* per cent.

In the Budget for 1908–9 it is proposed to issue a loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) in India for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation. In England £1,000,000 Sterling Bills were issued in April, 1908, at an average price of £96 15*s.* 10*d.*, in replacement of those issued in October, 1907, and £2,500,000 in June, 1908, at an average price of £97 3*s.* 10*d.*, to provide for capital expenditure on railways and to make good the reduction (due to the failure to sell bills on India) in the balances held by the Secretary of State in London.

Railways.

On the 31st of March, 1908, the length of Railways in India open for traffic was 30,286 miles, of which 985 were opened in 1907–8. The mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction was 2,457 miles, of which 301 were sanctioned in 1907–8.

The capital expenditure on Railways shewn in the Accounts for 1906–7 and Estimates for 1907–8 and 1908–9 is as follows :—

——	Accounts, 1906–1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907–1908.	Budget, 1908–1909,
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :—	£	£	£
State railways (from money provided by State).	7,915,041	6,358,000	4,655,100
State railways (from money raised through Companies).	—	1,895,900	3,900,000
Old guaranteed Companies	234,923	*−283,600*	—
Other guaranteed or assisted Companies	1,534,440	2,118,500	1,442,900
Branch lines on firm guarantee	361	200	2,000
Local Boards	62,648	36,000	—
Expenditure charged to Revenue	4,337	9,600	1,000
Total outlay by Government or with Government assistance.	9,751,750	10,134,600	10,001,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee ...	39,991	17,400	16,900
Total	9,791,741	10,152,000	10,017,900

The net traffic receipts in 1906–7 of open lines in which the Government is directly interested gave a return of 5·26 per cent. on the capital cost. Details relating to the several lines will be found on page 29, below.

The Railway Revenue Account shewed in 1906–7 a net receipt of £2,307,673, and in 1907–8 of £1,928,100. In the Budget for 1908–9 the net receipt is taken at £2,406,500. These results are arrived at after charging in the Account not only all interest charges but also the following payments in redemption of capital which are made partly through sinking funds and partly through the annuities created for the purchase of railways, viz. :—

	£
In 1906–7	752,137
In 1907–8	777,598
In 1908–9	865,745

The Madras Railway was purchased on the 31st December, 1907, by means of an annuity of £553,398 payable for 48¼ years.

Irrigation Works.

The outlay on the construction of Major Irrigation Works incurred during the last two years and estimated to be incurred in the present year is as follows :—1906–7, £1,108,400 ; 1907–8 (Revised Estimate), £1,241,800 ; 1908–9 (Budget),

£1,383,300. The allotment for 1908–9 includes grants of £266,700 for the Upper Chenab Canal, £200,000 for the Upper Jhelum Canal, £116,700 for the Lower Bari Doab Canal, and £357,500 for various protective projects. Of the gross outlay on Minor Works, amounting to £856,900 in 1906–7, £860,900 in 1907–8 (Revised Estimate), and £908,800 in 1908–9 (Budget), a considerable portion is devoted to capital expenditure on new works, but is charged against the revenue of the year in which it is incurred.

The following table shews the total capital expenditure on Major Irrigation Works, and the net receipts :—

—	Capital Expenditure to End of the Year, excluding indirect charges.	Net Receipts during the Year (being gross receipts, *less* working expenses and interest charges).
	£	£
1906–7	27,764,900	1,469,300
1907–8 (Revised Estimate) ...	29,348,400	1,240,600
1908–9 (Budget)	30,731,800	1,421,600

Liabilities and Assets.

On the 31st of March, 1908, the debt of India amounted to £246,033,817 (viz. :—rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £88,552,743, and sterling debt, £157,481,074). There were also other obligations of the Government of India, including Savings Bank balances, Judicial and Departmental deposits, balances of Service Funds, &c., amounting to £20,459,760.

Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £110,001,638 to the construction of Railways, and £29,348,434 to the construction of Irrigation Works. It had purchased from guaranteed companies (in some cases by cash payments, in others by annuities,* and in one case by the direct issue of India stock to the company) nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,385 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced £12,469,744 (net) to Railway Companies, and had lent £13,401,619 (net) to Native States, Corporations, Agriculturists, &c. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve, on account of which £13,186,521 had been invested, £4,000,000 was held in the form of rupees, and £1,131,223 as part of the cash balances in England ; the cash balances in India, £12,833,300 ; and the cash balances in England, £4,607,231 (in addition to the sum held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve).

Exchange and Remittance.

The sale by the Secretary of State in Council of bills and telegraphic transfers on India during the last three years has been as follows :—

		£			
1905–6	...	31,566,973	at an average rate of	1*s.* 4·043*d.*	per rupee.
1906–7	...	33,432,196	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·084*d.*	,,
1907–8	...	15,307,061	,, ,,	1*s.* 4·029*d.*	,,

---

* The annuities now outstanding are :—East Indian Railway Annuity, £1,145,288 (of which £294,750 is deferred under the existing contract for working the line), running to 14th February, 1953 ; Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, £116,851, running to 31st July, 1957 ; Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity, £371,361, running to 31st December, 1958 ; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity, £1,268,516, to 17th August, 1948 ; and Madras Railway Annuity, £553,398, to 1st April, 1956.

The sales include £3,640,000, £3,820,000, and £175,000, respectively, for telegraphic transfers on India against shipments of sovereigns from Australia and Egypt consigned to the Secretary of State in London.

Among the causes contributing to the falling-off in the demand for bills and transfers on India in 1907–8 the most important were the exceptionally large imports, the check to the normal growth of the value of the exports due to the partial failure of the autumn monsoon and to the low price of jute, and the stringency in the London money market caused by the financial crisis in the United States. Towards the close of the year the Secretary of State authorised the Government of India to invite applications in India, week by week, for sterling bills on London at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* $3\frac{29}{32}$*d.* the rupee. The first sale took place on the 26th March. The total sales up to and including the 11th of June amounted to £4,178,000.

Gold Standard Reserve.

In accordance with a recommendation made by the Indian Currency Committee, it was decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1900, the net profit from the coinage of rupees should not be treated as revenue, but should be held as a special reserve. This profit amounted to £3,031,294 in 1900–1, £415,100 in 1901–2, £264,028 in 1902–3, £2,627,575 in 1903–4, £1,790,380 in 1904–5, £3,488,700 in 1905–6, £4,014,426 in 1906–7, and £1,127,000 in 1907–8. Up to 31st March, 1907, the whole of this profit, the bulk of which has been remitted to England for investment in British Government securities, was transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve. It has since been decided that, with effect from 1st April, 1907, half the profit accruing shall be used for capital expenditure on railways. The amount invested up to the 31st March, 1908, was £13,186,521, and the securities purchased were as follows:—£7,395,379 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, £1,464,175 National War Loan 2¾ per cent. Stock, £500,000 Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock, £1,494,324 Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, £538,720 Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock, £1,000,000 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, and £1,575,000 Treasury Bills. In addition, a sum of £1,131,223 was held on the date mentioned in the Secretary of State's balances on account of the Reserve.

The sterling bills on London referred to in the preceding section on "Exchange and Remittance" have been met from the portion of the Gold Standard Reserve held in England, the sums received in India for the Bills being at the same time paid to the Reserve.

Home Charges.

The net Expenditure in England chargeable to Revenue was £18,333,943 in 1906–7, £17,849,400 in the Revised Estimate for 1907-8, and £17,988,500 in the Budget for 1908–9. The last-named amount is thus divided :—

	£
Interest and Management of Debt, and payment of Interest and Annuities on account of Railways and Irrigation Works	10,082,500
Payments in connection with Civil Departments in India ...	172,775
India Office (excluding pensions)	209,725
Army and Marine Effective Charges	847,300
Stores of all kinds charged against revenue	1,390,300
Furlough Allowances	848,000
Non-Effective Charges (Pensions and Gratuities)	4,437,900
Total	17,988,500

Besides this, the outlay on stores, &c., for the construction of State Railways and Irrigation Works was £2,631,059 in 1906–7, and is estimated at £2,349,800 in 1907–8, and £3,093,100 in 1908–9.

Seaborne Trade.

The following figures show the Exports from, and Imports into, India during the last three years :—

——	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
On Private Account.	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise	68,722,700	72,205,100	86,565,900
Exports of Merchandise	107,812,000	117,710,700	118,102,300
Net Exports of Merchandise	39,089,300	45,505,600	31,536,400
Net Imports of Gold	6,301,300	9,862,300	11,566,500
Net Imports of Silver	3,346,400	4,463,000	6,675,100
Total Net Imports of Treasure	9,647,700	14,325,300	18,241,600
Net Exports of Merchandise and Treasure on Private Account.	29,441,600	31,180,300	13,294,800
Government Transactions.			
Imports of Merchandise	6,019,800	5,956,400	4,428,100
Exports of Merchandise	78,400	72,000	84,900
Net Imports of Merchandise	5,941,400	5,884,400	4,343,200
Net Imports of Gold	*−5,996,000*	41,700	12,000
Net Imports of Silver	7,135,700	11,540,700	6,295,800
Total Net Imports of Treasure	1,139,700	11,582,400	6,307,800

Burden of Taxation.

——	Accounts 1906–7.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£
Salt	4,095,173	3,066,500	3,129,900
Stamps	3,985,706	4,188,700	4,315,400
Excise	5,835,462	6,131,600	6,326,400
Provincial Rates	514,785	523,000	531,700
Customs	4,232,499	4,857,000	4,894,000
Assessed Taxes	1,416,327	1,474,700	1,513,800
Registration	378,891	410,600	428,800
Total	20,458,843	20,652,100	21,140,000
According to the census taken in March, 1901, the population of British India was 232,072,832. On this basis, and allowing for an increase of population at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum, the payment per head, on the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on Salt, Excise, and Customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, is ...	*s.* *d.* 1 8¾	*s.* *d.* 1 8¾	*s.* *d.* 1 9¼
If the payment of Land Revenue be added, the average becomes...	3 3¾	3 2¾	3 4½

T. R. BUCHANAN.

India Office,
16th June, 1908.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

NET REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	19,066,832
Budget, 1907–8	19,488,100
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	17,781,200
Budget, 1908–9	19,224,700

In 1906–7 harvests were good over the whole of India with the exception of a few eastern districts.

When the Budget Estimate for 1907–8 was framed the agricultural prospects were excellent, and increased collections of land revenue were anticipated in every province except Bombay, where a considerable portion of the amounts suspended in previous years had been collected in 1906–7. Owing to the partial failure of the autumn monsoon this expectation was not realised. In the province most severely affected, the United Provinces, the collections were less than was estimated by £945,300, and there were minor decreases in all the other provinces, except Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

In the Budget for the current year it is assumed that the revenue from the spring harvests will be considerably below the normal in the provinces which are suffering from scarcity, but that a favorable autumn monsoon will subsequently allow of the collection of substantial arrear payments. An improvement of £767,800, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1907-8, is anticipated in the United Provinces, of £417,900 in Bombay, and of £193,000 in Burma.

Forest.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	1,763,627
Budget, 1907–8	1,886,700
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	1,737,000
Budget, 1908-9	1,840,300

The chief variations occur in Burma, in which province more than one-third of the total revenue is obtained.

Tributes.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	600,986	598,500	558,600	617,700
Assignments and Compensations, and Refunds and Drawbacks.	200,230	194,900	198,300	195,100
Net revenue	400,756	403,600	360,300	422,600

The most important of the receipts under this head is the tribute of £233,000 from Mysore; the most important of the "assignments and compensations" is the payment of £167,000 to the Nizam of Hyderabad under the arrangement for the administration of Berar.

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Opium.

—	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,900
Charges	1,916,755	1,808,400	1,666,800	1,491,200
Net revenue	3,743,773	3,042,700	3,556,100	3,351,700

The opium revenue is collected in different ways in different parts of India. In certain districts of Bengal and the United Provinces the poppy is cultivated under a system of advances by the Government, who manufacture the drug for sale by auction at Calcutta. About nine-tenths of the produce is sold for export, and the remainder is issued to the Excise and Medical Departments, under strict regulations, for consumption in India, the profits from its sale being credited under Excise. About seven-eighths of the net revenue under Opium is obtained from the Calcutta sales. The bulk of the remainder is derived from a pass duty levied on each chest of opium despatched from the group of Native states known as Malwa. The opium expenditure consists chiefly of payments to the cultivators in Bengal.

The Budget Estimate for 1907–8 anticipated a large reduction in the receipts because, in consequence of negotiations with the Chinese Government, it was proposed to reduce the sale of Bengal opium during the year from 52,800 chests, the number sold in 1906–7, to 49,200. It was also thought prudent to take the average price at a somewhat lower figure than in 1906–7. The number of chests sold was below the estimate, but the prices realised have exceeded expectation, the average obtained being Rs. 1,350 per chest against Rs. 1,250 taken in the Budget. In Malwa the opium crop was good and the exports were considerably higher than in 1906–7. The decrease in expenditure results from the contraction of the poppy-growing area in Bengal.

The number of chests of Bengal opium to be sold in 1908–9 is 45,900, a reduction of 3,000 as compared with the number sold in 1907–8. On the other hand the payments to cultivators will be somewhat less than in 1907–8, as the crop sown last winter is expected to yield a poor harvest, and the advances for next year's crop will be made on an area substantially reduced in accordance with the accepted policy of helping the Chinese reforms. The exports of Malwa opium are expected to be slightly higher.

Statistics are appended :—

—	Bengal.		Bombay.		Chests of Bengal Opium produced.	Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium.
	Chests sold.	Average price.	Chests of Malwa Opium passed for Export.	Rate of Duty per Chest.		
		Rs.		Rs.		£
Accounts, 1905–6 ...	49,200	1,434	14,235	600	55,501	1,720,964
Accounts, 1906–7 ...	52,800	1,391	13,792	600	48,750	1,744,008
Budget, 1907–8	49,200	1,250	13,292	600	—	1,630,700
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	48,900	1,350	15,000	600	38,125	1,500,100
Budget, 1908–9	45,900	1,300	15,100	600	—	1,320,000

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Salt.

		£
Net Receipts,	1902–3	5,931,933
,, ,,	1903–4	4,981,704
,, ,,	1904–5	5,093,466
,, ,,	1905–6	4,109,939
,, ,,	1906–7	4,095,173
,, ,,	1907–8 (Revised Estimate)	3,066,500
,, ,,	1908–9 (Budget)	3,129,900

The decreases in 1903–4, 1905–6, and 1907–8 are due to successive reductions in the rate of duty, which has been lowered during this period from 2½ rupees (3*s.* 4*d.*) to one rupee (1*s.* 4*d.*) per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb. These reductions have been followed by a marked increase of consumption. The following figures show the consumption of salt in India, including Burma :—

1902–3	36,663,000	maunds of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb.
1903–4	37,603,000	,, ,,
1904–5	39,132,000	,, ,,
1905–6	40,729,000	,, ,,
1906–7	43,086,000	,, ,,
1907–8 (Revised Estimate)	44,289,000	,, ,,
1908–9 (Budget)	47,192,000	,, ,,

Stamps.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	3,985,706
Budget, 1907–8	4,121,600
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	4,188,700
Budget, 1908–9	4,315,400

About two-thirds of the revenue is derived from court fee stamps and the remainder from commercial and other stamps.

Excise.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	5,835,462
Budget, 1907–8	6,154,600
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	6,131,600
Budget, 1908–9	6,326,400

The Excise Revenue has been steadily expanding since 1897–8, when the net receipts were only £3,609,400. In 1907–8 the increase was greatest in Madras (£156,000), due mainly to a higher revenue from country spirits, Bombay (£80,900), Bengal (£61,300), and Eastern Bengal and Assam (£48,500). There was a decline of £65,000 in the Central Provinces and of £27,100 in the United Provinces. An improvement in all provinces is anticipated in 1908–9.

Provincial Rates

	£
Accounts, 1905–6	2,792,257
Accounts, 1906–7	514,785
Budget, 1907–8	525,600
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	523,000
Budget, 1908–9	531,700

The great reduction in the receipts under this head is partly due to the abolition in April, 1906, of village service cesses, amounting to £547,900 a year, but mainly to the exclusion from the Government accounts, with effect from the same date, of the transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies, the bulk of whose revenue is derived from these rates (*see* page 3).

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Customs.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	4,232,499
Budget, 1907–8	4,499,100
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	4,857,000
Budget, 1908–9	4,894,000

The gross receipts during the past three years, and the budget figures for the current year, are as follows :—

——	Accounts, 1905–6.	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget. 1908–9.
Import duties :—	£	£	£	£	£
On Cotton Manufactures ...	886,000	860,900	900,000	1,003,300	1,000,000
On Liquors	649,300	566,000	668,000	666,700	700,000
On Silver Bullion and Coin ...	195,600	272,000	246,700	336,700	286,700
On other Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	205,200	230,100	233,300	296,700	286,700
On other Manufactured Articles.	551,900	565,600	563,300	656,700	663,300
On Petroleum	244,300	251,800	246,700	303,300	306,700
On other Articles	667,900	709,800	760,900	800,600	820,200
Excise duty on Cotton Goods ...	180,400	193,400	193,300	216,700	236,700
Export Duty on Rice	767,400	702,100	783,300	683,300	700,000
Total	4,348,000	4,351,700	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,000,300

The improvement in 1907–8 was remarkable. As will be seen from the table, it occurred chiefly in the receipts from cotton manufactures (£142,400), liquors (£100,700), manufactured articles (£91,100), metals and manufactures of metals other than silver (£66,600), silver (£64,700), and petroleum (£51,500). Statistics regarding imports will be found in Appendix V. (pages 32 to 35). The falling-off in the receipts from the export duty on rice is due to the famine, large quantities of rice which would ordinarily have been consigned abroad from Burma having been diverted to Indian ports.

Assessed Taxes.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	1,416,327
Budget, 1907–8	1,425,100
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	1,474,700
Budget, 1908–9	1,513,800

The receipts shewn under this head are almost entirely derived from Income Tax. The tax is levied on non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 1,000 a year or more at the rate (approximately) of 2 per cent. on incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, and 2½ per cent. on incomes of Rs. 2,000 or more.

Registration.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	378,891
Budget, 1907–8	390,200
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	410,600
Budget, 1908–9	428,800

The receipts are principally derived from fees for registering documents.

Post Office.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,100
Charges	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
Net revenue	148,213	105,900	116,400	96,500

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

The postal rates for both inland and foreign letters and for parcels were reduced from the 1st October, 1907, at an estimated cost of £200,000 a year. The reduction of rates has, however, been followed by an increase in the volume of business, and the diminution in the net revenue has been less than was anticipated.

Telegraph.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,900
Charges	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
Net charge	*173,199*	*88,200*	*86,400*	*56,700*

The figures given represent the combined results of the working of the Indian Telegraph Department and the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

The charges include the following amounts for capital outlay, mainly on account of the Indian Telegraph Department:—1906–7, £377,073; 1907–8 (Revised Estimate), £278,200; 1908–9 (Budget), £273,000.

Railways.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
State Railways:—	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	25,781,078	26,749,500	27,427,500	29,072,900
Working Expenses ...	*12,855,945*	*13,164,100*	*14,357,400*	*14,959,700*
Net Traffic Receipts ...	12,925,133	13,585,400	13,070,100	14,113,200
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	*396,300*	*400,900*	*424,700*	*436,000*
Interest charges—				
Interest on capital spent or advanced by the State.	*5,548,410*	*6,264,900*	*5,814,500*	*6,080,100*
Interest on capital deposited by Companies.	*1,409,022*	*1,510,500*	*1,464,800*	*1,693,700*
Annuities in purchase of Railways.	*2,869,366*	*2,869,400*	*2,869,400*	*3,268,200*
Sinking Funds ...	*148,896*	*153,900*	*154,100*	*159,600*
Total	*10,371,994*	*11,199,600*	*10,727,500*	*11,637,600*
Net Receipts	2,553,139	2,385,800	2,342,600	2,475,600
Guaranteed Railways:—				
Net charge to the State	*227,652*	*208,300*	*374,800*	—
Miscellaneous charges (net)	*17,814*	*36,100*	*39,700*	*69,100*
Net Receipts from all Railways.	2,307,673	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500

General.—As mentioned on page 3, the distribution of the charges for interest on the debt of the Government of India has been altered, with the effect of diminishing the interest payments charged to the Railway Revenue Account. But for this change the net revenue derived from the working of the railways, as shewn in the Accounts for 1906-7, the Revised Estimate for 1907–8, and the Budget for 1908–9, would have been less by about £500,000 in each case. The Budget for 1907–8, on the other hand, was framed before the new system of distribution was introduced (and also before the Accounts for 1906–7 were rendered).

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Before 1899–1900 the Railway Revenue Account always shewed a net charge. The figures from that year onwards are as follows :—

		£
1899–1900	Net receipt	76,756
1900–1	,,	325,124
1901–2	,,	846,616
1902–3	,,	228,949
1903–4	,,	860,669
1904–5	,,	2,105,438
1905–6	,,	2,001,966
1906–7	,,	2,307,673
1907–8 (Revised Estimate)	,,	1,928,100
1908–9 (Budget) ...	,,	2,406,500

State Railways.—The profit derived by the State from the railways arises from the State lines, under which head are included not only the lines worked by the State (of which the most important are the North-Western, Eastern Bengal, and Oudh and Rohilkhand systems), but also lines which, while classified as State railways, are worked by companies, and have in most cases been constructed by companies. Among the most important of the lines included in the latter class are the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Indian Midland, Rajputana-Malwa, Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Madras (purchased by the Secretary of State on the 31st December, 1907), Assam-Bengal, and Burma Railways. For some years the gross receipts of the State lines have been growing rapidly. Excluding, for the purpose of comparison, the receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which was purchased on the 31st December, 1905, and of the Madras Railway, the gross receipts for 5 years are as follows :— 1904–5, £22,900,000 ; 1905–6, £23,315,000 ; 1906–7, £24,483,000 ; 1907–8, (Revised Estimate), £25,815,000 ; 1908–9 (Budget), £26,486,000.

Including the receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the Madras Railway, the figures are :—

1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget Estimate, 1908–9.
£	£	£	£	£
25,055,000	25,505,000	26,835,000	28,241,000	29,073,000

The result of the working of the State Railways in 1907–8 was less favourable than was expected, the expansion of receipts being more than counterbalanced by the increase of expenditure. This was largely due to heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs, chiefly on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal Railways. A steady cause of increased working expenses is the pressing demand for more rapid transport facilities and more conveniences to the travelling public. The great rise in the price of coal has also seriously affected railway expenditure, and the increase in the cost of living in India, for Europeans as well as for Indians, has necessitated a considerable enhancement of the rates of pay of the working staff. As compared with 1906–7, the following are the chief variations, apart from those due to the inclusion of the figures of the Madras Railway for the last quarter of 1907–8 :—*Gross receipts* : Increases—North-Western Railway, £492,700 ; East Indian, £176,300 ; South Indian, £138,900 ; Great Indian Peninsula, £103,200 ; Oudh and Rohilkhand, £102,900. *Working expenses* : Increases — North-Western, £300,600 ; Great Indian Peninsula, £236,900 ; Oudh and Rohilkhand, £149,200 ; Eastern Bengal, £140,100 ; East Indian, £94,900 ; Bengal-Nagpur, £94,000.

The Budget Estimate for 1908–9 anticipates an improvement of £1,023,100 in the net traffic receipts. The gross receipts are expected to be higher by £1,600,800, while the increase in the working expenses is estimated at only

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

£577,700. Of the net improvement, £238,700 is due to the inclusion in the State Railway figures of the receipts of the Madras line (formerly a Guaranteed railway) for the whole twelve months (only three months' receipts having been included in the State Railway figures in 1907–8), but, apart from this exceptional addition, which is accompanied by an increase in Annuity payments, almost all lines show an improved return, the chief increases being as follows :—Eastern Bengal Railway, £153,300 ; Bengal-Nagpur, £126,700 ; Rajputana-Malwa system, £113,300 ; Great Indian Peninsula, £104,000.

The Annuities shewn among the charges of the State Railways were created for the purchase by the State of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Scinde Punjab and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula, and Madras Railways. The payments include the following amounts in redemption of capital, viz. :—1906-7, £752,137 ; 1907-8, £777,598 ; 1908-9, £865,745.

Guaranteed Railways.—An important feature of the railway estimates for 1908–9 is the disappearance of the sub-head "Guaranteed Companies," owing to the purchase by the Secretary of State on the 31st December, 1907, of the last of the lines owned by the companies in question, viz., the Madras Railway. The purchase price, as calculated in accordance with the provisions of the contracts between the Government and the Company was £12,819,558, and purchase was effected by means of an annuity of £553,398 for 48¼ years, running from 1st January, 1908. In consequence of the purchase of this line a re-arrangement has been effected of the railway systems of Southern India. The system hitherto worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has been enlarged so as to embrace a portion of the purchased line together with the railway hitherto known as the "North-East Line, Madras Railway," and a section of the South Indian Railway system. The name of the company has been changed to "The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company," and its capital is to be increased by £1,500,000, stock for this amount being issued to Madras Railway annuitants in exchange for £65,016 of annuity. An agreement has been reached for altering the proportion in which the net earnings of the line are divided between the Secretary of State and the Company.

Irrigation.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
MAJOR WORKS :	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,349,212	3,250,900	3,213,100	3,430,600
Working Expenses	*944,632*	*932,100*	*984,900*	*976,400*
Interest on Debt	*935,231*	*1,122,900*	*987,600*	*1,032,600*
Net Receipts	1,469,349	1,195,900	1,240,600	1,421,600
MINOR WORKS :				
Receipts	183,705	170,000	234,900	209,700
Expenditure	*856,898*	*965,700*	*860,900*	*908,800*
Net Expenditure ...	*673,193*	*795,700*	*626,000*	*699,100*
Net Receipts, Major and Minor Works.	796,156	400,200	614,600	722,500

More than two-fifths of the revenue under this head is obtained in the Punjab.

In 1906–7 the agricultural conditions were favourable for an extension of irrigation, especially in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and the net revenue for the year was the highest on record. In 1907–8 the partial failure of the wheat crop necessitated large remissions on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum canals in the Punjab. In the Budget for 1908–9 no provision is made for such loss, and it is also assumed that there will be a development of irrigation on the latter canal.

The alteration in the distribution of the charges for interest on the debt of the Government of India (*see* pages 3 and 19) has had the effect of reducing

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

the portion of those charges which is debited to the head of irrigation by about £140,000 a year. This will be seen on a comparison of the figure given in the Budget Estimate for 1907-8 with that shewn in the Revised Estimate, the former having been computed before the new system was introduced.

A special grant of £33,300 has been made by the Government of India for expenditure on Minor Works in 1908-9.

Mint.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,100
Charges	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
Net Receipts ...	252,600	94,500	272,500	124,400

The Mints are credited with a seigniorage of 2 per cent. on fresh issues of rupees, to cover the cost of coinage. In 1906–7 the coinage was exceptionally heavy, and the Mint receipts were accordingly high. The output continued to be heavy during the earlier months of 1907–8, but the conditions of trade in the latter half of the year brought about a marked slackening, and finally a cessation, of the demand for rupees, and the total coinage was considerably less than in the previous year. On the other hand, famine brought an extraordinary demand for bronze coinage in 1907–8, and there was also an unexpectedly heavy demand for the new nickel one-anna piece, which was coined for the first time during this year.

The Budget for 1908–9 is based on the assumption that the rupee coinage will be very much less than it was in the past year, that the great demand for bronze will cease with the return of favourable agricultural conditions, and that the new nickel coin will be in moderate request.

Including the re-coinage of withdrawn issues, the coinage of rupees during the last three years has been as follows :—

	Rs.	£
1905–6	195,987,621	(13,065,841)
1906–7	253,703,283	(16,913,552)
1907–8	173,070,146	(11,538,010)

As mentioned on page 9 above, the whole of the net profit on the coinage of rupees up to 31st March, 1907, was transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve, but it has since been decided to use for capital expenditure on railways half the profit accruing from 1st April, 1907.

The cost of the silver bought for coinage into rupees and its coined value are not included in the "Mint" expenditure and receipts, as shewn in the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts of the Government of India, but are recorded outside those accounts under appropriate deposit heads.

Exchange.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	190,022
Budget, 1907–8	133,300
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	60,000
Budget, 1908–9	Nil.

The average rate obtained for bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State for India was 16·084 pence per rupee in 1906–7 and 16·029 pence in 1907–8. Of the small net receipt in 1907–8 £40,100 represents gain in connection with the transactions of the late Madras Railway Company.

No revenue is expected under this head in 1908–9.

NET EXPENDITURE.

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Debt Services.

	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Total payments for Interest on Debt ...	7,903,353	7,950,700	8,099,800	8,333,700
Deduct amount chargeable to Railways (*included under Railways, page 15*).	*5,548,410*	*6,264,900*	*5,814,500*	*6,080,100*
Deduct amount chargeable to Irrigation (*included under Irrigation, page 17*).	*935,231*	*1,122,900*	*987,600*	*1,032,600*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,419,712	562,900	1,297,700	1,221,000
Interest on other Obligations...	496,172	501,500	501,600	513,800
Total	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Interest Receipts	*972,193*	*951,000*	*980,800*	*1,014,600*
Net Interest Payments other than those chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	943,691	113,400	818,500	720,200

The total debt is classified in the Accounts as (1) Public Works Debt and (2) Ordinary Debt. The amount entered as belonging to the former category is the equivalent of the total capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State on Public Works, together with the amount advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure, and the interest on this portion of the debt is charged under Railways and Irrigation (*see* pages 15 and 17 above); the "Ordinary Debt" consists of the remainder of the debt. In any year in which, owing to the use of surplus revenue or deposits for the construction of Public Works, the capital expenditure of the year exceeds the amount of debt incurred in the year, the effect of this system of classification is to cause a decrease to be shown in the amount of the Ordinary Debt and of the interest thereon.

Since the Budget for 1907–8 was framed, the distribution of the charges for interest between the two portions of the debt has been altered. Hitherto the practice has been to charge to the Railway Revenue Account the actual interest paid on debt specifically created for the purchase of railway lines or the redemption of liabilities, or to provide funds for advances to companies; but to use a fixed all-round rate for calculating the amount of interest to be charged, under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation, on all other capital expenditure on Public Works. The rate used for this purpose was revised in 1901, but it was found in 1907 to be in excess of the average rate of interest now paid on the non-specific debt, with the result of unduly increasing the portion of the interest charges debited to the Railway and Irrigation Accounts, and of unduly diminishing the remaining portion, which is treated as interest on Ordinary Debt. It has now been decided to divide the interest charges on the non-specific debt, which is more than four-fifths of the whole, in the same proportions as the debt itself is divided. A change has also been made, with the object of securing greater accuracy, in the distribution of the capital of the total debt between "Ordinary Debt" and "Public Works Debt." The net effect of these various changes, which have been carried out in the Accounts for 1906–7, the Revised Estimate for 1907–8, and the Budget for 1908–9, has been to diminish by about £600,000 the portion of the interest payments charged to the Railways and Irrigation Accounts and to increase by the same amount the portion charged to the head "Debt Services." This will be seen on comparing the figures of the Budget Estimate for 1907–8 in the table above, which were calculated under the former system, with those of the Revised Estimate for the same year, due allowance being made for the increase in the total debt.

The increase in 1908–9 (as compared with 1907–8) in the total payments, and in the portion chargeable to Railways, is mainly due to the fact that a full

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

year's interest has to be paid on the loan of £5,000,000 raised in January, 1908 (*see* page 6), whereas no payment on account of this loan was required in 1907–8. Provision has also been made in the Budget for the interest on the rupee loan which it is proposed to raise in India.

The most important of the "other obligations" referred to in the table on page 19 are the Savings Banks Balances and the Service Funds and other special funds held by the Government of India.

The amount of the debt and other obligations is shewn on page 8 above.

The receipts shewn in the table on page 19 include the interest received in India on loans granted by the Government to Native States, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Railway Companies, &c., and in England on the balances of the Secretary of State in Council. They also include the interest, in India and England, on the invested portion (now £8,000,000) of the Paper Currency Reserve.

Military Services.

I. Army.

Net Army Charges in India.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
NET CHARGES IN INDIA.				
Effective Services :—	£	£	£	£
Army and Garrison and Administrative Staff.	565,818	575,000	562,100	577,500
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	6,901,315	7,167,500	6,900,500	7,173,800
Supply and Transport... ...	2,929,700	2,967,000	2,917,300	3,054,700
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services.	551,369	564,100	538,300	539,400
Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage.	703,341	878,700	764,700	774,500
Miscellaneous Services ...	168,710	184,300	194,200	154,000
Other Effective Services ...	990,830	1,002,800	986,400	988,100
Total Effective Services ...	12,811,083	13,333,400	12,863,500	13,262,000
Non-effective Charges	582,447	586,400	583,000	608,000
Total, India	13,393,530	13,919,800	13,446,500	13,870,000

Net Army Charges in England.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
Effective Services :—				
Charges—	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office for British Forces in India.	654,187	667,500	631,000	670,000
Furlough Allowances	457,774	429,000	482,900	461,000
Indian Troop Service and Passage of Officers.	367,133	362,500	339,500	339,100
Miscellaneous	694,962	42,400	111,200	47,000
Stores	1,573,031	794,000	658,700	613,000
Total	3,092,900	2,295,400	2,223,300	2,130,100

Net Army Charges in England—continued.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
Effective Services—*continued.*				
Receipts—				
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Transport Charges.	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Contribution of Imperial Government towards Military Charges for Aden.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Payment by Imperial Government (on capitation basis) for Indian Native Regiments serving in the Colonies.	95,000	90,000	82,000	86,600
Transfer and Sale of Stores, Recoveries, &c.	116,956	40,100	34,100	34,200
Total	441,956	360,100	346,100	350,800
Net Charge for Effective Services ...	2,650,944	1,935,300	1,877,200	1,779,300
Non-effective Charges (net) ...	2,395,802	2,432,000	2,422,700	2,442,000
Total, England	5,046,746	4,367,300	4,299,900	4,221,300
Grand Total	18,440,276	18,287,100	17,746,400	18,091,300

It will be seen from the table above that in the Revised Estimate for 1907–8 the net "Army" charges are lower by £693,876 than in the Accounts for 1906–7, while the amount provided in the Budget for 1908-9 is higher by £344,900 than that shewn in the Revised Estimate. The chief variations occur in the expenditure on measures for improving the efficiency of the Army, to which reference was made in the Financial Statement of the Government of India, published in March, 1905. The bulk of this expenditure is brought to account under the head "Army," the remainder being included under "Military Works," "Special Defences," and "Marine." The annual grant provided to meet this expenditure was reduced in the Budget for 1907–8 from £2,166,700 to £1,666,700, to which, however, was added £316,700 on account of lapses, making £1,983,400 in all. Owing partly to the postponement of certain measures for further consideration, the actual outlay was only £1,462,200. The grant for 1908–9 has been fixed at £1,666,700.

In the following table the figures relating to the head "Army" in the Estimates for 1907–8 and 1908–9 are analysed so as to shew separately the Ordinary Expenditure and the Special Expenditure, the latter division including the outlay on the measures originally included in the scheme for the improvement of the Army and on some other similar measures.

——	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Expenditure :—			
India	13,556,400	13,345,600	13,442,700
England	4,635,600	4,590,400	4,533,300
Total	18,192,000	17,936,000	17,976,000
Special Expenditure :—			
India	1,037,100	732,000	930,700
England	121,800	86,600	65,800
Total	1,158,900	818,600	996,500
Total Expenditure	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
Deduct Receipts	*1,063,800*	*1,008,200*	*881,200*
Net Charges	18,287,100	17,746,400	18,091,300

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

In the ordinary expenditure the most important variations in 1908–9, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1907–8, are the provision of an additional sum of £130,100 for food for the troops, owing to the rise in prices resulting from the prevailing scarcity, and a reduction of £116,700 in expenditure due to the fact that the British troops in India are now required to make their own arrangements for the purchase of malt liquor. This reduction of expenditure is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the receipts.

After the Budget for 1908–9 was framed it became necessary to despatch a punitive expedition against the Mohmands. The cost of the expeditionary force, the operations of which have now been concluded, has not yet been reported, but it will probably be about £150,000.

Of the sum of £1,666,700 provided (under the heads "Army," "Military Works," "Special Defence Works," and "Marine") for special expenditure in 1908–9 about £666,700 is required to meet recurring expenditure on measures already brought into effect, and the provision for new expenditure is therefore about £1,000,000. The bulk of this sum will be required for work already in progress, but it includes some provision for new measures. Among the objects to which it is proposed to devote the portion chargeable to the head "Army" are the following :—*Measures already in progress* : Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery ; re-organization of Horse and Field Batteries and Ammunition Columns ; addition of two batteries of Native Mountain Artillery ; increase to the Native Army Reserve ; provision of lines for native troops and purchase of land for this purpose. *New measures* : Addition of two further batteries of Native Mountain Artillery ; increase in the reserve of rifles.

2.—Military Works.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	1,076,516
Budget, 1907–8	1,210,300
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	1,077,500
Budget, 1908–9	1,142,500

The Budget includes a provision of £532,100 for Special Expenditure, chiefly on buildings, acquisition of land, and other outlay in connection with the redistribution of the Army.

3.—Special Defence Works.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	138,358
Budget, 1907–8	145,700
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	118,200
Budget, 1908–9	109,400

This expenditure is for a scheme of special coast defences begun in 1903–4. The whole of the outlay is met from the grant for "Special" Military Expenditure.

4.—Marine.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	515,210
Budget, 1907–8	453,200
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	431,800
Budget, 1908–9	394,500

The figures given represent the net expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine, the contribution towards the expenses of H.M. Ships in Indian Waters, and the retired pay of certain survivors of the old Indian Navy.

As mentioned above at page 3, these charges have hitherto been shewn under the head "Civil Departments—Marine."

The variations occur chiefly in the "Special" expenditure, the sums included on this account being as follows :—1906–7, £151,000 ; 1907–8 (Budget), £86,800 ; 1907–8 (Revised Estimate), £58,300 ; 1908–9, £28,700.

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Collection of Revenue.

——	Accounts, 1906-7.	Budget, 1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.	Budget, 1908-9.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	3,353,922	3,524,400	3,522,500	3,574,800
Forest	948,866	1,070,900	985,600	1,050,300
Salt (including cost of production).	364,489	370,700	364,300	340,500
Stamps	186,266	191,200	195,700	212,800
Excise	274,609	314,900	294,200	385,500
Provincial Rates	4,419	3,800	5,700	6,200
Customs	200,184	207,500	205,500	221,200
Assessed Taxes	23,828	24,300	24,300	25,500
Registration	199,431	209,100	210,700	218,500
Total ... £	5,556,014	5,916,800	5,808,500	6,035,300

The variations under Land Revenue occur mainly in connection with Survey and Settlement operations and with changes in Provincial and Village establishments. Extra allowances have been granted to these establishments in several Provinces as compensation for the dearness of grain.

The charges for Forest conservancy, &c., increase with the work of the Department and the growth of the gross revenue.

Civil Departments.

	£
Accounts, 1906-7	11,545,529
Budget, 1907-8	11,955,900
Revised Estimate, 1907-8	11,941,800
Budget, 1908-9	12,896,700

The following table shews the charges for the several departments :—

——	Accounts, 1906-7.	Budget, 1907-8.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.	Budget, 1908-9.
	£	£	£	£
General Administration ..	1,524,835	1,581,300	1,622,400	1,674,400
Law Courts and Jails ...	2,860,459	2,818,200	2,929,600	2,934,400
Police	3,384,395	3,645,800	3,629,500	3,940,600
Ports and Pilotage ...	17,048	37,500	48,700	57,500
Education	1,207,594	1,311,100	1,302,800	1,470,900
Ecclesiastical	125,906	131,900	125,100	129,400
Medical	760,742	788,500	787,200	1,063,500
Political	1,060,033	934,600	814,900	885,600
Scientific and Minor Departments.	604,517	707,000	681,600	740,400
Total	11,545,529	11,955,900	11,941,800	12,896,700

In April, 1905, the Government of India made permanent annual grants to the Provincial Governments of £333,000 a year for Police Reform, £233,000 for Education, and £133,000 for the development of agricultural research and

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

instruction, and in 1906–7 these grants were increased to £500,000, £266,700, and £160,000 a year, respectively. The grant for Police reform was still further raised to £703,000 in the Budget for 1907–8. A portion of these grants has been devoted to the construction of buildings, of which the cost is entered under "Civil Works," and it has not yet been possible to utilise fully the remaining portion owing to delay in the initiation of some of the measures contemplated.

Of the increase of £311,100 under Police in 1908–9, £80,000 is due to a further grant by the Government of India, and the remainder to the progress made by the various provinces in the development of their schemes for the reorganization of the police force.

Under Medical the Budget Estimate for 1908–9 includes provision for a special grant of £200,000 by the Government of India for expenditure on sanitation (*see* page 5). Provision is also made for plague expenditure in the Punjab and Bombay, for improvements in the lighting and equipment of hospitals, and for grants-in-aid of the expenditure of local bodies which have hitherto been brought to account under the head "Provincial Adjustments" as contributions from Provincial to Local Expenditure. Owing to the exclusion of the "Local" figures from the accounts of the Government of India (*see* page 3), such grants-in-aid will henceforth be entered as Provincial expenditure under the appropriate heads.

The additional expenditure on Education in 1908–9 occurs chiefly in the United Provinces, where it is proposed to take over all English schools from District Boards and simultaneously to give large grants to these bodies for primary education; but in other provinces also the similar grants which formerly appeared as "contributions from Provincial to Local revenues" have now been brought to account under this head.

As mentioned on page 3, the Marine charges connected with the military and naval defence of India have been transferred to the head "Military Services" (*see* page 22), the remaining Marine charges being shown as hitherto under "Civil Departments," but under the new sub-head "Ports and Pilotage."

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	3,756,653
Budget, 1907–8	4,089,000
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	4,233,800
Budget, 1908–9	4,095,700

The expenditure under this head includes Territorial and Political Pensions, Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances, Civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Stationery and Printing, and other miscellaneous charges. The most important figures are those relating to Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, the net charge for which is as follows:—

——	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£
1906–7	817,337	1,938,535	2,755,872
1907–8 (Revised Estimate) ...	832,300	1,954,800	2,787,100
1908–9 (Budget)	888,900	1,974,900	2,863,800

Famine Relief and Insurance.

——	Accounts, 1906–7.	Budget, 1907–8.	Revised Estimate, 1907–8.	Budget, 1908–9.
	£	£	£	£
Direct Famine Relief	317,458	60,100	516,000	880,500
Protective Railways...	3,442	2,300	8,500	700
Protective Irrigation Works ...	356,460	466,700	407,500	400,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt ...	332,383	470,700	250,000	250,000
Total	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200

Appendix I.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure

A sum of not less than £1,000,000 is annually appropriated for the purposes of Famine Relief and Insurance. When the outlay on direct famine relief is less than the sum appropriated, the balance is used (1) for the construction or maintenance of protective railways and irrigation works, and (2) for the construction of ordinary public works, which would otherwise require additional borrowing. The amount used for the last mentioned purpose is shown under the head of "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt."

Up to the 1st April, 1907, the expenditure on direct Famine Relief was borne by the province or provinces visited by famine. A new system was introduced from that date, under which such expenditure is now borne partly, if not entirely, by Imperial Revenues. The scheme enables each Local Government whose Province is liable to famine to build up gradually a fund, to be held to its credit by the Imperial Government, on which it is at liberty to draw when expenditure on famine relief becomes necessary. For this purpose the Local Governments in question are now annually credited with a fixed sum, determined with reference to, but not in exact proportion to, the average expenditure incurred by them on famine relief during the past 25 years. The amounts annually credited are as follows:—Madras, £16,700; Bombay, £91,300; Bengal, £17,300; United Provinces, £30,000; Punjab, £9,300; Central Provinces, £85,300. When famine occurs, the Local Government is entitled to draw upon the amount standing to its credit to meet its famine expenditure, and charges thus incurred are shewn in the accounts of the Government of India as Imperial expenditure. In the event of the amount at credit being exhausted owing to widespread or severe famine, any further expenditure on famine relief is shared between the Government of India and the Local Government, either equally or in such proportions as may be determined when the circumstances arise. In addition to making these arrangements for the future the Government of India allotted special grants to the United Provinces and Bombay of £189,000 and £82,100 respectively to cover the expenditure on famine which the Governments of these Provinces incurred in 1905–6 and 1906–7.

In accordance with the arrangements just described, the expenditure on direct Famine Relief in 1907–8 and 1908–9 has been shared as follows:—

—	1907-8 (Revised Estimate).		1908-9 (Budget).	
	Government of India.	Local Government.	Government of India.	Local Government.
	£	£	£	£
United Provinces	300,000	150,000	333,300	333,300
Bengal	40,800	—	56,300	10,400
Central Provinces	16,700	—	66,700	—
Other Provinces	8,400	100	80,500	—
Total	365,900	150,100	536,800	343,700

In addition to the expenditure on direct relief which is brought to account under the head "Famine Relief and Insurance," heavy loss or expenditure is usually sustained in affording indirect relief, chiefly, though not exclusively, in the form of suspensions or remissions of land revenue. Nearly £1,480,000 of land revenue was suspended in 1907–8, and about £900,000 will, it is estimated, be suspended in 1908-9. Of this sum a large proportion will necessarily be remitted, but it is too early to frame any definite estimate of the amount.

The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure under all heads attributable to the famine in 1907–8 and 1908–9 has been roughly estimated at about £3,000,000 and £3,500 000 respectively.

Of the total outlay on Protective Irrigation Works in 1908–9 £153,900 is expected to occur in the United Provinces, £93,700 in Bombay, and £93,300 in the Central Provinces.

Notes on the main heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Civil Works.

	£
Accounts, 1906–7	4,071,689
Budget, 1907–8	4,319,800
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	4,425,000
Budget, 1908–9	4,209,300

A portion of the permanent grants made to the Provincial Governments for expenditure on Police Reform, Education, and Agricultural development and research (*see* above under "Civil Departments," pages 23 and 24) has been devoted to the construction of buildings, and the money so spent goes to increase the charges under this head.

The reduction of expenditure in 1908–9 is due to the restriction of public works expenditure in Burma and Bengal in view of the comparatively low Provincial balance, to the adoption of a smaller programme in the Punjab, where Provincial revenues have suffered by reason of the prevailing distress, and to the absence of special expenditure which was undertaken in 1907–8 in Bombay.

The exclusion of "Local" figures from the accounts of the Government of India (*see* page 3) has caused a reduction of about £1,000,000 a year in the net expenditure shown under this head.

Provincial Adjustments.

—	Provincial Surpluses (which are added to the Provincial Balances and charged against the Revenue of the Year).	Provincial Deficits (*i.e.*, Contributions from Provincial Balances in reduction of the amount to be charged against the Revenue of the Year).
	£	£
Accounts, 1906–7	312,242	—
Budget, 1907–8	—	517,900
Revised Estimate, 1907–8	—	1,027,000
Budget, 1908–9	—	525,100

In the Budget for 1907–8 it was anticipated that the share of the revenue of the year to be credited to the Provincial Governments in accordance with the system of financial decentralisation in force in India, would amount (including certain special grants made by the Government of India at the beginning of the year) to £21,962,300, and that the share of the expenditure of the year chargeable to the Provincial Governments would be £22,480,200, of which £517,900, being the excess of Provincial expenditure over Provincial revenue, would be met from the balances of the Provincial Governments, instead of being charged against the revenue of the year.

The revenue actually credited to the Provincial Governments during the year amounted to £21,721,800, the decrease being chiefly due to the falling off in the receipts from Land Revenue, while the Provincial share of expenditure rose to £22,748,800, mainly in consequence of increased expenditure on Famine Relief and Civil Works. Thus the contribution from Provincial Balances towards the expenditure of the year was £1,027,000 instead of £517,900 as estimated in the Budget.

In 1908–9 it is assumed that the Provincial Balances will make a net contribution of £525,100 towards the expenditure of the year. In the calculations on which this assumption is based, account is taken of the special grants to Provincial revenues of £200,000 and £80,000 for sanitation and police reform mentioned on page 5, and of certain modifications in the settlements with the United Provinces and Madras.

APPENDIX II.

HOME CHARGES.

Appendix II.

Home Charges.

The following is an analysis of the Net Expenditure in England charged on the Revenue of the year :—

Net Expenditure.	Accounts, 1906-7.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.	Budget, 1908-9.
	£	£	£
Interest and Management of Debt (excluding Interest charged in Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts)	1,539,378	1,634,900	1,701,400
Railway Revenue Account	7,969,535	8,074,500	8,269,700
Irrigation : Interest on Debt	106,798	109,600	111,400
Civil Administration :			
Payments on account of Departments in India, passage, outfit, &c. ..	43,377	63,100	54,770
Postal Subsidy	61,226	60,100	54,600
Telegraph : Red Sea Company's Annuity	18,027	18,000	9,000
„ Indo-European	38,570	18,100	28,700
„ Joint Purse Guarantee	4,339	3,500	2,000
Public Works : Civil Engineering College	*- 9,153*	200	—
„ Other Charges	2,783	2,700	4,100
Indian Civil Service : Allowances to Candidates, Examinations, &c. ..	9,593	16,300	14,130
Lunatics : Maintenance	1,652	1,600	1,600
Political Charges : Persian Mission and Minor Consulates	*- 6,212*	*- 8,200*	*- 10,125*
„ Pensions : Territorial and Political	10,460	23,000	10,500
„ Other Charges	2,727	2,500	3,500
India Office : Salaries of Establishment	136,229	138,700	141,900
„ Auditor's Department	6,734	6,600	6,900
„ Store Department	25,204	23,800	23,800
„ India Store Depôt—additions to building	—	12,000	12,000
„ Stationery, Postage, Telegrams, and other Charges	21,145	27,000	25,125
Army, and Marine, Effective : Home Charges of British Forces serving in India (including receipt on account of Aden)	570,129	540,300	536,000
„ „ Troop Service and Transport (including receipt from War Office)	151,532	200,400	199,600
„ „ Receipt on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies	*- 95,000*	*- 82,000*	*- 86,600*
„ „ His Majesty's ships in Indian Seas	100,066	100,100	100,100
„ „ Other Charges	42,422	111,800	48,200
Stores : Civil and Public Works	347,677	414,500	436,300
„ Telegraph	241,470	180,000	150,000
„ Marine	254,047	134,100	94,200
„ Army	1,542,466	635,500	589,600
„ Military Works	58,922	67,500	36,100
„ Special Defences (1902)	44,271	22,500	79,100
„ Miscellaneous Charges	*- 4,830*	14,400	5,000
Furlough : Civil	243,015	339,000	337,500
„ Army and Marine	452,014	482,600	454,000
„ Telegraph and Public Works	48,985	61,200	56,500
Non-Effective Charges (including India Office pensions) : Civil	1,404,847	1,372,100	1,393,800
Army and Marine	2,949,498	3,027,400	3,044,100
Total	18,333,943	17,849,400	17,988,500

The Expenditure in England not charged on the Revenues of the year is as follows :—

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1906-7.	Revised Estimate, 1907-8.	Budget 1908-9.
	£	£	£
Capital outlay on construction of State Railways	2,551,691	2,264,800	3,065,000
„ „ on Irrigation Works	79,368	85,000	28,100
Total	2,631,059	2,349,800	3,093,100

Appendix III.

Railways.

APPENDIX III.

RAILWAYS: MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC.

Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1906		28,619·48 miles.
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1907		29,303·37 ,,
Additional mileage opened in 1907–1908:—		
Nagda-Muttra	140·54 miles	
Burma Extensions	134·77 ,,	
Tirhoot	118·30 ,,	
Shahdara-Saharanpur	93·02 ,,	
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	84·12 ,,	
Purulia-Ranchi	72·28 ,,	
North-Western	59·24 ,,	
East Indian	58·64 ,,	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	49·38 ,,	
Jaipur	40·66 ,,	
Great Indian Peninsula... ...	37·50 ,,	
Bengal and North-Western ...	21·72 ,,	
Azikhal-Mangalore	20·91 ,,	
Dholpur-Bari	19·25 ,,	
Bengal-Nagpur	14·24 ,,	
Jubbulpore-Gondia	8·43 ,,	
Eastern Bengal	7·26 ,,	
Sangli	4·90 ,,	
Total		985·16 ,,
Length of railways open in India on 31st March, 1908		30,288·53 miles.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of passengers carried	248,157,000	271,063,000	307,585,000
Tons of goods carried	54,936,000	58,869,000	69,593,000

RAILWAYS: CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(The Capital at charge for each line on 31st March, 1907, is calculated by deducting from the total capital outlay up to 31st March, 1907, half the outlay in 1906–7.)

—	—	Capital at Charge, March 31st, 1907.	Net Receipts, 1906-1907.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.
		£	£	
Guaranteed ...	Madras	12,613,291	384,993	3·05
State	Azikhal-Mangalore	776,094	2,053	·27
	East Indian	44,722,038	3,235,414	7·23
	Bellary-Rayadrug	51,789	376	·73
	Rajputana-Malwa	10,703,222	968,593	9·05
	Bhopal	217,907	11,917	5·47
	Palanpur-Deesa	15,907	1,233	7·75
	Bengal-Nagpur	19,805,071	959,919	4·85
	Warora Colliery	85,967	— *4,275*	—
	Burma	8,986,795	389,514	4·33
	Assam-Bengal	8,620,681	39,455	·46
	Jorhat	61,019	— *194*	—
	Eastern Bengal	12,981,366	732,290	5·64
	Hospet-Kottur	94,034	— *24*	—
	Kalka-Simla	930,544	18,896	2·03
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	10,992,479	717,324	6·53
	Morappur-Dharmapuri	55,323	— *30*	—
	Tirhoot	4,413,098	267,720	6·07
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	13,426,281	459,575	3·42
	Agra Delhi Chord	842,524	54,358	6·45
	Indian Midland	8,781,386	367,691	4·19
	Tirrupattur-Krishnagiri	71,970	1	—
	Lucknow-Bareilly Section	827,711	55,258	6·68
	Hardwar-Dehra	180,416	11,519	6·38
	North Western	41,697,236	2,007,916	4·81
	South Indian	7,194,159	432,411	6·01
	North East Line, Madras Railway ...	4,373,093	148,108	3·39
	Nilgiri	248,174	2,407	·97
	Bezwada Extension	78,750	12,783	16·23
	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	394,967	25,150	6·36
	Mysore	1,213,483	49,200	4·05
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	318,759	17,404	5·46
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)...	291,223	16,190	5·55
	Great Indian Peninsula	29,245,224	1,696,446	5·80
	Southern Mahratta	8,129,571	226,457	2·78
	Jodhpur - Hyderabad (British Section).	266,617	33,292	12·48
		253,708,169	13,341,338	5·26
Unopened lines, stores, &c.	... ...	6,595,346		
		260,303,514	13,341,338	5·13
Private Companies:— Government payments.	... ...	1,391,694		
		261,695,209		

Appendix IV.

Irrigation Works.

APPENDIX IV.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS: CAPITAL OUTLAY AND NET EARNINGS.

—	Capital Outlay to end of 1906-1907.	Net Earnings (being gross receipts less working expenses).	Percentage of net Earnings on Capital Outlay.
Bengal :—	£	£	
Orissa Project	1,735,793	6,842	·39
Midnapore	553,685	*−307*	*—·06*
Sone	1,720,959	66,062	3·45
United Provinces :—			
Ganges	2,051,890	276,228	13·46
Lower Ganges	2,309,958	148,946	6·45
Agra	684,276	52,497	7·67
Eastern Jumna	306,373	94,826	30·95
Betwa	388,062	10,371	2·67
Punjab and N.W. Frontier Province :—			
Western Jumna	1,102,326	138,265	12·54
Upper Bari-Doab	1,289,970	178,801	13·86
Sirhind	1,581,436	145,711	9·21
Lower Chenab	1,836,058	462,115	25·17
Lower Jhelam	1,007,043	58,755	5·83
Lower Swat River	270,846	29,927	11·05
Upper Chenab	379,453	—	—
Madras :—			
Godavari Delta	808,529	185,355	22·92
Kistna Delta	962,958	164,610	17·09
Pennér Anicut	367,150	28,623	7·79
Kurnool-Kuddapah	1,461,818	9,146	·63
Periyar Project	642,023	28,380	4·42
Rushikulya Project	309,903	2,157	·69
Bombay :—			
E. Nara Works	429,568	40,423	9·41
Mutha	462,050	15,157	3·28
Jamrao	526,802	26,797	5·09
Nira	358,800	9,706	2·74
Burma :—			
Mandalay	334,179	13,603	4·07
Shwebo	301,359	4,455	1·48
Other Works	3,581,594	207,129	5·78
Total	27,764,861	2,404,580	8·66

APPENDIX V.

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

TRADE TABLES.

SEA-BORNE TRADE :—

- I.—General Summary.
- II.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise : Summary distinguishing Government transactions from transactions on Private Account.
- III.—Movements of Treasure.
- IV.—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.
- V.—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.

I.—*Summary of Sea-borne Trade (Private and Government transactions combined).*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Imports :—	£	£	£
Merchandise	74,742,500	78,161,500	90,994,000
Treasure	21,100,700	29,719,900	28,181,700
Total	95,843,200	107,881,400	119,175,700
Exports :—			
Merchandise :—			
Indian Produce	105,513,000	115,439,700	115,634,500
Re-exports	2,377,400	2,343,000	2,552,700
Total	107,890,400	117,782,700	118,187,200
Treasure	10,313,300	3,812,200	3,632,300
Total	118,203,700	121,594,900	121,819,500
Total Imports and Exports	214,046,900	229,476,300	240,995,200
Net Exports...	22,360,500	13,713,500	2,643,800

II.—*Sea-borne Trade—Imports and Exports of Merchandise: Summary distinguishing Government Transactions from Transactions on Private Account.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£
Imports of Merchandise :—			
Private	68,722,700	72,205,100	86,565,900
Government	6,019,800	5,956,400	4,428,100
Total Imports	74,742,500	78,161,500	90,994,000
Exports of Merchandise :—			
Private	107,812,000	117,710,700	118,102,300
Government	78,400	72,000	84,900
Total Exports	107,890,400	117,782,700	118,187,200
Net Exports, Private	39,089,300	45,505,600	31,536,400
Net Imports, Government	5,941,400	5,884,400	4,343,200

III.—*Sea-borne Trade—Movements of Treasure.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Gold :—	£	£	£
Net Imports on Private Account	6,301,300	9,862,300	11,566,500
Net Imports on Government Account	*—5,996,000*	41,700	12,000
Total Net Imports	305,300	9,904,000	11,578,500
Silver :—			
Net Imports on Private Account	3,346,400	4,463,000	6,675,100
Net Imports on Government Account	7,135,700	11,540,700	6,295,800
Total Net Imports	10,482,100	16,003,700	12,970,900
Total Net Imports of Treasure	10,787,400	25,907,700	24,549,400

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
A. *On Private Account*—	£	£	£
1. Live Animals	329,400	310,400	294,000
2. Articles of Food and Drink :—			
Liquors	1,345,200	1,237,800	1,336,600
Provisions :—			
From United Kingdom...	609,600	651,500	709,700
From elsewhere	980,800	964,100	1,117,000
Total	1,590,400	1,615,600	1,826,700
Salt	438,100	445,200	535,100
Spices	733,700	959,500	1,041,100
Sugar (Refined) :—			
From United Kingdom...	189,700	107,600	19,300
From Mauritius	1,302,400	1,318,400	1,549,500
From Austria-Hungary and Germany ...	1,914,300	2,108,600	485,600
From Java	953,700	1,491,300	3,419,300
From elsewhere	455,000	186,400	92,400
Unrefined Sugar, Molasses, and Confectionery	367,900	613,100	585,300
Total	5,183,000	5,825,400	6,151,400
Other articles	433,600	393,300	532,200
Total value of articles of Food and Drink ...	9,724,000	10,476,800	11,423,100
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals :—			
Hardware and Cutlery :—			
From United Kingdom	1,038,700	1,164,800	1,324,600
From Germany	208,500	282,700	388,300
From elsewhere	263,300	321,500	397,400
Total...	1,510,500	1,769,000	2,110,300

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
A. *On Private Account—cont.*			
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*cont.*	£	£	£
Machinery and Millwork :—			
From United Kingdom	3,141,600	3,692,500	4,122,900
From elsewhere	142,200	167,500	267,500
Total	3,283,800	3,860,000	4,390,400
Iron and Steel	4,429,300	5,045,500	6,499,300
Copper	956,500	928,800	1,375,600
Other Metals	642,700	719,100	917,600
Railway Plant (other than Government Stores)	1,081,700	2,772,200	4,803,500
Total value of Metals and Manufactures of Metals.	11,904,500	15,094,600	20,096,700
4. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, Narcotics, Dyeing and Tanning Materials.	1,981,800	2,072,400	2,392,400
5. Oils	1,629,700	1,845,300	2,437,400
6. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles :—			
Jewellery	894,100	622,500	463,800
Wood	556,200	539,500	546,700
Silk	474,600	378,700	654,300
Other articles	1,316,000	1,391,400	1,671,200
Total	3,240,900	2,932,100	3,336,000
7. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured :—			
Cotton—Twist and Yarn, Piece Goods, and Thread :—			
From United Kingdom	25,992,800	25,099,300	29,504,800
From elsewhere	1,097,200	988,500	1,176,300
Other sorts of Cotton	1,205,400	1,190,500	1,347,300
Total	28,295,400	27,278,300	32,028,400
Silk	1,267,700	1,216,700	1,423,200
Wool	1,616,800	1,368,100	1,845,100
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots) :—			
From the United Kingdom	646,300	591,400	633,300
From elsewhere	602,900	623,000	835,000
Total	1,249,200	1,214,400	1,468,300

Appendi
V.

Trade Tables.

IV.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
A. *On Private Account—cont.*	£	£	£
7. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—*cont.*			
Glass and Glassware	749,800	807,600	963,400
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances ...	608,600	799,100	908,800
Other articles	6,124,800	6,789,300	7,949,100
Total value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured.	39,912,300	39,473,500	46,586,400
Total value of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account.	68,722,700	72,205,100	86,565,900
B. *Government Stores*	6,019,800	5,956,400	4,428,100
Grand Total, Imports of Merchandise ...	74,742,500	78,161,500	90,994,000

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
A. *Indian Merchandise exported on Private Account.*	£	£	£
1. Animals, living	128,900	150,900	143,900
2. Articles of Food and Drink :—			
Coffee	1,171,100	664,300	743,000
Rice	12,426,600	12,353,000	13,559,000
Wheat and Wheat-flour	6,115,100	5,226,800	6,097,000
Other grains and Pulse	1,141,700	857,100	1,349,400
Provisions	473,800	434,100	503,000
Spices	605,200	401,400	351,300
Tea	5,898,400	6,571,800	6,829,200
Other articles	384,900	315,800	351,200
Total, Articles of Food and Drink	28,216,800	26,824,300	29,783,100
3. Metals and Manufactures of Metals	388,400	650,300	737,700

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
A. *Indian Merchandise exported on Private Account—cont.*	£	£	£
4. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyeing Materials, &c.:			
Opium :—			
To China	4,906,200	4,802,500	4,362,700
To other countries	1,408,300	1,402,800	1,418,900
Total	6,314,500	6,205,300	5,781,600
Indigo :—			
To the United Kingdom	100,200	110,700	126,900
To other countries	290,700	356,300	297,900
Total	390,900	467,000	424,800
Other articles	926,900	1,032,600	1,152,200
Total, Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	7,632,300	7,704,900	7,358,600
5. Oils	544,500	465,700	572,100
6. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles :—			
Cotton :—			
To Japan	4,577,700	3,704,900	4,808,600
To Germany	2,462,600	3,147,600	3,639,600
To other countries	7,187,400	7,799,800	8,664,600
Total	14,227,700	14,652,300	17,112,800
Hides and Skins (Unprepared) :—			
To the United States	2,883,100	2,602,500	1,530,900
To Germany	1,443,200	1,722,900	1,292,900
To other countries	2,406,100	2,937,200	1,877,400
Total...	6,732,400	7,262,600	4,701,200
Jute :—			
To the United Kingdom	4,876,800	7,707,900	4,678,900
To Germany	2,153,100	3,937,900	2,558,100
To other countries	4,387,200	6,246,700	6,744,900
Total	11,417,100	17,892,500	11,981,900
Linseed :—			
To United Kingdom	818,600	774,600	1,115,800
To other countries	1,925,100	1,398,600	2,075,300
Total	2,743,700	2,173,200	3,191,100

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
A. *Indian Merchandise exported on Private Account—cont.*	£	£	£
6. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—*cont.*			
Other seeds	4,329,100	6,507,900	8,020,100
Fodder, Bran, and Cattle-food	787,700	626,600	984,800
Wool, raw	1,409,800	1,617,700	1,402,300
Other articles	3,116,100	3,622,100	3,403,200
Total, Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.	44,763,600	54,354,900	50,797,400
7. Manufactured and partly manufactured articles :—			
Cotton twist and yarn :—			
To China	7,784,900	6,332,300	4,443,700
To other countries	473,600	598,700	1,538,300
Total	8,258,500	6,931,000	5,982,000
Other cotton	1,358,500	1,181,200	1,195,700
Total cotton	9,617,000	8,112,200	7,177,700
Jute :—			
Gunny bags and cloth :—			
To the United Kingdom	706,900	1,175,500	1,068,000
To the United States	2,627,400	3,918,300	4,430,900
To other countries	4,921,300	5,310,200	6,613,100
Other Jute manufactures	43,100	73,500	86,400
Total	8,298,700	10,477,500	12,198,400
Hides and Skins, dressed or tanned :—			
To the United Kingdom	2,104,500	2,539,500	2,223,100
To other countries	334,500	428,000	376,700
Total	2,439,000	2,967,500	2,599,800
Lac	2,068,100	2,247,400	2,584,700
Other articles	1,362,200	1,432,400	1,638,100
Total, manufactured and partly manufactured articles.	23,785,000	25,237,000	26,198,700
Total exports of Indian merchandise on Private Account.	105,459,500	115,388,000	115,591,500
B. *Government Stores, exports*	53,500	51,700	43,000
Total exports, Indian merchandise	105,513,000	115,439,700	115,634,500

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

V.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Merchandise, shewing the principal articles separately—cont.*

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£
C. *Re-exports—On Private Account:—*			
Cotton, wool and apparel	1,209,700	1,186,400	1,334,600
Other articles	1,142,900	1,136,300	1,176,300
D. *Re-exports—Government Stores*	24,800	20,300	41,800
Total	2,377,400	2,343,000	2,552,700
Grand Total, Exports of Merchandise	107,890,400	117,782,700	118,187,200

VI.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the countries of origin.*

Countries.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£	£
Europe :—			
United Kingdom	45,825,900	48,198,600	57,760,300
Belgium	2,984,000	2,903,600	3,537,700
Germany	2,915,000	3,860,600	3,445,600
Austria-Hungary	2,738,300	2,045,600	1,769,300
France	1,152,500	975,200	1,354,700
Italy	802,300	720,700	795,300
Other countries	855,700	879,800	1,464,400
Total	57,273,700	59,584,100	70,127,300
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
Mauritius and dependencies including Seychelles ...	1,385,800	1,445,100	1,642,200
Egypt	229,000	104,800	201,400
British East Africa	179,500	141,000	209,700
Other countries	55,300	79,800	73,900
Total	1,849,600	1,770,700	2,127,200
America :—			
United States	1,495,000	1,698,000	2,158,200
Other countries	12,400	2,300	1,500
Total	1,507,400	1,700,300	2,159,700

Appendix V.

Trade Tables.

VI.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Imports of Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the countries of origin—cont.*

Countries.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£
Asia :—			
Borneo, Java, and Sumatra	1,415,800	2,214,600	4,101,800
Straits Settlements	1,701,200	1,845,700	2,089,600
China : Hong Kong	679,400	561,800	747,200
„ other ports (excluding Macao)	503,600	433,900	718,700
Japan	856,200	1,073,400	1,445,000
Ceylon	447,300	566,300	629,200
Arabia	630,100	380,900	370,400
Other countries	1,243,100	1,600,200	1,562,200
Total	7,476,700	8,676,800	11,664,100
Australasia	615,300	473,200	487,600
Grand Total	68,722,700	72,205,100	86,565,900

VII.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, shewing separately the countries of origin.*

Countries.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£	£	£
Europe :—			
United Kingdom	26,665,100	31,289,500	29,842,500
Germany	9,798,600	13,149,700	12,794,400
France	6,359,900	7,470,000	7,609,500
Belgium	4,333,600	4,798,500	5,967,100
Austria Hungary	3,194,200	4,012,300	3,867,900
Italy	3,126,400	3,803,600	3,691,300
Holland	1,186,600	1,201,800	1,060,700
Other Countries	1,746,500	1,956,200	1,995,600
Total	56,410,900	67,681,600	66,829,000
Africa and adjacent Islands :—			
*Egypt	1,061,300	1,316,800	3,217,400
Mauritius and dependencies including Seychelles ...	753,000	832,700	735,000
Natal	361,600	358,400	446,600
British East Africa	327,700	368,900	411,500
Other Countries	809,100	726,500	756,000
Total	3,312,700	3,603,300	5,566,500

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* The figures for exports to Egypt in 1907–8 include goods shipped to Egyptian ports "for orders" which, on later adjustment, will be shown as exports to the countries of their final destination.

VII.—*Sea-borne Trade—Analysis of Exports of Indian Merchandise on Private Account, shewing the countries of origin—cont.*

Countries.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
America :—	£	£	£
United States	8,672,100	10,415,700	9,012,100
South America	1,806,100	1,575,400	2,424,100
Canada	506,500	517,900	324,900
West Indies	411,500	341,200	325,700
Other Countries	12,900	11,400	17,200
Total	11,409,100	12,861,600	12,104,000
Asia :—			
Hong Kong	8,836,300	7,249,600	5,658,700
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macao) ...	5,374,100	5,318,500	4,330,000
Japan	6,618,000	4,730,000	5,892,600
Straits Settlement	4,199,800	4,352,700	4,550,000
Ceylon	3,690,100	4,254,400	4,165,000
Aden and Dependencies	838,600	746,400	651,500
Arabia	920,300	644,800	339,500
Borneo, Java and Sumatra	737,200	446,700	887,000
Other Countries	1,476,800	1,563,800	2,430,600
Total	32,691,200	29,306,900	28,904,900
Australasia	1,635,600	1,934,600	2,187,100
Grand Total	105,459,500	115,388,000	115,591,500

EAST INDIA (ESTIMATE).

ESTIMATE
OF
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
For the Year 1907-08,

COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF 1906-07.

India Office,
11 May 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act,* 1858, *Sec.* 53.)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *May* 1908.

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No. 1.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906–07.	ESTIMATE,* 1907–08.
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	£.	£.
Land Revenue	19,831,653	18,565,900
Opium	5,660,528	5,222,900
Salt	4,362,706	3,336,900
Stamps	4,029,908	4,235,300
Excise	5,898,219	6,197,800
Provincial Rates	2,280,577	2,298,800
Customs	4,351,692	4,964,000
Assessed Taxes	1,423,787	1,482,100
Forest	1,768,911	1,741,660
Registration	379,736	412,000
Tributes from Native States	600,986	558,600
TOTAL - - - £.	50,588,703	49,015,960
INTEREST - £.	979,850	996,093
POST OFFICE - £.	1,751,146	1,833,500
TELEGRAPH - £.	953,006	1,004,070
MINT - £.	419,498	438,000
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
Law and Justice:		
Courts	273,595	266,300
Jails	251,719	247,700
Police	314,292	336,300
Ports and Pilotage	143,962	139,700
Education	223,585	235,100
Medical	83,205	84,407
Scientific and other Minor Departments	100,925	105,487
TOTAL - - - £.	1,391,283	1,414,994
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	189,888	214,026
Stationery and Printing	78,531	88,700
Exchange	190,022	60,000
Miscellaneous	548,605	386,355
TOTAL - - - £.	1,007,046	749,081
RAILWAYS:		
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	25,821,298	27,472,030
Deduct—Working Expenses	*12,878,761*	*14,381,900*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, &c.	*396,300*	*424,700*
Net Receipts	12,546,237	12,665,430
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	398,801	225,300
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	56,189	58,683
TOTAL - - - £.	13,001,227	12,949,413
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:		
Direct Receipts	2,342,231	2,181,300
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,006,981	1,031,800
Minor Works and Navigation	189,048	241,000
TOTAL - - - £.	3,538,260	3,454,100
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Civil Works - £.	532,640	519,309
MILITARY RECEIPTS:		
Army:		
Effective	1,095,514	926,430
Non-effective	122,055	110,587
Marine	146,585	81,700
Military Works	50,999	56,700
TOTAL - - - £.	1,415,153	1,175,417
TOTAL REVENUE - - - £.	75,577,812	73,549,937

* This Estimate contains, as regards the transactions in India, the figures adopted in the Financial Statement, and as regards those in England, the figures made up to 31st March, shown in the Home Accounts.

and EXPENDITURE for 1907-08, compared with the RESULTS of 1906-07.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-07.	ESTIMATE,* 1907-08.
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	£.	£.
Refunds and Drawbacks	246,694	246,400
Assignments and Compensations	1,185,241	1,196,100
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:		
Land Revenue	3,405,625	3,553,538
Opium (including cost of Production)	1,913,292	1,663,242
Salt (including cost of Production)	364,489	364,415
Stamps	186,267	197,980
Excise	274,609	294,194
Provincial Rates	32,180	32,300
Customs	200,184	205,509
Assessed Taxes	23,828	24,300
Forest	948,866	985,508
Registration	199,431	210,700
TOTAL - - - £.	8,980,706	8,974,186
INTEREST:		
Interest on Debt	7,903,353	8,095,654
Deduct,—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*5,553,864*	*5,807,231*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*935,231*	*986,344*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	1,414,258	1,302,079
Interest on other Obligations	497,882	503,200
TOTAL - - - £.	1,912,141	1,805,279
POST OFFICE - - - £.	1,602,933	1,717,080
TELEGRAPH - - - £.	1,126,205	1,081,942
MINT - - - £.	166,898	167,852
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:		
General Administration	1,610,218	1,704,019
Law and Justice:		
Courts	2,540,502	2,579,050
Jails	843,104	862,317
Police	3,692,348	3,946,793
Ports and Pilotage	161,977	189,321
Education	1,819,163	1,975,270
Ecclesiastical	125,906	125,006
Medical	1,124,656	1,165,885
Political	1,060,034	815,241
Scientific and other Minor Departments	729,872	819,309
TOTAL - - - £.	13,707,810	14,182,211
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:		
Territorial and Political Pensions	235,646	253,387
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	253,509	334,426
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,979,667	3,016,373
Stationery and Printing	654,306	742,463
Miscellaneous	287,490	303,502
TOTAL - - - £.	4,410,618	4,650,151
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:		
Famine Relief	307,715	524,900
Construction of Protective Railways	3,442	8,500
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	356,460	407,244
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	332,383	250,000
TOTAL - - - £.	1,000,000	1,190,644
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:		
State Railways:—Interest on Debt	5,039,985	5,251,028
Annuities in purchase of Railways	2,869,366	2,869,335
Sinking Funds	148,896	154,058
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	513,879	559,334
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,413,745	1,469,606
Guaranteed Companies:—Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	41,702	19,700
Interest	584,751	580,376
Subsidized Companies:—Land, &c.	34,493	19,900
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	40,869	78,500
TOTAL - - - £.	10,687,686	11,001,837
IRRIGATION:		
Major Works:—Working Expenses	944,632	984,900
Interest on Debt	935,231	986,344
Minor Works and Navigation	888,842	892,600
TOTAL - - - £.	2,768,705	2,863,844
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:		
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	3,236	1,300
Civil Works	5,554,101	6,038,202
TOTAL - - - £.	5,557,337	6,039,502
MILITARY SERVICES:		
Army: Effective	16,557,541	15,627,154
Non-effective	3,100,304	3,114,612
Marine	628,919	491,192
Military Works	1,127,515	1,137,340
Special Defences (1903)	138,358	116,562
TOTAL - - - £.	21,552,637	20,486,860
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL) - - - £.	73,473,676	74,161,388

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-07.	ESTIMATE 1907-08.
	£.	£.
Add,—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the Year	719,869	81,100
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*205,073*	*1,008,900*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-07.	ESTIMATE,* 1907-08.
Add, — *Deduct*, (net)	514,796	*—927,800*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE - - - £.	73,988,472	73,233,588
RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:		
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:		
State Railways	7,915,041	8,403,314
Irrigation Works	797,627	868,917
TOTAL - - - £.	8,712,668	9,272,231
Redemption of Liabilities - - - £.	—	2,144,800

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-07.	ESTIMATE,* 1907-08.
	£.	£.
Revenue	75,577,812	73,549,937
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	73,988,472	73,233,588
Surplus - - - £.	1,589,340	316,349

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED REVENUE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		
	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	15,29,743	15,12,000	1,70,73,306	1,62,75,000	3,85,64,491	3,85,24,000	1
Opium	6	–	4,70,042	4,80,000	5,77,165	5,38,000	2
Salt	1,46,41,087	1,10,97,000	–	–	17,30,510	18,80,000	3
Stamps	3,79,972	4,35,000	24,60,477	27,25,000	39,76,661	40,00,000	4
Excise	12,11,785	13,02,000	83,24,568	73,50,000	76,64,986	79,00,000	5
Provincial Rates	61,722	59,000	12,38,979	12,48,000	19,07,927	20,50,000	6
Customs	13,706	14,000	1,64,680	1,75,000	1,23,82,920	1,33,18,000	7
Assessed Taxes	20,45,216	23,77,000	6,11,747	6,00,000	15,83,548	17,30,000	8
Forest	8,94,563	6,75,000	24,01,159	23,50,000	98,12,535	90,00,000	9
Registration	18,405	20,000	2,10,204	2,50,000	2,12,967	2,00,000	10
Tributes from Native States	19,71,436	16,83,000	2,93,537	1,74,000	4,93,242	4,48,000	11
TOTAL	2,27,67,641	1,91,74,000	3,32,48,699	3,16,27,000	7,89,06,952	7,95,88,000	12
INTEREST	51,70,233	58,16,000	91,548	1,00,000	62,017	89,000	13
POST OFFICE	2,62,67,186	2,75,03,000	–	–	–	–	14
TELEGRAPH	1,41,66,341	1,48,77,000	–	–	–	–	15
MINT	32,10,134	29,00,000	–	–	–	–	16
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:							
Law and Justice:							
Courts	2,73,085	2,03,000	1,81,532	1,90,000	5,05,230	4,60,000	17
Jails	3,01,684	2,92,000	1,97,268	2,00,000	4,12,030	4,30,000	18
Police	50,567	55,000	3,75,612	4,30,000	4,66,520	5,33,000	19
Ports and pilotage	–	–	–	–	5,02,378	4,70,000	20
Education	27,901	29,000	1,38,440	1,12,000	99,866	1,12,000	21
Medical	13,260	11,000	11,449	13,000	63,403	62,000	22
Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,76,959	1,75,000	71,886	83,000	2,081	4,000	23
TOTAL	8,43,456	7,65,000	9,76,187	10,28,000	20,51,508	20,71,000	24
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	4,17,623	3,79,000	76,561	72,000	1,14,285	1,15,000	25
Stationery and Printing	3,43,464	4,49,000	49,182	45,000	63,765	64,000	26
Exchange	28,50,328	9,00,000	–	–	–	–	27
Miscellaneous	24,53,046	14,87,000	4,63,703	4,35,000	7,69,989	7,00,000	28
TOTAL	60,64,461	32,15,000	5,89,446	5,52,000	9,48,039	8,79,000	29
RAILWAYS:							
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38,66,26,526	41,13,18,000	–	–	–	–	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	*19,27,50,064*	*21,52,73,000*	–	–	–	–	31
Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.	*59,44,506*	*63,70,000*	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	18,79,31,956	18,96,75,000	–	–	–	–	33
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	59,82,017	33,79,000	–	–	–	–	34
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	3,88,746	3,00,000	–	–	–	–	35
TOTAL	19,43,02,719	19,33,54,000	–	–	–	–	36
IRRIGATION:							
Major Works: Direct Receipts	–	–	1,193	28,000	3,58,806	5,31,000	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	–	–	–	–	45,191	53,000	38
Minor Works and Navigation	1,12,792	66,000	3,810	14,000	2,29,586	11,10,000	39
TOTAL	1,12,792	66,000	5,003	42,000	6,33,583	16,94,000	40
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:							
Civil Works	1,12,887	1,01,000	2,13,083	2,92,000	5,46,590	6,10,000	41
MILITARY RECEIPTS:							
Army: Effective	98,03,377	82,51,000	–	–	–	–	42
Non-effective	13,80,251	12,15,000	–	–	–	–	43
Marine	21,98,044	12,26,000	–	–	–	–	44
Military Works	6,38,558	7,18,000	196	–	99,089	1,02,000	45
TOTAL	1,40,20,230	1,14,10,000	196	–	99,089	1,02,000	46
TOTAL REVENUE	28,70,38,080	27,91,81,000	3,51,24,162	3,36,41,000	8,32,47,778	8,50,33,000	47

and Local) in each of the Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907–08, Results of 1906–07.

	Eastern Bengal and Assam.		Bengal.		United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.		Carried Forward.		Heads of Revenue.
	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Principal Heads of Revenue:
1	1,93,52,666	2,01,25,000	2,89,04,871	2,94,50,000	6,16,50,147	5,00,24,000	16,70,75,224	15,59,10,000	Land Revenue.
2	6,44,655	6,92,000	7,42,12,555	6,69,15,000	6,04,104	5,85,000	7,65,08,527	6,92,10,000	Opium.
3	19,51,587	14,44,000	1,60,88,611	1,09,75,000	–	–	3,44,11,795	2,53,96,000	Salt.
4	90,68,715	96,00,000	1,47,06,698	1,56,50,000	92,21,308	96,50,000	3,98,13,831	4,20,60,000	Stamps.
5	63,73,582	71,00,000	1,60,81,392	1,70,00,000	92,05,779	88,00,000	4,88,62,092	4,94,52,000	Excise.
6	39,11,426	40,67,000	71,14,143	72,60,000	68,84,371	68,59,000	2,11,18,568	2,15,43,000	Provincial Rates.
7	66,657	85,000	1,92,88,589	2,28,51,000	1,22,178	1,53,000	3,20,38,730	3,65,96,000	Customs.
8	10,34,161	11,00,000	49,20,717	50,75,000	21,56,076	21,50,000	1,23,51,465	1,30,32,000	Assessed Taxes.
9	13,20,592	13,50,000	10,65,859	11,50,000	25,02,664	24,00,000	1,79,97,372	1,69,25,000	Forest.
10	8,30,821	9,10,000	12,25,432	13,40,000	4,98,429	5,70,000	29,96,258	32,90,000	Registration.
11	50,100	50,000	33,150	34,000	–	–	28,41,465	23,89,000	Tributes from Native States.
12	4,46,04,962	4,65,23,000	18,36,42,017	17,77,00,000	9,28,45,056	8,11,91,000	45,60,15,327	43,58,03,000	- - - Total.
13	46,730	75,000	16,25,318	18,77,000	5,70,160	6,32,000	75,66,006	85,89,000	Interest.
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,62,67,186	2,75,03,000	Post Office.
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,41,66,341	1,48,77,000	Telegraph.
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	32,10,134	29,00,000	Mint.
									Receipts by Civil Departments:
									Law and Justice:
17	3,30,706	3,66,000	5,73,507	5,80,000	5,02,178	4,80,000	23,66,238	22,79,000	Courts.
18	3,38,383	3,30,000	12,07,552	11,80,000	3,65,821	3,40,000	28,22,738	27,72,000	Jails.
19	4,14,335	4,60,000	10,07,421	10,32,000	4,62,521	5,52,000	27,76,976	30,62,000	Police.
20	33,684	32,000	15,39,308	15,00,000	–	–	20,75,350	20,02,000	Ports and Pilotage.
21	2,95,014	3,02,000	6,18,150	6,10,000	6,81,166	7,14,000	18,60,537	18,79,000	Education.
22	50,466	68,000	2,80,321	2,97,000	2,81,943	2,50,000	7,00,842	7,01,000	Medical.
23	58,008	55,000	3 03,434	2,85,000	1,81,852	1,59,000	7,94,220	7,61,000	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
24	15,20,576	16,13,000	55,29,693	54,84.000	24,75,481	24,95,000	1,33,96,901	1,34,56,000	- - - Total.
									Miscellaneous:
25	76,071	80,000	2,25,884	5,76,000	2,59,539	2,60,000	11,69,963	14,82,000	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
26	22,608	29,000	1,36,095	1,28,000	2,11,993	1,98,000	8,27,107	9,13,000	Stationery and Printing.
27	–	–	–	–	–	–	28,50,328	9,00,000	Exchange.
28	3,53,693	2,95,000	8,47,673	6,91,000	2,63,383	2,90,000	51,51,487	38,98,000	Miscellaneous.
29	4,52,372	4,04,000	12,09,652	13,95,000	7,34,915	7,48,000	99,98,885	71,93,000	- - - Total.
									Railways:
30	86,196	92,000	–	–	–	–	38,67,12,722	41,14,10,000	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
31	*89,102*	*89,000*	–	–	–	–	*19,28,39,166*	*21,53,62.000*	*Deduct* – Working Expenses.
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	*59.44,506*	*63.70,000*	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
33	*–2,906*	3,000	–	–	–	–	18,79,29,050	18,96,78,000	Net Receipts.
34	–	–	–	–	–	–	59,82,017	33,79,000	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)
35	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.88,746	3,00,000	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
36	*–2,906*	3,000	–	–	–	–	19,42,99,813	19,33,57,000	- - - Total.
									Irrigation:
37	–	–	22,97,528	23,50,000	1,07,00,544	98,84,000	1,33,58,071	1,27,93,000	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
38	–	–	–	–	15,62,148	16,02,000	16,07,339	16,55,000	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
39	16,521	17,000	7,86,688	8,20,000	2,50,342	1,62,000	13,99,739	21,89,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
40	16,521	17,000	30,84,216	31,70,000	1,25,13,034	1,16,48,000	1,63,65,149	1,66,37,000	- - - Total.
									Other Public Works:
41	6,36,523	6,85,000	10 17,203	10,05,000	9,71,059	9,24,000	34,97,345	36,17,000	Civil Works.
									Military Receipts:
42	–	–	–	–	–	–	98,03,377	82,51,000	Army: Effective.
43	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,80,251	12,15,000	Non-effective.
44	–	–	–	–	–	–	21,98,044	12,26,000	Marine.
45	5,943	6,000	2,239	2,000	626	1,000	7,46,651	8,29,000	Military Works.
46	5,943	6,000	2,239	2,000	626	1,000	1,41,28,323	1,15,21,000	- - - Total.
47	4,72,80,721	4,93,26,000	19,61,10,338	19,06,33,000	11,01,10,331	9,76,39,000	75,89,11,410	73,54,53,000	- - - Total Revenue.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	16,70,75,224	15,59,10,000	2,48,87,403	2,31,65,000	21,82,324	23,13,000	5,46,97,322	5,44,33,000	4,86,32,520	1
Opium	7,65,08,527	6,92,10,000	83,317	80,000	9,256	18,000	–	–	83,06,822	2
Salt	3,44,11,795	2,53,96,000	–	–	–	–	1,43,38,019	1,23,31,000	1,66,90,777	3
Stamps	3,98,13,831	4,20,60,000	40,48,379	42,50,000	4,21,659	4,60,000	99,02,885	1,03,60,000	62,61,861	4
Excise	4,88,62,092	4,94,52,000	39,89,919	43,00,000	2,24,797	2,65,000	2,05,60,146	2,29,00,000	1,48,36,335	5
Provincial Rates	2,11,18,568	2,15.43,000	27,03.263	25,14,000	2,21,658	2,25,000	69,54,651	72,00,000	32,10,512	6
Customs	3,20,38,730	3,65,96,000	7,464	8,000	–	–	55,21,027	63,22,000	2,77,08,163	7
Assessed Taxes	1,23,51,465	1,30,32,000	13,84,702	13,70,000	1,25,253	1,28,000	27,90,557	29,50,000	47,04,832	8
Forest	1,79,97,372	1,69,25,000	16,05,284	14,00,000	1,83,214	2,40,000	32,90,669	38,50,000	34,22,481	9
Registration	29,96,258	32,90,000	2,73,120	2,85,000	27,994	30,000	17,43,752	18,85,000	6,54,907	10
Tributes from Native States	28,41,465	23,89,000	2,76,780	2,77,000	–	–	45,07,902	45,08,000	13,88,643	11
TOTAL	45,60,15,327	43,58,03,000	3,92,59,631	3,76,49,000	33,96,155	36,79,000	12,43,06,930	12,67,39,000	13,58,17,853	12
INTEREST	75,66,006	85,89,000	3,67,007	3,41,000	9,948	11,000	6,89,449	7,59,000	23,38,868	13
POST OFFICE	2,62,67,186	2,75,03,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
TELEGRAPH	1,41,66,341	1,48,77,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
MINT	32,10,134	29,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	30,81,835	16
RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:										
Law and Justice:										
Courts	23,66,238	22,79,000	3,64,228	3.35,000	1,02,409	90,000	7,62,724	7,70,000	5,08,331	17
Jails	28,22,738	27,72,000	1,94 058	1,80,000	19,209	19,000	5,18,631	5,30,000	2,21,144	18
Police	27,76,976	30,62,000	6,84,112	6,38,000	78,998	75,000	4,27,377	4,83,000	7,46,914	19
Ports and Pilotage	20,75,350	20,02,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,079	20
Education	18,60,537	18,79,000	3,78,076	4,53,000	7,164	8,000	5,28,129	5,59,000	5,79,867	21
Medical	7,00,842	7.01,000	89,600	96,000	5,048	6,000	2,04,061	2,10,000	2,33,926	22
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	7,94,220	7,61,000	1,87,838	2,15,000	6,174	6,000	4,31,244	4,94,000	84,894	23
TOTAL	1,33,96,901	1,34,56,000	18,97,912	19,17,000	2,19,002	2,04,000	28,72,166	30,46,000	24,59,155	24
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	11,69,963	14,82,000	1,50,483	1.65,000	12,781	19,000	1,68,457	1,64,000	3,50,431	25
Stationery and Printing	8,27,107	9,13,000	1,50,495	1,86,000	8,235	9,000	1,11,211	1,30,000	80,911	26
Exchange	28.50,328	9,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Miscellaneous	51,51,487	38,98,000	4,44 566	4,34,000	1,05,822	1,09,000	9,86,340	9,97,000	12,24,882	28
TOTAL	99,98,885	71,93,000	7,45,544	7,85,000	1,26,838	1,37,000	12,66,008	12,91,000	16,56,224	29
RAILWAYS:										
State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38.67,12,722	41,14.10,000	–	–	–	–	6,03,305	6,68,000	–	30
Deduct—Working Expenses	*19,28,39,166*	*21.53,62,000*	–	–	–	–	*3,42,249*	*3,67,000*	–	31
Surplus profits paid to Companies, &c.	*59,44,506*	*63,70,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Net Receipts	18,79,29,050	18.96,78,000	–	–	–	–	2,61,056	3,01,000	–	33
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	59,82,017	33,79,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).	3,88,746	3,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
TOTAL	19,42,99,813	19,33,57,000	–	–	–	–	2,61,056	3,01,000	–	36
IRRIGATION:										
Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,33,58,071	1,27,93.000	1,99,37,688	1,77,44,000	5,12,330	6,92,000	4,05,382	3,99,000	9,20,005	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	16,07,339	16,55,000	23,08,758	19,39,000	50,420	52,000	85,10,604	90,91,000	26,27,589	38
Minor Works and Navigation	13,99,739	21,89,000	8,28,030	8,52,000	1,37,968	11,000	1,67,822	1,62,000	3,02,156	39
TOTAL	1,63,65,149	1,66,37,000	2,30,74,476	2,05,35,000	7,00,718	7,55,000	90,83,808	96,52,000	38,49,750	40
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:										
Civil Works	34,97,345	36,17,000	9,06,276	8,57,000	1,60,458	1,58,000	17,24,532	17,59,000	13,48,853	41
MILITARY RECEIPTS:										
Army: Effective	98,03,377	82,51,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Non-effective	13,80,251	12,15,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43
Marine	21,98,044	12,26,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44
Military Works	7,46,651	8,29,000	2,454	3,000	–	–	4,364	5,000	11,515	45
TOTAL	1,41,28,323	1,15,21,000	2,454	3,000	–	–	4,364	5,000	11,515	46
TOTAL REVENUE	75,89,11,410	73,54,53,000	6,62,53,300	6,20,87,000	46,13,119	49,44,000	14,02,08,313	14,35,52,000	15,05,64,053	47

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907-08, compared with the Results of 1906-07—*continued.*

BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF REVENUE.
1907-08.	Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE:
4,26,67,000	29,74,74,793	27,84,88,000	19,831,653	18,565,900	–	–	19,831,653	18,565,900	Land Revenue.
90,35,000	8,49,07,922	7,83,43,000	5,660,528	5,222,900	–	–	5,660,528	5,222,900	Opium.
1,23,26,000	6,54,40,591	5,00,53,000	4,362,706	3,336,900	–	–	4,362,706	3,336,900	Salt.
64,00,000	6,04,48,615	6,35,30,000	4,029,908	4,235,300	–	–	4,029,908	4,235,300	Stamps.
1,60,50,000	8,84,73,289	9,29,67,000	5,898,219	6,197,800	–	–	5,898,219	6,197,800	Excise.
30,00,000	3,42,08,652	3,44,82,000	2,280,577	2,298,800	–	–	2,280,577	2,298,800	Provincial Rates.
3,15,34,000	6,52,75,384	7,44,60,000	4,351,692	4,964,000	–	–	4,351,692	4,964,000	Customs.
47,52,000	2,13,56,809	2,22,32,000	1,423,787	1,482,100	–	–	1,423,787	1,482,100	Assessed Taxes.
37,00,000	2,64,99,020	2,61,15,000	1,766,601	1,741,000	2,310	660	1,768,911	1,741,660	Forest.
6,90,000	56,96,031	61,80,000	379,736	412,000	–	–	379,736	412,000	Registration.
12,05,000	90,14,790	83,79,000	600,986	558,600	–	–	600,986	558,600	Tributes from Native States.
13,13,59,000	75,87,95,896	73,52,29,000	50,586,393	49,015,300	2,310	660	50,588,703	49,015,960	- - - TOTAL.
25,32,000	1,09,71,278	1,22,32,000	731,418	815,500	248,432	180,593	979,850	996,093	INTEREST.
–	2,62,67,186	2,75,03,000	1,751,146	1,833,500	–	–	1,751,146	1,833,500	POST OFFICE.
–	1,41,66,341	1,48,77,000	944,423	991,800	8,583	12,270	953,006	1,004,070	TELEGRAPH.
36,70,000	62,91,969	65,70,000	419,465	438,000	33	–	419,498	438,000	MINT.
									RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
									Law and Justice:
5,20,000	41,03,930	39,94,000	273,595	266,300	–	–	273,595	266,300	Courts.
2,15,000	37,75,780	37,16,000	251,719	247,700	–	–	251,719	247,700	Jails.
7,87,000	47,14,377	50,45,000	314,292	336,300	–	–	314,292	336,300	Police.
94,000	21,59,429	20,96,000	143,962	139,700	–	–	143,962	139,700	Ports and Pilotage.
6,27,000	33,53,773	35,26,000	223,585	235,100	–	–	223,585	235,100	Education.
2,40,000	12,33,477	12,53,000	82,232	83,500	973	907	83,205	84,407	Medical.
98,000	15,04,370	15,74,000	100,291	105,000	634	487	100,925	105,487	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
25,81,000	2,08,45,136	2,12,04,000	1,389,676	1,413,600	1,607	1,394	1,391,283	1,414,994	- - - TOTAL.
									MISCELLANEOUS:
3,53,000	18,52,115	21,83,000	123,474	145,500	66,414	68,526	189,888	214,026	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
92,000	11,77,959	13,30,000	78,531	88,700	–	–	78,531	88,700	Stationery and Printing.
–	28,50,328	9,00,000	190,022	60,000	–	–	190,022	60,000	Exchange.
2,26,000	79,13,097	56,64,000	527,540	377,600	21,065	8,755	548,605	386,355	Miscellaneous.
6,71,000	1,37,93,499	1,00,77,000	919,567	671,800	87,479	77,281	1,007,046	749,081	- - - TOTAL.
									RAILWAYS:
–	38,73,16,027	41,20,78,000	25,821,068	27,471,800	230	230	25,821,298	27,472,030	State Railways (Gross Receipts).
–	*19,31,81,415*	*21,57,29,000*	*12,878,761*	*14,381,900*	–	–	*12,878,761*	*14,381,900*	*Deduct*—Working Expenses.
–	*59,44,506*	*63,70,000*	*396,300*	*424,700*	–	–	*396,300*	*424,700*	Surplus Profits paid to Companies, &c.
–	18,81,90,106	18,99,79,000	12,546,007	12,665,200	230	230	12,546,237	12,665,430	Net Receipts.
–	59,82,017	33,79,000	398,801	225,300	–	–	398,801	225,300	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
–	3,88,746	3,00,000	25,917	20,000	30,272	38,683	56,189	58,683	Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest).
–	19,45,60,869	19,36,58,000	12,970,725	12,910,500	30,502	38,913	13,001,227	12,949,413	- - - TOTAL.
									IRRIGATION:
10,92,000	3,51,33,476	3,27,20,000	2,342,231	2,181,300	–	–	2,342,231	2,181,300	Major Works: Direct Receipts.
27,40,000	1,51,04,710	1,54,77,000	1,006,981	1,031,800	–	–	1,006,981	1,031,800	Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.
4,00,000	28,35,715	36,14,000	189,048	241,000	–	–	189,048	241,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
42,32,000	5,30,73,901	5,18,11,000	3,538,260	3,454,100	–	–	3,538,260	3,454,100	- - - TOTAL.
									OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
13,75,000	76,37,464	77,66,000	509,164	517,700	23,476	1,609	532,640	519,309	Civil Works.
									MILITARY RECEIPTS:
–	98,03,377	82,51,000	653,558	550,100	441,956	376,330	1,095,514	926,430	Army: Effective.
–	13,80,251	12,15,000	92,017	81,000	30,038	29,587	122,055	110,587	Non-effective.
–	21,98,044	12,26,000	146,536	81,700	49	–	146,585	81,700	Marine.
13,000	7,64,984	8,50,000	50,999	56,700	–	–	50,999	56,700	Military Works.
13,000	1,41,46,656	1,15,42,000	943,110	769,500	472,043	405,917	1,415,153	1,175,417	- - - TOTAL.
14,64,33,000	1,12,05,50,195	1,09,24,69,000	74,703,347	72,831,300	874,465	718,637	75,577,812	73,549,937	- - TOTAL REVENUE.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Imperial, Provincial, compared with the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	46,849	32,000	93,757	94,000	5,24,307	5,83,000	1
Assignments and Compensations	33,76,745	34,72,000	25,60,626	25,61,000	767	1,000	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:							
Land Revenue	6,19,477	6,50,000	33,43,930	35,63,000	62,96,215	64,20,000	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	10,812	12,000	–	–	–	–	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	10,62,606	10,50,000	–	–	28,762	28,000	5
Stamps	*—7,06,440*	*—8,05,000*	1,08,172	1,19,000	1,12,484	1,16,000	6
Excise	91,923	1,35,000	2,38,144	2,65,000	11,18,880	11,00,000	7
Provincial Rates	–	–	–	–	74,654	83,000	8
Customs	–	–	–	–	4,13,632	4,60,000	9
Assessed Taxes	1,466	1,000	10,320	14,000	38,267	41,000	10
Forest	7,05,923	7,03,000	13,42,878	15,50,000	36,93,889	38,00,000	11
Registration	6,733	7,000	1,03,103	1,08,000	69,627	73,000	12
TOTAL	52,16,094	52,57,000	78,00,930	82,74,000	1,23,71,484	1,27,05,000	13
INTEREST							
Interest Debt	4,35,23,018	4,40,10,000	62,332	82,000	39,643	55,000	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*3,78,54,356*	*4,03,16,000*	–	–	–	–	15
" " " Irrigation	*1,24,26,488*	*1,31,70,000*	–	–	–	–	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—67,57,826*	*—94,76,000*	62,332	82,000	39,643	55,000	17
Interest on other Obligations	63,05,744	64,67,000	3,176	4,000	5,127	6,000	18
TOTAL	*—4,52,082*	*—30,09,000*	65,508	86,000	44,770	61,000	19
POST OFFICE	2,31,03,709	2,48,38,000	–	–	–	–	20
TELEGRAPH	1,21,48,295	1,27,75,000	–	–	–	–	21
MINT	9,62,017	11,00,000	–	–	–	–	22
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:							
General Administration	61,61,131	61,50,000	9,82,562	9,80,000	15,56,718	16,71,000	23
Law and Justice:							
Courts	4,56,669	3,45,000	20,25,200	21,55,000	39,62,173	42,50,000	24
Jails	18,28,925	18,55,000	5,11,843	5,10,000	11,91,286	12,08,000	25
Police	9,59,418	9,95,000	29,89,320	32,50,000	1,08,20,056	1,11,00,000	26
Ports and Pilotage	–	–	–	–	10,08,665	10,30,000	27
Education	3,24,977	4,97,000	16,78,199	18,40,000	19,33,723	21,50,000	28
Ecclesiastical	1,84,233	2,00,000	77,393	82,000	1,31,887	1,38,000	29
Medical	5,75,190	5,91,000	7,34,798	7,59,000	20,65,786	21,50,000	30
Political	1,08,35,656	71,19,000	40,763	39,000	4,50,663	4,16,000	31
Scientific and other Minor Departments	49,76,758	52,81,000	3,27,591	4,41,000	3,19,882	4,25,000	32
TOTAL	2,63,02,957	2,30,33,000	93,67,669	1,00,56,000	2,34,40,839	2,45,38,000	33
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:							
Territorial and Political Pensions	1,49,837	1,75,000	2,11,943	2,10,000	1,18,770	1,25,000	34
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,143	–	–	–	–	–	35
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,27,662	8,50,000	5,91,956	6,00,000	6,07,926	6,70,000	36
Stationery and Printing	4,34,528	10,45,000	3,14,298	3,61,000	7,18,407	7,37,000	37
Miscellaneous	7,35,870	6,47,000	1,06,748	1,18,000	6,50,415	5,06,000	38
TOTAL	21,50,040	27,17,000	12,24,945	12,89,000	20,95,518	20,38,000	39
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:							
Famine Relief	4,20,016	42,000	–	2,50,000	–	–	40
Construction of Protective Railways	51,626	1,28,000	–	–	–	–	41
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	77,125	85,000	10,33,758	12,49,000	–	30,000	42
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	49,85,746	–	–	12,80,000	–	–	43
TOTAL	55,34,513	2,55,000	10,33,758	27,79,000	–	30,000	44
Carried forward to page 12	7,49,65,543	6,69,66,000	1,94,92,810	2,24,84,000	3,79,52,611	3,93,72,000	45

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-07.			
	India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.
(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—	Rs.	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	3,41,50,247	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	37,38,568	249,238	264,641	513,879
TOTAL	3,78,88,815	2,525,921	3,027,943	5,553,864

and Local) in each of the PROVINCES of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907-08, RESULTS of 1906-07.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.		BENGAL.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
80,156	92,000	8,83,609	8,27,000	1,90,371	1,75,000	18,19,049	18,03,000	Refunds and Drawbacks.
1,49,426	1,46,000	2,10,688	1,78,000	3,16,117	3.38,000	66,13,769	66,96,000	Assignments and Compensations.
								Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:
34,53,743	40,77,000	45,60,473	50,00,000	84,44,078	85,00,000	2,67,17,916	2,82,10,000	Land Revenue.
–	–	2,86,23,673	2,48,75,000	–	–	2,86,34,485	2,48,87,000	Opium (including cost of Production).
23,437	26,000	3,30,724	3,60,000	–	–	14,45,529	14,64,000	Salt (including cost of Production).
3,81,198	4,23,000	4,08,020	4,64,000	2,28,863	2,55,000	5,32,297	5,72,000	Stamps.
2,00,192	2,29,000	7,43,120	7,78,000	1,00,877	1,60,000	24,93,136	26,67,000	Excise.
98,050	1,12,000	2,63,056	2,39,000	–	–	4,35 760	4,34.000	Provincial Rates.
44,405	43,000	11,01,007	11,03,000	–	–	15,59.044	16,06,000	Customs.
28,570	29,000	1,50,230	1,52,000	315	–	2,29,168	2,37,000	Assessed Taxes.
7,07,860	8,00,000	6,32,489	6,24,000	13,00,651	12,28,000	83,83,690	87,05,000	Forest.
5,14,969	5,30,000	6,42,687	7,30,000	2,52,553	2,59,000	15,89,672	17,07,000	Registration.
56,82,006	65,07,000	3,85,49,176	3,53,30,000	1,08,33,825	1,09,15,000	8,04,53,515	7,89,88,000	- - - TOTAL.
								INTEREST:
32,856	74,000	2,36,226	3,10,000	4,86,978	8,97,000	4,43,81,053	4,54,28,000	Interest on Debt.
–	–	–	–	–	–	*3,78,54,356*	*4,03,16,000*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*).
–	–	–	–	–	–	*1,24,26,488*	*1,31,70,000*	" " " Irrigation.
32,856	74,000	2,36,226	3,10,000	4,86,978	8,97,000	*−58,99,791*	*−80,58,000*	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
9,658	9,000	20,531	22,000	7,32,966	7,29,000	70,77,202	72,37,000	Interest on other Obligations.
42,514	83,000	2,56,757	3,32,000	12,19,944	16,26,000	11,77,411	*−8,21,000*	- - - TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2,31,03,709	2,48,38,000	POST OFFICE.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,21,48,295	1,27,75,000	TELEGRAPH.
–	–	–	–	–	–	9,62,017	11,00,000	MINT.
								SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
13,05,749	14,46,000	23,30,291	23,88,000	20,69,994	21,90,000	1,44,06,445	1,48,25,000	General Administration.
								Law and Justice:
39,60,507	41,20,000	74,09,956	76,10,000	57,73,941	57,43,000	2,35,88,446	2,42,23,000	Courts.
11,59,390	12,60,000	26,63,436	27,25,000	18,30,732	19,80,000	91,85,612	95,38,000	Jails.
39,15,805	43,54,000	74.64,555	79,70,000	1,01,98,719	1,06,00,000	3,63,47,873	3,82,69,000	Police.
1,84,513	1,83,000	11,74,053	15,53,000	–	–	23,67,231	27,66,000	Ports and Pilotage.
23,10,930	26,32,000	49,94,966	54,34,000	43,27,257	42,91,000	1,55,70,052	1,68,44,000	Education.
27,540	29,000	2,11,589	2,22,000	2,63,639	2,49,000	8,96,281	9,20,000	Ecclesiastical.
11,01,373	11,47,000	25,70,213	26,69,000	18,65,193	21,75,000	89,12,553	94,91,000	Medical.
79,619	94,000	46,328	65,000	1,78,393	1,13,000	1,16,31,422	78,46,000	Political.
2,60,258	3,25,000	10,79,371	11,94,000	7,57,383	8,66,000	77,21,243	85,32,000	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
1,43,05,684	1,55,90,000	2,99,44,758	3,18,30,000	2,72,65,251	2,82,07,000	13,06,27,158	13,32,54,000	- - - TOTAL.
								MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
11,132	8,000	8,70,605	8,70,000	8,38,794	8,15,000	22,01,081	22,03,000	Territorial and Political Pensions.
–	–	–	–	1,541	2,000	3,684	2,000	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
6,47,788	6,84,000	25,58,040	26,80,000	26,59,782	27,20,000	78,93,154	82,04,000	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
2,79,644	3,65,000	13,25,626	14,10,000	7,78,312	8,08,000	38,50,815	47,26,000	Stationery and Printing.
2,07,398	2,76,000	4,11,737	5,48,000	2,09,456	2,56,000	23,21,624	23,51,000	Miscellaneous.
11,45,962	13,33,000	51,66,008	55,08,000	44,87,885	46,01,000	1,62,70,358	1,74,86,000	- - - TOTAL.
								FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
1,06,103	3,000	8,41,536	7,44,000	19,28,646	67,50,000	32,96,301	77,89,000	Famine Relief.
–	–	–	–	–	–	51,626	1,28,000	Construction of Protective Railways.
–	2,000	6,45,953	9,34,000	24,23,625	22,00,000	41,80,461	45,00,000	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
–	–	–	2,60,000	–	4,50,000	49,85,746	19,90,000	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
1,06,103	5,000	14,87,489	19,38,000	43,52,271	94,00,000	1,25,14,134	1,44,07,000	- - - TOTAL.
2,12,82,269	2,35,18,000	7,54,04,188	7,49,38,000	4,81,59,176	5,47,49,000	27,72,56,597	28,20,27,000	- - - Carried forward to page 13.

ESTIMATE, 1907-08.				
India.	India converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.	England.	TOTAL.	(*a*) Included under the following Heads:—
Rs.	£	£	£	
3,63,12,000	2,420,800	2,827,097	5,247,897	State Railways—Interest on Debt.
40,64,000	270,900	288,434	559,334	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
4,03,76,000	2,691,700	3,115,531	5,807,231	- TOTAL.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	
DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	18,19,049	18,03,000	1,13,545	1,38,000	18,900	24,000	4,12,427	4,26,000	13,36,493	1
Assignments and Compensations	66,13,769	66,96,000	1,62,287	1,17,000	20,413	20,000	11,83,383	12,48,000	97,98,756	2
Charges in respect of Collection, viz. :—										
Land Revenue	2,67,17,916	2,82,10,000	47,13,488	49,09,000	7,15,041	6,08,000	1,14,18,373	1,18,63,000	75,07,721	3
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,86,34,485	2,48,87,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,732	4
Salt (including cost of Production)	14,45,529	14,64,000	–	–	–	–	21,10,337	20,56,000	18,90,920	5
Stamps	5,32,297	5,72,000	1,50,716	1,48,000	17,458	16,000	3,78,846	4,05,000	2,10,181	6
Excise	21,93,136	26,67,000	70,689	71,000	7,639	8,000	10,08,771	10,16,000	5,37,698	7
Provincial Rates	4,35,760	4,34,000	–	–	142	–	–	–	46,792	8
Customs	15,59,044	16,06,000	–	–	–	–	2,79,904	2,98,000	11,60,486	9
Assessed Taxes	2,29,168	2,37,000	10,768	11,000	853	1,000	32,775	34,000	83,857	10
Forest	83,83,690	87,05,000	11,44,403	11,84,000	93,650	95,000	24,80,660	27,80,000	19,90,749	11
Registration	15,89,672	17,07,000	1,09,843	1,07,000	8,046	9,000	9,72,273	10,10,000	3,11,629	12
TOTAL	8,04,53,515	7,89,88,000	64,75,739	66,85,000	8,82,142	7,81,000	2,02,77,749	2,11,36,000	2,49,15,014	13
INTEREST :										
Interest on Debt	4,43,81,053	4,54,28,000	2,47,077	2,75,000	–	–	2,38,192	2,69,000	6,30,310	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*3,78,54,356*	*4,03,16,000*	–	–	–	–	*34,459*	*60,000*	–	15
" " " Irrigation	*1,24,26,488*	*1,31,70,000*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—58,99,791*	*—80,58,000*	2,47,077	2,75,000	–	–	2,03,733	2,09,000	6,30,310	17
Interest on other Obligations	70,77,202	72,37,000	9,043	12,000	–	–	36,120	30,000	3,45,880	18
TOTAL	11,77,411	*—8,21,000*	2,56,120	2,87,000	–	–	2,39,853	2,39,000	9,76,190	19
POST OFFICE	2,31,03,709	2,48,38,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
TELEGRAPH	1,21,48,295	1,27,75,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
MINT	9,62,017	11,00,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,96,628	22
SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS :										
General Administration	1,44,06,445	1,48,25,000	14,43,077	14,87,000	2,90,683	2,86,000	17,11,476	17,36,000	21,01,926	23
Law and Justice : Courts	2,35,88 446	2,42,23,000	38,59,499	37,00,000	5,24,760	5,07,000	50,35,823	51,28,000	50,92,015	24
Jails	91,85,612	95,38,000	10,49,748	10,21,000	1,14,550	1,17,000	14,01,976	13,86,000	8,93,325	25
Police	3,63,47,873	3,82,69,000	47,07,080	51,76,000	12,04,141	13,20,000	58,16,552	64,89,000	72,84,069	26
Ports and Pilotage	23,67,231	27,66,000	–	–	–	–	16,134	16,000	45,290	27
Education	1,55,70,052	1,68,44,000	27,61,785	29,50,000	1,34,111	1,50,000	40,49,291	46,67,000	46,79,850	28
Ecclesiastical	8,96,281	9,20,000	2,40,646	2,21,000	37,726	37,000	3,26,854	3,43,000	3,81,413	29
Medical	89,12,553	94,91,000	16,77,964	19,34,000	1,28,255	1,63,000	34,46,796	35,70,000	25,15,464	30
Political	1,16,31,422	78,46,000	6,41,474	6,30,000	25,72,577	26,64,000	1,00,490	89,000	8,97,751	31
Scientific and other Minor Departments	77,21,243	85,32,000	7,14,096	7,62,000	47,172	85,000	9,66,535	10,85,000	6,73,632	32
TOTAL	13,06,27,158	13,32,54,000	1,70,95,369	1,78,81,000	50,53,975	53,29,000	2,28,71,927	2,45,09,000	2,45,64,735	33
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES :										
Territorial and Political Pensions	22,01,081	22,03,000	1,60,653	1,59,000	62,077	51,000	4,12,521	4,15,000	5,41,463	34
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,684	2,000	8	–	–	–	528	1,000	466	35
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	78,93,154	82,04,000	14,92,736	15,64,000	1,18,473	1,32,000	22,27,162	23,35,000	25,89,118	36
Stationery and Printing	38,50,815	47,26,000	6,24,699	6,22,000	62,105	69,000	18,31,602	18,36,000	17,15,560	37
Miscellaneous	23,21,624	23,51,000	3,79,757	4,80,000	28,467	34,000	6,62,522	6,53,000	6,28,975	38
TOTAL	1,62,70,358	1,74,86,000	26,57,853	28,25,000	2,71,122	2,86,000	51,34,335	52,40,000	54,75,582	39
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE :										
Famine Relief	32,96,301	77,89,000	94,368	50,000	–	–	–	–	12,25,064	40
Construction of Protective Railways	51,626	1,28,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	41,80,461	45,00,000	11,145	10,000	*–27,480*	–	4,88,269	25,000	6,03,112	42
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	49,85,746	19,90,000	–	1,40,000	–	–	–	2,50,000	–	43
TOTAL	1,25,14,134	1,44,07,000	1,05,513	2,00,000	*–27,480*	–	4,88,269	2,75,000	18,28,176	44
Carried forward to page 14	27,72,56,597	28,20,27,000	2,65,90,594	2,78,78,000	61,79,759	63,96,000	4,90,12,133	5,13,99,000	5,87,56,325	45

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907-08, compared with the Results of 1906-07—*continued.*

	BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1907-08.	Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES:
1	13,06,000	37,00,414	36,97,000	246,694	246,400	–	–	246,694	246,400	Refunds and Drawbacks
2	98,60,000	1,77,78,608	1,79,41,000	1,185,241	1,196,100	–	–	1,185,241	1,196,100	Assignments and Compensations.
										Charges in respect of Collection, viz.:—
3	76,96,000	5,10,72,539	5,32,86,000	3,404,835	3,552,400	790	1,138	3,405,625	3,553,538	Land Revenue.
4	36,000	2,86,74,217	2,49,23,000	1,911,615	1,661,500	1,677	1,742	1,913,292	1,663,242	Opium (including cost of Production).
5	19,40,000	54,46,786	54,60,000	363,119	364,000	1,370	415	364,489	364,415	Salt (including cost of Production).
6	2,20,000	12,89,498	13,61,000	85,967	90,700	100,300	107,280	186,267	197,980	Stamps.
7	6,50,000	41,17,933	44,12,000	274,529	294,100	80	94	274,609	294,194	Excise.
8	50,000	4,82,694	4,84,000	32,180	32,300	–	–	32,180	32,300	Provincial Rates.
9	11,69,000	29,99,434	30,73,000	199,962	204,900	222	609	200,184	205,509	Customs.
10	81,000	3,57,421	3,64,000	23,828	24,300	–	–	23,828	24,300	Assessed Taxes.
11	19,50,000	1,40,93,152	1,47,14,000	939,543	980,900	9,323	4,608	948,866	985,508	Forest.
12	3,27,000	29,91,463	31,60,000	199,431	210,700	–	–	199,431	210,700	Registration.
13	2,52,85,000	13,30,04,159	13,28,75,000	8,866,944	8,858,300	113,762	115,886	8,980,706	8,974,186	- - - TOTAL.
										INTEREST:
14	6,53,000	4,54,96,632	4,66,25,000	3,033,109	3,108,300	4,870,244	4,987,354	7,903,353	8,095,654	Interest on Debt.
15	–	*3,78,88,815*	*4,03,76,000*	*2,525,921*	*2,691,700*	*3,027,943*	*3,115,531*	*5,553,864*	*5,807,231*	*Deduct*—Amounts chargeable to Railways.
16	–	*1,24,26,488*	*1,31,70,000*	*828,433*	*878,000*	*106,798*	*108,344*	*935,231*	*986,344*	„ „ „ Irrigation.
17	6,53,000	*–48,18,671*	*–69,21,000*	*–321,245*	*–461,400*	1,735,503	1,763,479	1,414,258	1,302,079	Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt.
18	2,69,000	74,68,245	75,48,000	497,883	503,200	–	–	497,883	503,200	Interest on other Obligations.
19	9,22,000	26,49,574	6,27,000	176,638	41,800	1,735,503	1,763,479	1,912,141	1,805,279	- - - TOTAL.
20	–	2,31,03,709	2,48,38,000	1,540,247	1,655,900	62,686	61,180	1,602,933	1,717,080	POST OFFICE.
21	–	1,21,48,295	1,27,75,000	809,886	851,700	316,319	230,242	1,126,205	1,081,942	TELEGRAPH.
22	9,00,000	19,58,645	20,00,000	130,577	133,300	36,321	34,552	166,898	167,852	MINT.
										SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:
23	22,05,000	1,99,53,607	2,05,39,000	1,330,240	1,369,300	280,008	334,719	1,610,248	1,704,019	General Administration.
										Law and Justice:
24	51,25,000	3,81,00,543	3,86,83,000	2,540,036	2,578,900	466	150	2,540,502	2,579,050	Courts.
25	8,45,000	1,26,45,211	1,29,07,000	843,014	860,500	90	1,817	843,104	862,317	Jails.
26	79,10,000	5,53,59,715	5,91,64,000	3,690,648	3,944,300	1,700	2,493	3,692,348	3,946,793	Police.
27	55,000	24,28,655	28,37,000	161,910	189,100	67	221	161,977	189,321	Ports and Pilotage.
28	49,00,000	2,71,95,089	2,95,11,000	1,813,006	1,967,400	6,157	7,870	1,819,163	1,975,270	Education.
29	3,50,000	18,82,920	18,71,000	125,528	124,700	378	306	125,906	125,006	Ecclesiastical.
30	22,20,000	1,66,81,032	1,73,78,000	1,112,069	1,158,500	12,587	7,385	1,124,656	1,165,885	Medical.
31	9,10,000	1,58,43,714	1,21,39,000	1,056,248	809,200	3,786	6,041	1,060,034	815,241	Political.
32	7,56,000	1,01,22,678	1,12,20,000	674,845	748,000	55,027	71,309	729,872	819,309	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
33	2,52,76,000	20,02,13,164	20,62,49,000	13,347,544	13,749,900	360,266	432,311	13,707,810	14,182,211	- - - TOTAL.
										MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES:
34	6,20,000	33,77,795	34,48,000	225,186	229,900	10,460	23,487	235,646	253,387	Territorial and Political Pensions.
35	2,000	4,686	5,000	312	300	253,197	334,126	253,509	334,426	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
36	26,21,000	1,43,20,643	1,48,56,000	954,710	990,400	2,024,957	2,025,973	2,979,667	3,016,373	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
37	18,10,000	80,84,781	90,63,000	538,986	604,200	115,320	138,263	654,306	742,463	Stationery and Printing.
38	5,06,000	40,21,345	40,24,000	268,090	268,300	19,400	35,202	287,490	303,502	Miscellaneous.
39	55,59,000	2,98,09,250	3,13,96,000	1,987,284	2,093,100	2,423,334	2,557,051	4,410,618	4,650,151	- - - TOTAL.
										FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:
40	34,000	46,15,733	78,73,000	307,715	524,900	–	–	307,715	524,900	Famine Relief.
41	–	51,626	1,28,000	3,442	8,500	–	–	3,442	8,500	Construction of Protective Railways.
42	13,75,000	52,55,507	59,10,000	350,367	394,000	6,093	13,244	356,460	407,244	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
43	13,70,000	49,85,746	37,50,000	332,383	250,000	–	–	332,383	250,000	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.
44	27,79,000	1,49,08,612	1,76,61,000	993,907	1,177,400	6,093	13,244	1,000,000	1,190,644	- - - TOTAL.
45	6,07,21,000	41,77,95,408	42,84,21,000	27,853,027	28,561,400	5,054,284	5,207,945	32,907,311	33,769,345	- - - Carried forward to page 13.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	INDIA, GENERAL.		CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.		BURMA.		
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 8 - - -	7,49,65,543	6,69,66,000	1,94,92,810	2,24,84,000	3,79,52,611	3,93,72,000	1
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:							
State Railways:							
Interest on Debt - - - - - - -	3,41,50,247	3,63,12,000	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	36,56,755	39,58,000	–	–	–	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies -	5,99,118	12,20,000	–	–	–	–	6
Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision -	6,25,535	2,95,000	–	–	–	–	7
Interest - - - - - - - - -	–	57,000	–	–	–	–	8
Subsidized Companies:							
Land, &c. - - - - - - - -	4,31,378	2,48,000	–	–	–	–	9
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure - - -	5,84,037	11,59,000	–	–	*—150*	–	10
TOTAL - - -	4,00,47,070	4,32,49,000	–	–	*—150*	–	11
IRRIGATION:							
Major Works:							
Working Expenses - - - - - - -	–	–	4,502	13,000	1,33,139	1,90,000	12
Interest on Debt - - - - - - -	51,09,899	57,11,000	–	–	–	–	13
Minor Works and Navigation - - - -	2,22,360	2,25,000	3,37,941	5,00,000	14,04,865	14,22,000	14
TOTAL - - -	53,32,259	59,36,000	3,42,443	5,13,000	15,38,004	16,12,000	15
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:							
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Civil Works - - - - - - - -	31,09,133	34,15,000	57,19,286	69,21,000	1,24,02,298	1,33,34,000	17
TOTAL - - -	31,09,133	34,15,000	57,19,286	69,21,000	1,24,02,298	1,33,34,000	18
ARMY SERVICES:							
Army:							
Effective - - - - - - - -	20,19,69,620	20,12,04,000	–	–	–	–	19
Non-effective - - - - - - - -	1,01,16,965	99,60,000	–	–	–	–	20
Marine - - - - - - - - -	40,84,793	36,89,000	–	–	–	–	21
Military Works - - - - - - - -	1,38,72,866	1,41,11,000	5,912	8,000	14,05,285	11,91,000	22
Special Defences (1902) - - - - - -	14,11,302	14,35,000	–	–	–	–	23
TOTAL - - -	23,14,55,546	23,03,99,000	5,912	8,000	14,05,285	11,91,000	24
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL - - - - - - - -	35,49,09,551	34,99,65,000	2,55,60,451	2,99,26,000	5,32,98,048	5,55,09,000	25
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	33,429	–	19,11,721	–	21,27,006	–	26
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	–	*7,000*	–	*9,68,000*	–	*23,96,000*	27
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE - - - - - - - -	35,49,42,980	34,99,58,000	2,74,72,172	2,89,58,000	5,54,25,054	5,31,13,000	28
RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:							
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:							
State Railways - - - - - -	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	–	–	–	–	29
Irrigation Works - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	12,30,778	10,99,000	30
TOTAL - - -	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	–	–	12,30,778	10,99,000	31
Redemption of Liabilities - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	32

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907-08, compared with the Results of 1906-07 —*continued.*

	EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.		BENGAL.		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.		CARRIED FORWARD.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	1906 07.	1907–08.	1906-07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08	1906-07.	1907–08.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2,12,82,269	2,35,18,000	7,54,04,188	7,49,38,000	4,81,59,176	5,47,49,000	27,72,56,597	28,20,27,000	- - - Brought forward from page 9.
									RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
									State Railways:
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,41,50,247	3,63,12,000	Interest on Debt.
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sinking Funds.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,56,755	39,58,000	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,99,118	12,20,000	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
									Guaranteed Companies:
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,25,535	2,95,000	Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,000	Interest.
									Subsidized Companies:
9	-	-	-	1,000	86,009	50,000	5,17,387	2,99,000	Land, &c.
10	8,763	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,92,650	11,64,000	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
11	8,763	5,000	-	1,000	86,009	50,000	4,01,41,692	4,33,05,000	- - - TOTAL.
									IRRIGATION:
									Major Works:
12	-	-	11,88,907	13,49,000	33,73,064	32,06,000	46,99,612	47,58,000	Working Expenses.
13	-	-	21,21,310	21,23,000	29,48,382	29,69,000	1,01,79,591	1,08,03,000	Interest on Debt.
14	64,461	75,000	23,21,684	22,45,000	7,11,008	5,71,000	50,62,319	50,38,000	Minor Works and Navigation.
15	64,461	75,000	56,31,901	57,17,000	70,32,454	67,46,000	1,99,41,522	2,05,99,000	- - - TOTAL.
									OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
16	13,432	17,000	-	-	-	-	13,432	17,000	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.
17	75,72,152	86,96,000	1,37,59,675	1,43,50,000	97,39,527	96,45,000	5,23,02,071	5,63,61,000	Civil Works.
18	75,85,584	87,13,000	1,37,59,675	1,43,50,000	97,39,527	96,45,000	5,23,15,503	5,63,78,000	- - - TOTAL.
									ARMY SERVICES:
									Army:
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,19,69,620	20,12,04,000	Effective.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,01,16,965	99,60,000	Non-effective.
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,84,793	36,89,000	Marine.
22	69,686	70,000	63,903	39,000	58,851	23,000	1,54,76,503	1,54,42,000	Military Works.
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,11,302	14,35,000	Special Defences (1902).
24	69,686	70,000	63,903	39,000	58,851	23,000	23,30,59,183	23,17,30,000	- - - TOTAL.
25	2,90,10,763	3,23,81,000	9,48,59,667	9,50,45,000	6,50,76,017	7,12,13,000	62,27,14,497	63,40,39,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
26	-	-	-	-	10,04,261	-	50,76,417	-	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
27	*3,69,252*	*19,95,000*	*24,03,052*	*31,06,000*	-	*34,25,000*	*27,72,304*	*1,18,97,000*	*Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
28	2,86,41,511	3,03,86,000	9,24,56,615	9,19,39,000	6,60,80,278	6,77,38,000	62,50,18,610	62,21,42,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
									RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:
									Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	State Railways.
30	-	-	*−783*	*—3,000*	10,20,637	9,40,000	22,50,632	20,36,000	Irrigation Works.
31	-	-	*−783*	*—3,000*	10,20,637	9,40,000	8,27,00,877	9,18,72,000	- - - TOTAL.
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Redemption of Liabilities.

No. 3.—ACCOUNT showing the Estimated Expenditure (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) in each of the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BROUGHT FORWARD.		PUNJAB.		N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Brought forward from page 10 - - -	27,72,56,597	28,20,27,000	2,65,90,594	2,78,78,000	61,79,759	63,96,000	4,90,12,133	5,13,99,000	5,87,56,325	1
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:										
State Railways:										
Interest on Debt - - - - -	3,41,50,247	3,63,12,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Sinking Funds - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	36,56,755	39,58,000	–	–	–	–	81,813	1,06,000	–	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	5,99,118	12,20,000	–	–	–	–	70,846	71,000	–	6
Guaranteed Companies:										
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	6,25,535	2,95,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Interest - - - - - - - -	–	57,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Subsidized Companies:										
Land, &c. - - - - - - -	5,17,387	2,99,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure -	5,92,650	11,64,000	–	–	–	–	20,379	–	–	10
TOTAL - - -	4,01,41,692	4,33,05,000	–	–	–	–	1,73,038	1,77,000	–	11
IRRIGATION:										
Major Works:										
Working Expenses - - - - -	46,99,612	47,58,000	66,42,432	68,54,000	1,13,839	2,07,000	16,87,818	18,85,000	10,25,786	12
Interest on Debt - - - - -	1,01,79,591	1,08,03,000	14,60,436	15,63,000	–	–	–	–	7,86,461	13
Minor Works and Navigation - -	50,62,319	50,38,000	10,45,270	11,09,000	2,19,160	52,000	42,47,585	41,90,000	27,58,289	14
TOTAL - - -	1,99,41,522	2,05,99,000	91,48,138	95,26,000	3,32,999	2,59,000	59,35,403	60,75,000	45,70,536	15
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:										
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.	13,432	17,000	–	–	–	–	35,118	3,000	–	16
Civil Works - - - - - - -	5,23,02,071	5,63,61,000	70,73,494	76,01,000	16,69,485	18,93,000	1,14,02,082	1,19,90,000	98,33,012	17
TOTAL - - -	5,23,15,503	5,63,78,000	70,73,494	76,01,000	16,69,485	18,93,000	1,14,37,200	1,19,93,000	98,33,012	18
ARMY SERVICES:										
Army:										
Effective - - - - - - -	20,19,69,620	20,12,04,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Non-effective - - - - - -	1,01,16,965	99,60,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Marine - - - - - - -	40,84,793	36,89,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Military Works - - - - - -	1,54,76,503	1,54,42,000	3,79,082	3,81,000	–	–	73,438	96,000	99,893	22
Special Defences (1902) - - -	14,11,302	14,35,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
TOTAL - - -	23,30,59,183	23,17,30,000	3,79,082	3,81,000	–	–	73,438	96,000	99,893	24
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL - - - -	62,27,14,497	63,40,39,000	4,31,91,308	4,53,86,000	81,82,243	85,48,000	6,66,31,212	6,97,40,000	7,32,59,766	25
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	50,76,417	–	–	–	5,169	21,000	29,59,183	11,95,000	27,57,259	26
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	*27,72,304*	*1,18,97,000*	*3,03,788*	*21,97,000*	–	–	–	–	–	27
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE - - - - -	62,50,18,610	62,21,42,000	4,28,87,520	4,31,89,000	81,87,412	85,69,000	6,95,90,395	7,09,35,000	7,60,17,025	28
RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:										
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:										
State Railways - - - -	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
Irrigation Works - - - -	22,50,632	20,36,000	61,46,262	74,69,000	4,03,779	6,45,000	18,68,193	12,92,000	1,05,018	30
TOTAL - - -	8,27,00,877	9,18,72,000	61,46,262	74,69,000	4,03,779	6,45,000	18,68,193	12,92,000	1,05,018	31
Redemption of Liabilities - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32

Calcutta, 11 April 1908.
India Office, 9 May 1908.

Provinces of *British India*, and in *England*, for 1907-08, compared with the Results of 1906-07—*continued.*

	BOMBAY.	TOTAL INDIA.				ENGLAND.		GRAND TOTAL.		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
		Rupees.		Rupees converted into £ at Rs. 15 = £1.						
	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1	6,07,21,000	41,77,95,408	42,84,21,000	27,853,027	28,561,400	5,054,284	5,207,945	32,907,311	33,769,345	- - - Brought forward from page 11.
										RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:
										State Railways:
2	–	3,41,50,247	3,63,12,000	2,276,683	2,420,800	2,763,302	2,830,228	5,039,985	5,251,028	Interest on Debt.
3	–	–	–	–	–	2,869,366	2,869,335	2,869,366	2,869,335	Annuities in purchase of Railways.
4	–	–	–	–	–	148,896	154,058	148,896	154,058	Sinking Funds.
5	–	37,38,568	40,64,000	249,238	270,900	264,641	288,434	513,879	559,334	Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.
6	–	6,69,964	12,91,000	44,664	86,100	1,369,081	1,383,506	1,413,745	1,469,606	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.
										Guaranteed Companies:
7	–	6,25,535	2,95,000	41,702	19,700	–	–	41,702	19,700	Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.
8	–	–	57,000	–	3,800	584,751	576,576	584,751	580,376	Interest.
										Subsidized Companies:
9	–	5,17,387	2,99,000	34,493	19,900	–	–	34,493	19,900	Land, &c.
10	13,000	6,13,029	11,77,000	40,869	78,500	–	–	40,869	78,500	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
11	13,000	4,03,14,730	4,34,95,000	2,687,649	2,899,700	8,000,037	8,102,137	10,687,686	11,001,837	- - - TOTAL.
										IRRIGATION:
										Major Works:
12	10,70,000	1,41,69,487	1,47,74,000	944,632	984,900	–	–	944,632	984,900	Working Expenses.
13	8,04,000	1,24,26,488	1,31,70,000	828,433	878,000	106,798	108,344	935,231	986,344	Interest on Debt.
14	30,00,000	1,33,32,623	1,33,89,000	888,842	892,600	–	–	888,842	892,600	Minor Works and Navigation.
15	48,74,000	3,99,28,598	4,13,33,000	2,661,907	2,755,500	106,798	108,344	2,768,705	2,863,844	- - - TOTAL.
										OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:
16	–	48,550	20,000	3,236	1,300	–	–	3,236	1,300	Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.
17	1,17,06,000	8,22,80,144	8,95,51,000	5,485,343	5,970,100	68,758	68,102	5,554,101	6,038,202	Civil Works.
18	1,17,06,000	8,23,28,694	8,95,71,000	5,488,579	5,971,400	68,758	68,102	5,557,337	6,039,502	- - - TOTAL.
										ARMY SERVICES:
										Army:
19	–	20,19,69,620	20,12,04,000	13,464,641	13,413,600	3,092,900	2,213,554	16,557,541	15,627,154	Effective.
20	–	1,01,16,965	99,60,000	674,464	664,000	2,425,840	2,450,612	3,100,304	3,114,612	Non-effective.
21	–	40,84,793	36,89,000	272,320	245,900	356,599	245,292	628,919	491,192	Marine.
22	81,000	1,60,28,916	1,60,00,000	1,068,594	1,066,700	58,921	70.640	1,127,515	1,137,340	Military Works.
23	–	14,11,302	14,35,000	94,0 7	95,700	44,271	20,862	138,358	116,562	Special Defences (1902).
24	81,000	23,36,11,596	23,22,88,000	15,574,106	15,485,900	5,978,531	5,000,960	21,552,637	20,486.860	- - - TOTAL.
25	7,73,95,000	81,39,79,026	83,51,08,000	54,265,268	55,673,900	19,206,408	18,487,488	73,473,676	74,161,388	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
26	–	1,07,98,028	12,16,000	719,869	81,100	–	–	719,869	81,100	*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
27	*10,39,000*	*30,76,092*	*1,51,33,000*	*205,073*	*1,008,900*	–	–	*205,073*	*1,008,900*	*Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.
28	7,63,56,000	82,17,00,962	82,11,91,000	54,780,064	54,746,100	19,206,408	18,487,488	73,988,472	73,233,588	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.
										RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:
										Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works:
29	–	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	5,363,350	5,989,100	2,551,691	2,414,214	7,915,041	8,403,314	State Railways.
30	2,83,000	1,07,73,884	1,17,25,000	718,259	781,700	79,368	87,217	797,627	868,917	Irrigation Works.
31	2,83,000	9,12,24,129	10,15,61,000	6,081,609	6,770,800	2,631,059	2,501,431	8,712,668	9,272,231	- - - TOTAL.
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,144,800	–	2,144,800	Redemption of Liabilities.

O. T. Barrow, Comptroller and Auditor General.
Walter Badock, Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (FINANCIAL STATEMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 June 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN of the INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1908–9, and of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General thereon."

India Office,
10 June 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *June* 1908.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR

1908-1909.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
DIEU ET MON DROIT

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1908

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

PART I.

Introductory.

I beg to present the Financial Statement for 1908-1909, together with the usual accounts and appendices.

2. The dominating feature of the present budget is the famine which unhappily is widespread over a large part of Northern India, and some other tracts elsewhere. The course of the monsoon during the autumn of 1907 bore some resemblance to those of 1896 and 1899, but on the whole the failure of the rains was less extensive, and the resultant distress is both more restricted in area and with some local exceptions less severe in intensity than on those occasions. Nevertheless the calamity which has befallen the country is of no small magnitude. It extends, roughly speaking, to the greater part of the United Provinces, to the eastern districts of the Punjab, the northern half of the Central Provinces, some parts of Bengal and Bombay, and many of the Native States in Central India, besides isolated tracts in other Provinces. The area in which famine has been declared to exist is approximately 118,000 square miles in British India and about 15,000 square miles in the States of Central India and has a population of about 49 millions. In these tracts the outturn of the *kharif* crops over the whole of the United Provinces and the greater part of the distressed areas in other provinces is a good deal less than half of an average crop, and in the worst tracts very much less. The distress would have been much more severe but for the fall of useful rain in September and October in Bombay, and but for the winter rains which, though late, were of enormous benefit in Northern India. Even as it is, the export of wheat has been almost wholly stopped in consequence of the prevalent high prices in India, and a great part of the Burma rice crop which was fortunately abundant has been diverted to India to take the place of that which had been lost.

3. The general situation is thus less serious than in 1897-1898 or 1900-1901, and the financial position is also stronger than in those years. In the former year Sir J. Westland was forced to budget for a deficit of £1,643,000, of which a great part, though doubtless not the whole, was due to famine. In the latter, Mr. Clinton Dawkins, with the aid of improved exchange, was able to secure practical equilibrium with a small surplus of £160,300. On the present occasion, although the surplus of £774,600 for which we had budgeted last March is likely to be reduced to £235,400, we nevertheless hope, if the ensuing monsoon is normal, to secure much more favourable results in 1908-1909, and I am able to estimate for a surplus of £571,500 at the close of the ensuing year, notwithstanding the very liberal provision for suspension and remission of revenue which is referred to below. In part these results are due to the smaller extent and severity of the present famine. That, however, is not the only reason. The lessons of the two famines of the past decade have not been lost on us. In the first place our machinery for combating distress has been brought by the teaching of experience to a higher pitch of efficiency than before. Secondly, it is now a primary canon with us to issue takavi advances on the most liberal scale and by the promptest possible methods the moment that the situation has clearly declared itself. Thus in the present year over 2 crores of rupees have already been distributed or sanctioned for distribution in this way, and 2 crores are being provided for issue next year, making upwards of 4 crores in all, as compared with 2·3 crores in 1896—1898, and 2·9 crores in 1899—1901. Moreover, in every province, the arrangements for the suspension of revenue at the first sign of distress are far more highly developed than before. In the current year, nearly 222 lakhs of revenue have already been suspended, and about 135 lakhs more will, it is estimated, be suspended in 1908-1909, making 357 lakhs in the two years. Of this sum, a large proportion will necessarily be remitted, but it is too soon to frame any definite estimate of the amount. Not only have the suspensions of revenue been on a very liberal scale; but, what is at least equally important, they were made with great promptitude when it was certain that the crops must fail.

4. Partly owing to these measures and partly, we may reasonably conclude, owing to the greater resisting powers of the people the numbers of those to whom it has been necessary to give direct relief have been much less than in previous famines. In the Province most severely affected—the United Provinces—the numbers at first rose very slowly; the liberal grants of takavi encouraged cultivation and the construction of wells, and maintained the demand for agricultural labour. In January the demand slackened and there was a rapid increase in the number of applicants for relief, but even at the end of February the total number in receipt of relief from the State in British districts, which in the two previous famines at that date exceeded or approached three millions, amounted to less than a million and a quarter. Some further increase in numbers may no doubt be expected after the *rabi* is harvested, but according to the best forecasts which the local authorities can now supply the total direct expenditure on famine relief in the two years will not be greatly in excess of 2 crores of rupees, as compared with 930 lakhs in 1899—1901 and 740 lakhs in 1896—1898.

5. The distress caused by high prices has undoubtedly affected all classes, and has pressed with great severity on the urban populations and on all who are dependent on small fixed incomes. But the more painful conditions which we associate with widespread famine in India—the emaciation, the aimless wandering, the disruption of social ties, and the increase of crime—are as yet so rare and exceptional as to be scarcely noticeable. The energy and determination with which the people have themselves faced the calamity have been observed on all hands, and we may reasonably hope that if the coming season is favourable the progress of the country will resume its normal course, without any such check as a famine on a similar scale would have caused in bygone times.

6. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure attributable to the famine in the two years has been estimated at about 461 lakhs and 524 lakhs, respectively. Some of the items comprised in these totals however are conjectural, and while they may be taken for what they are worth, I would not be understood to imply that but for the famine our surplus would have been larger by these sums, or even by the Imperial portion of them, which amounts to 302½ and 323½ lakhs, respectively.

7. In view of the foregoing facts, it will be manifest that we are in no position to undertake any measures for the remission of taxation, or to embark on any schemes of administrative improvement involving considerable expenditure. On the contrary the occasion is one for rigid economy and retrenchment wherever it can be effected. The only measures with which we have felt justified in proceeding are set forth in a later part of the present Statement.

Changes in the form of Accounts.

8. The form in which our accounts are presented has been improved since last year in three respects.

Separation of local from general finance.

9. The most important of these changes is the exclusion from our estimates and accounts of the transactions of District Boards and of certain other local funds which used to appear in the Imperial Budget. In the Budget discussion of March 1906 the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale raised this question, and it was again adverted to a year ago. I then explained that the matter had already engaged the attention of Government, but that the examination of the detailed accounts of the numerous funds which the proposal involved was a matter of time. I am now glad to announce that the Secretary of State has sanctioned our recommendation to remove all transactions of a purely local character from our estimates and accounts; and the following is a brief description of the method by which we propose to give effect to the scheme.

10. The financial transactions of the Government of India have hitherto been recorded under three distinct divisions—Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The two former comprise transactions which may be said to pertain to the general functions of Government, inasmuch as they concern either the general administration or the large commercial or *quasi*-commercial departments—Post Office, Telegraph, or Railways—which are under governmental control. The revenues in these cases, so far as they accrue from taxes, are derived from a system of taxation which, broadly speaking, is common to all India; while the expenditure which is met therefrom is incurred in the interest of the country as a whole. The third section of the accounts, on the other hand, related to a group of funds, known as "incorporated" funds, which are raised locally

(to a large extent in the shape of rates on land), devoted mainly to local purposes, and are, in the most important cases at least, managed by local bodies.

11. The system of embodying the revenue and expenditure of certain local funds in the general accounts and estimates of the Empire dates from a period before local authorities possessed the financial and administrative powers with which they are now invested. It was then natural and fitting, for the accounts of these funds represented transactions which were under the direct control and responsibility of Government. With the spread of financial decentralization, however, the position has altered; and it is inexpedient to encumber the public accounts with entries of revenue which the Government no longer enjoys, and of expenditure which it does not incur. The practical inconvenience of the old arrangements led, many years ago, to the exclusion of municipal and port funds, which were at one time incorporated. The continued incorporation of the funds of District and Local Boards and District Councils has been found to be attended by similar inconvenience, though in a less marked degree. It compels those bodies, for example, to frame their budget at a much earlier date than would otherwise be necessary. It deprives them of the freedom of re-appropriation which Municipal authorities enjoy. It forces them to adopt the Imperial system of classification, which is not well adapted to their circumstances. And it tends to subordinate their requirements to those of Provincial finance, and even occasionally to those of other local bodies. These difficulties were felt also in the case of the other and less prominent local funds which have hitherto been incorporated in the public accounts.

12. The decision now arrived at will effect the complete exclusion of the accounts and estimates of District and Local Boards from the Imperial Budget and the statements appended thereto, thus following the practice in the United Kingdom, where the income and expenditure of County Councils are kept entirely separate from the public accounts. The minor incorporated local funds have been either absorbed or excluded, the decision generally depending upon the agency by which they are controlled. If the revenues are not specially assigned to local management, and the expenditure is under the orders of Government, the fund ceases to have a separate existence, and its accounts are absorbed in the Imperial or Provincial accounts, according to the facts of the case. If, on the other hand, the income and expenditure are clearly under the control of a local authority, the fund has been excluded, and treated for budget purposes exactly like municipal or cantonment funds. Certain exceptions have been admitted to this general principle in the case of funds which have been specially created for local purposes and are administered by Government officers in an *ex-officio* capacity, as, for instance, the funds relating to village police.

13. It is not intended that this change in the method of exhibiting the figures shall involve any alteration in the administrative arrangements of local funds. The exclusion of a fund from the general accounts will not imply the cessation of any control, statutory or otherwise, which Government may hitherto have exercised over its administration, nor any alteration in the status of its employés. The transactions of District and Local Boards will continue to be set forth in full in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but they will there be shown in a special appendix as is already the case with the accounts of Municipalities and Port Trusts.

14. With the disappearance of the "local" column, the adjusting head used for contributions between Provincial and Local revenues has also been abolished; contributions made from Imperial or Provincial revenues to a local fund, or *vice versâ*, are now charged as expenditure or shown as a receipt (as the case may be) under the head which is most appropriate to the nature of the charge. Thus, a grant to a District Board for educational expenditure now appears under the head 22.—Education; a grant for plague expenditure under the head 24.—Medical; a grant for construction of roads under 45.—Civil Works; and a grant for general purposes—such as a grant to make good a deficit—has been classified under the head 32.—Miscellaneous.

15. The effect of this change is to exclude a sum of approximately £2,433,000 of revenue and approximately £2,231,000 of expenditure from the aggregate figures. Thus in the accounts for 1906-1907, the figures for Imperial, Provincial, and Local according to the old system would have appeared as follows, *viz.*:—

	£
Revenue	75,577,812
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial and Local balances)	73,473,676

The figures will now appear as follows, for Imperial and Provincial only :—

	£
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (including that which is defrayed from Provincial balances)	71,242,937

Grouping together of Military figures.

16. The second change in the form of the accounts has been effected in the method of exhibiting the military figures. The military receipts and expenditure have not hitherto been grouped in a convenient way; and in particular considerable expenditure on the defence of India has been hidden away under the head "Marine" which appeared among a group of civil departments. We have now split up this head into two; the new head "Marine" will record the receipts and charges of what is known as the Royal Indian Marine, and takes its proper position among the military group of figures, the total of which shows at a glance the expenditure upon the defence of the country. Receipts and charges connected with the maintenance of river flotillas, pilot services, harbours and the lighting of the coasts will be shown under the new head "Ports and Pilotage" which has taken the place of the old head "Marine" in the Civil Department group of heads. This re-arrangement makes no change in the total figures on either side of the account.

Classification of the public debt.

17. The third of the changes which we have introduced relates to the distribution of our total debt, and more particularly of the interest payable upon it, between the two great divisions of Ordinary or non-productive debt, and Public Works or productive debt. The arrangement hitherto in force has been faulty inasmuch as it has operated to show too large a part of the aggregate interest charge as pertaining to the productive debt, and too small a part as pertaining to the ordinary debt. I proceed to explain how this result has ensued and how we propose to rectify it.

18. In a certain number of cases we have raised loans specifically for the purchase or construction of railways. A recent instance of this occurred in 1905-1906 when India stock to the amount of nearly 12½ millions sterling was issued for the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. When a loan of this kind is raised, it is naturally shown as Railway or productive debt, and the interest actually payable on it is charged accordingly. In regard to this class of debt, which may be called specific Railway debt, there is nothing to object to, and I need not refer to it further.

19. The bulk of our debt however is not of this character. It has been raised sometimes on account of war, sometimes on account of famine, mostly on account of capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation works; but it has not been specifically earmarked for the one or the other. In order, therefore, to determine what portion of the whole is properly accountable as productive debt, the practice has been as follows. In the first instance, all loans are treated as ordinary or non-productive debt. Then, at the end of each year, the amount actually spent during the year for capital purposes on Railways and Canals is ascertained, and that amount is transferred to the productive debt class, the remainder only being treated as ordinary or non-productive.

20. Of recent years, the sums thus transferred from ordinary to productive debt have usually been considerably larger than the total of the loans actually raised during the year. The explanation of this is that the funds obtained by actual borrowing have been supplemented from other sources, such as revenue surpluses, Savings Bank deposits, net receipts under other non-revenue heads, the Secretary of State's cash balances, and the like. The result has been to effect a gradual reduction of the ordinary debt, while the productive debt has grown more rapidly than the aggregate of our total debt, productive and non-productive taken together.

21. In thus determining the amounts chargeable as productive and non-productive, respectively, there was nothing to object to. But when we came to allocate the interest charges on the two portions of the debt, as thus determined, the position was different. The total charge on account of interest on the whole debt (including discount on loans raised below par) was of course known; but this total charge was not divided proportionately between the two classes. Down to the 31st March 1900, the practice was to calculate interest on the productive portion, determined as explained in paragraph 19 above, at 4 per cent. The charge so calculated was debited to the productive class, and the remainder of the total interest charge was taken to represent the portion

debitable on account of the non-productive class. In 1901, it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to calculate interest on productive debt incurred from the year 1900-1901 onwards at 3¾ per cent. Now, taking rupee and sterling loans together, each of these rates, both 4 per cent and even 3¾ per cent, is considerably in excess of the rate which we have actually been paying on our real indebtedness. It is obvious therefore that the result has been to swell unduly the burden of interest nominally falling on the productive portion of the debt, and to diminish unduly the share falling on the ordinary or non-productive portion. The following figures, which summarize the account as it stood at the end of 1905-06, will show how wide the divergence had become:—

	Amount of debt.	Interest charges.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Ordinary debt	54,425,226	954,787	1·75
Railway debt	149,035,455	5,353,212	3·59
Irrigation debt	27,050,799	1,041,456	3·85
TOTAL DEBT .	230,511,480	7,349,455	3·18

22. The existence of the specific debt, to which I have referred in paragraph 18, will always result in some difference between the two rates of interest: but it cannot properly amount to anything like so much as the figures in the last column of the foregoing statement would indicate.

23. The remedy we have decided to adopt is simple. The interest on the specific debt will continue to be calculated and charged as at present. But in respect of all non-specific debt, which is more than four-fifths of the whole, we shall cease to adopt any conventional rate for calculating interest on the productive portion: but instead, shall divide the aggregate interest charge between the productive and non-productive portions in proportion to their respective amounts. This will involve some increase of labour in making the calculations, but it will give correct results, which cannot be said of the former practice.

24. The opportunity has been taken to introduce certain other changes, all making for greater accuracy. It has hitherto been the practice to make the transfer of interest from the ordinary to the productive head wholly in the Indian section of the accounts: and this has resulted in a large minus entry in India under head 13—Interest on Ordinary Debt. We have accordingly arranged that the transfer in respect of so much of the non-specific debt as is recorded in the Secretary of State's books in England shall be shown in the Home section of the accounts. This adjustment does not get rid of the minus entry altogether, but reduces it to moderate dimensions.

25. Secondly it has been found that the rate of interest charged on the Railway Revenue account was unduly exaggerated by the fact that while the interest on money which has been advanced to Railway Companies for capital expenditure is debited to the Railway Revenue Account, the amount of such advances (which are made from borrowed funds) did not find a place in the Capital figures of Railway debt. It appeared in the category of Ordinary debt, the interest charge on which was consequently made to appear unduly low. This error has now been corrected, and a sum of over £13 millions has thus been transferred from the Ordinary to the Railway debt. A third minor correction affects the portion of the specific debt incurred in connection with purchase of Railways which is redeemed by the operation of sinking funds; the total debt is reduced by this amount, but the reduction has hitherto been wrongly made from the Ordinary and not from the Public Works portion of the debt.

26. The adjustments indicated above have been made in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1906-1907 and the Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and Budget of 1908-1909.

27. After making these adjustments, I present the figures for the three years reduced to their simplest form, and excluding Capital, Debt and Remittance transactions. They are as follows:—

	1906-1907 (Accounts). £
Revenue	73,144,554
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,555,179
Surplus	1,589,375

	1907-1908 (Revised Estimate). £
Revenue	70,989,200
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	70,753,800
Surplus	235,400

	1908-1909 (Budget Estimate). £
Revenue	73,438,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	72,867,400
Surplus	571,500

Accounts of 1906-1907.

The following remarks are based on the figures published in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, and include local transactions, as the detailed exclusion of these was not carried out in the Revised Estimate of the past year.

28. Last March we estimated that the year would close with a surplus of £1,326,100. The account as finally made up shows an actual surplus of £1,589,340, being an improvement of £263,240. This represents the result of the Imperial section of the accounts only. The net Provincial and Local surplus was less than had been estimated by £98,704, so that the net result of both sections was a betterment of £164,536.

29. The revenue brought to account was £49,088 less than the estimate. The receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Postal Services were somewhat less than was expected; but the principal factor was a large reduction of £323,273 in net Railway earnings, mainly owing to freight on traffic carried at the end of the year not having been adjusted till April in consequence of the Easter holidays. Expenditure on renewals was also somewhat heavier than had been estimated on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and some other lines. On the other hand the receipts from Opium, Salt, Customs and Army were largely in excess of the estimate. In the case of Salt the increase amounted to £72,706. This was due to enormous clearances made in the last 12 days of the year, after the reduction of the duty on the 20th March 1907. Up to the end of February, issues of salt exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1905-1906 by only 5,14,000 maunds. During March, however, 59 lakhs of maunds were cleared, and the actual excess in the whole year amounted to no less than 23,57,000 maunds.

30. Under Military Services, the increase amounted to £122,153, the bulk of which occurred in England, and was due to refunds by the War Office of arrear charges on account of sea transport.

31. On the expenditure side of the account there was a large apparent increase of £573,858 under interest on Ordinary Debt, and decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 under Railways and Irrigation respectively. These variations however were almost wholly nominal, and due to the change of classification described in paragraphs 23 to 25 of the present statement, by which a larger part of the total interest charge will henceforward be debited, as it should be, against ordinary debt, and a smaller part against

Railways and Irrigation. The only other variation of importance was a reduction of £152,663 under Military Services. This was due to lapses in the provision for expenditure on stores in England, and to a lesser extent to short outlay in India, and to a refund by His Majesty's Government on account of bounties on re-engagement. These savings were partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure under Marine on account of vessels under construction.

32. Further details will be found in Part II of the present Financial Statement and in the Comptroller General's Appropriation Report which has recently been published.

Revised Estimate for 1907-1908.

33. In comparing the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 with those of the Budget Estimate for the same year presented last March, it is necessary to make allowance for the exclusion of the figures of Local Funds, as explained in paragraphs 8 to 14 above. Where the figures now quoted differ from those presented a year ago, it should be understood that the difference is due to this cause.

34. After making these adjustments, it will be seen that a year ago we estimated that the revenue of the year would amount to £72,500,000, the expenditure charged against revenue to £71,725,400, and the surplus to £774,600.

35. The failure of the monsoon and the presence of famine will have prepared the Council for a less favourable result. We now anticipate a revenue of £70,989,200, being a falling-off of £1,510,800. The expenditure charged against revenue has also fallen off to the extent of £971,600, of which however only £462,500 represents real reductions, the remainder, £509,100, representing increase of expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances in the manner which I explained last year. The Imperial surplus is now expected to amount to only £235,400, or less than one-third of that for which we had originally budgeted.

36. The following are the principal heads of revenue and expenditure which differ from the original Budget Estimate by £50,000 or thereabouts :—

REVENUE.

	£
Increase—	
Opium	371,800
Salt	46,900
Stamps	67,700
Customs	368,500
Assessed Taxes	49,200
Mint	192,700
Decrease—	
Land Revenue	1,701,100
Forests	148,100
Miscellaneous	59,700
Railways: net receipts	725,400

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Increase—	
Interest	734,900
Miscellaneous	158,400
Famine Relief	455,900
Other Public Works	116,400
Decrease—	
Direct demands on the Revenue	211,300
Railways, Interest and Miscellaneous charges	512,100
Irrigation	187,300
Military Services	758,600

Full explanations will, as usual, be found in Part II of the statement. The only matters that need be mentioned here are the following.

37. Last March I explained the reasons why it was then necessary to make a cautious estimate of the prices likely to be obtained for Bengal opium during the year. The price assumed was R1,250 per chest, but this has consistently been exceeded, and the average rate actually obtained has been R1,350. This has increased our receipts by over 45 lakhs. At that time also the Malwa trade was depressed, and we estimated that

only 13,292 chests would pass the scales for export during the year. Since then the trade has revived somewhat, and the number of. chests on which duty will be paid is now likely to amount to 15,000. This will yield a further increase of 10¼ lakhs under this head.

38. We now anticipate that the salt revenue of the year will amount to £3,336,900 as compared with the Budget Estimate of £3,290,000, being a small increase of £46,900. Our calculations were based on the assumption that the issues of salt would amount to 434 lakhs of maunds, which figure is now likely to be exceeded by the comparatively small amount of 9 lakhs of maunds. This would have been larger but for the fact, already referred to in paragraph 29 of the present statement, that in the latter part of 1906-1907, dealers held up their requisitions in anticipation of a reduction of the duty. When this was announced on the 20th March 1907, there was an immediate rush to replenish stocks, the issues during that month amounting to 59 lakhs of maunds as compared with 40 lakhs in March 1906. Had this large excess been more regularly distributed, the later year would have shown a much larger improvement.

39. The effect of the successive reductions in the duty has been very marked, as will readily be seen from the following statement :—

Year.	Issues of salt (in lakhs of maunds).	Increase + or decrease — as compared with the previous year.	
1898-1899	355	+10	Duty at R2-8 per maund.
1899-1900	352	— 3	
1900-1901	362	+10	
1901-1902	360	— 2	
1902-1903	369	+ 9	
1903-1904	376	+ 7	Duty at R2 per maund.
1904-1905	394	+18	
1905-1906	407	+13	Duty at R1-8 per maund.
1906-1907	431	+24	
1907-1908 (Estimate)	443	+12	Duty at R1 per maund.

The duty in Burma was levied at R1 per maund throughout the whole period.

40. It is true that the effect of a reduction of the duty takes a certain time to filter down to the consumer: and the figures of individual years are liable to be affected by the fact that alterations in the duty do not exactly synchronize with the commencement of the official year. But after allowing for these disturbing factors, the contrast between the progress of consumption in the first five years of the series, during which the duty was R2-8-0 per maund, and that of the second half, during which it has been gradually reduced to R1 per maund, is sufficiently marked. Between 1897-1898 and 1902-1903, under the former system, the issues increased by 24 lakhs of maunds in all. Between 1903-1904 and 1907-1908, the corresponding increase has been 74 lakhs of maunds, or more than three times as much. The sacrifice of revenue has no doubt been very large. Our receipts now amount to only £3,336,900 as compared with £6,184,400 in 1902-1903: and we cannot hope, within any period worth considering, to make this good, even with the accelerated consumption which now prevails. But we entertain no doubt that it is money well lost, and that the sacrifice has been made in the true interests of the people of India.

41. Before leaving this subject, I should like to make a short digression. It is perhaps not generally known that the levy of a revenue from salt is by no means confined to India, but forms a feature of the fiscal system in not a few of the leading countries of Europe. I have not obtained particulars of all: but by the courtesy of the Consulates at Calcutta, to the gentlemen in charge of which our acknowledgments are due for the assistance they have rendered us, information has been collected in regard to France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Netherlands. The systems in force in these countries vary largely, and in some cases are of much complication. It would be inappropriate to encumber the present statement with the details, but broadly speaking it may be said that each of them includes either an import duty, an excise, or a State monopoly, and frequently a combination of these methods. The consumption of comestible salt, the net revenue derived from its taxation, after deducting

where necessary the cost of production, and the incidence of the taxation, are shown below:—

	Consumption of comestible salt in millions of lbs.	Revenue from taxation.	Average payment per head.
		£	s. d.
France	751·6	1,339,000	0 8
*Germany	931·3	2,468,000	0 11
Italy (excluding Sicily and Sardinia)	424·3	2,961,000	2 0
Austria-Hungary	896·5	2,766,000	1 2
Netherlands	114·4	138,000	0 6
India	3,571·7	3,090,000	0 2½

* The figures for Germany are of somewhat old date.

42. In the case of the European countries, the figures of consumption relate to edible salt only. In addition to this there is a large consumption in each of them for industrial and manufacturing purposes, and this salt is usually either exempt from taxation, or charged at reduced rates. Similar concessions are also allowed in India for salt used for certain manufacturing purposes, but India is not a great manufacturing country and the amount of salt so used is comparatively trifling.

It may be mentioned that the Commonwealth of Australia has recently imposed a duty of £1 per ton on salt imported from outside the Colony.

43. After being nearly stationary for three years, the Customs revenue has made a long stride forward, yielding 55⅓ lakhs in excess of the estimate, and nearly 92 lakhs in advance of that of the previous year. This result was obtained notwithstanding a reduction of 6 lakhs under sugar and 15 lakhs in the export duty on rice, the latter being due to the diversion of Burma rice to Indian ports in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India. The imports of cotton piece goods were unprecedentedly large, and yielded 15½ lakhs more than the estimate, while the excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India was also the highest on record, yielding the substantial sum of 32½ lakhs. The other items which contributed chiefly to the increased receipts were manufactured articles 14 lakhs, silver 13½ lakhs, other metals 9½ lakhs, petroleum 8½ lakhs, and articles of food and drink, other than sugar, 4 lakhs.

44. The increase under Mint receipts was due mainly to the success of the nickel coinage, the profits on which amounted to 16 lakhs, whereas credit had been taken for only 2 lakhs in the Budget Estimate. The demand for bronze coins was also much greater than had been anticipated, and we realized a profit of 18 lakhs, or 10 lakhs more than the original estimate. As has been explained elsewhere in the present statement, the coinage of new rupees was comparatively restricted, but even so the receipts from seignorage exceeded the estimate by rather less than 3 lakhs of rupees.

45. The great falling-off of nearly 1¾ millions sterling under Land Revenue is of course attributable to the famine, which has necessitated suspensions and remissions on a very large scale. The loss is greatest in the United Provinces where it is expected to amount to nearly 142 lakhs of rupees. Next comes Bombay with 46 lakhs; Burma with 30 lakhs, of which, however, a part is due to a change of classification; the Central Provinces with 13 lakhs, the Punjab with 17½ lakhs, and Madras with 6½ lakhs. The total sums sanctioned as suspensions and remissions reach the high figure of 284 lakhs.

46. Down to October inclusive our Railways did extremely well, and the net receipts were more than 94 lakhs in excess of the proportionate estimate of the year. From November however a deterioration set in mainly in consequence of the scarcity in Northern India and the stoppage of wheat exports. The gross earnings are still expected to be in excess of the Budget figure. But the working expenses and charges for renewals have increased in much greater proportion especially on the Great Indian Peninsula, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Bengal Nagpur and the Eastern Bengal State Railways. The net receipts of the year are now estimated at £12,929,400, which is less than the Budget Estimate by £725,400, and fall short of the receipts of 1906-1907 by £54,400.

47. On the expenditure side of the account, there is a large increase of £734,800 under Interest on ordinary debt, and a decrease of £585,700 under Interest on Railway and Irrigation debt. The bulk of this is due to the more correct classification of the productive and non-productive debt which was explained in an earlier part of the present statement. In so far as the increase was real and not merely apparent it was due to the fact that the sterling loans raised during the year aggregated 8½ millions as compared with the forecast of only 3½, while the rate of interest was 3½ per cent instead of 3 per cent.

48. The large decrease of £187,300 under Irrigation is mainly due to the transfer of £135,300 of interest charges to the non-productive head. The expenditure under Opium was less than estimated by £141,600, mainly in consequence of the poorness of the poppy crop. Expenditure on Forests fell by £85,300 following the reduced receipts under the same head.

49. The increase under the miscellaneous group of charges is chiefly due to an increase in the charges for stationery and printing: but also in part to the cost of the various special committees that have been at work during the year, including among others the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the Factory Committee, and the Committee on the Civil Procedure Code.

50. For direct expenditure on the relief of famine, we originally provided only a small sum of slightly over 9 lakhs, almost all for Bengal. We now anticipate that the charges on this account will amount to nearly 77½ lakhs, including 67½ lakhs in the United Provinces, and 6 lakhs in Bengal, besides smaller sums in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. On the other hand, the provision of 33·11 lakhs in the Imperial Budget for "Reduction and Avoidance of Debt," has necessarily disappeared. There is a provision of 37½ lakhs in the Provincial column of the same head, almost all of which would have been swallowed up also, but this now remains in virtue of the system introduced last year for the relief of Local Governments from a part of the burden of famine relief charges, as explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement.

51. The large saving of £758,600 under the Army group is made up of reductions amounting to £575,600 under Army (effective), and £20,700 (non-effective), £124,900 under Military Works, £27,500 under Special Defences, and £9,900 under Marine.

As regards the first and largest of these items, a decrease of £256,000 occurred under ordinary Army charges, and was mainly due to smaller payments to the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India owing to the earlier settlement of advances made by the India Office, to temporary shortage in the strength of troops (British and Native), lower railway charges, smaller home expenditure on stores, smaller expenditure on the supply of malt liquor, and the suspension of the training of reservists. There was also a decrease of expenditure consequent on the re-organisation of the Supply and Transport Corps, and the reduction of the Army Bearer Corps. The net saving would have been larger but for an increase of £85,000 on food supplies, due to the prevailing high prices, and for the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Expedition which we now estimate at £50,000 falling within the year 1907-1908 besides arrear charges of £6,700 which will be brought to account in the following year. The remainder, £340,300 represents a lapse on the special grant for the improvement of the Army, and was due to the postponement of various measures for which provision had been made in the Budget, or to delay in carrying them out. These included the rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery, the conversion of two Bullock Draught Heavy Batteries into fully Horsed Batteries, the formation of two additional Native Mountain Batteries and of an additional Native Cavalry regiment, the re-organisation of Horse and Field Batteries and of ammunition columns, and the increase in the reserves of ammunition and of rifles. The expenditure on the construction of lines for Native troops and on the purchase of land for this purpose was also considerably less than had been anticipated. The funds available from these and other smaller savings were however utilised in part to accelerate the progress on other measures. The entire saving under Military Works also occurred in connection with the grant for "Special" expenditure, the greater part being due to the slow progress made in initiating or carrying out a variety of measures for the redistribution of the Army. Expenditure on Special Defences was similarly delayed by a reconsideration of certain questions of armament.

52. The large increase of 76·37 lakhs in the Provincial deficit is due partly to some of the Local Governments having spent more than their allotments, to the extent of 40·3 lakhs *net*, mainly on account of famine relief in the United Provinces, and larger outlay on Public Works in the Central Provinces, and Burma. An important

contributing cause however was the contraction of Provincial Revenue due to the famine. The total loss of Land-Revenue has been 255·16 lakhs, and of this the Provincial share was 60·66 lakhs. This would have been greater but for (1) the payment of 10·37 lakhs to Bombay and the Central Provinces under their minimum guarantees, and (2) the grant of 32·72 lakhs from Imperial Revenues to the United Provinces to enable the latter Government to close the year with a balance of 20 lakhs. There were improvements under some other heads, but the net reduction in the total Provincial Revenues under all heads as compared with the Budget was 36·07 lakhs, and this sum combined with the net increase of Provincial expenditure mentioned above, makes up the aggregate increase of 76·37 lakhs by which the Provincial balances have been depleted during the year.

Budget Estimate for 1908-1909.

53. For next year, we estimate the revenue at £73,438,900, the expenditure chargeable against revenue at £72,867,400, and the surplus at £571,500. The total actual expenditure is estimated at £73,392,500, but of this amount £525,100 will be met from Provincial balances. These estimates are based on the assumption that the monsoon of the coming year will be normal in character.

54. Under the important head of Land Revenue, we hope for an improvement of £1,435,200 over the figures of the Revised Estimate of the current year. If these expectations are realized, we shall receive slightly more than was collected in 1906-1907, but £265,900 less than we had originally estimated for 1907-1908. This result is of course due to the necessity for making liberal provision for suspensions and remissions in the United Provinces, and other areas in which famine is now prevalent. In these, and indeed almost everywhere, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent, though the area sown is perhaps 25 per cent less than usual.

55 Under Opium, we estimate that our gross receipts will amount to 726·43 lakhs and our net revenue to 503·29 lakhs in 1908-1909, as compared with 783·43 and 534 lakhs respectively in the current year. The reduction in net revenue would have been greater but for the poor outturn of the crop now being gathered which will reduce the payments to be made to the cultivators. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced from 48,900 to 45,900, and the average price likely to be obtained has been estimated at R1,300 per chest as against R1,350, the average obtained during the current year. The trade in Malwa opium has slightly revived of late, and we have assumed that 15,100 chests will pay duty, that being the full amount permissible during the calendar year, as explained below.

56. In last year's Financial Statement, I referred to the fact that negociations were in progress with the Government of China in regard to the restriction of the opium trade, but these had not at that time reached a stage at which any announcement was possible. Papers have recently been presented to Parliament explaining the nature of the settlement that has been arrived at. The gist of the latter in so far as it is material for the present purpose is to the following effect—*viz.*, (1) that the Government of India have agreed to restrict the export of opium from this country to 61,900 chests during the calendar year 1908, and to effect further reductions of 5,100 chests in each of the two following years; (2) that the question of making still further reductions after the year 1910 will depend on whether China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium; (3) that the question of increasing the Chinese import duty, which at present stands at 110 taels per picul, has been postponed for the present, as the objections entertained to that course are felt to require much fuller consideration; and (4) that China shall be permitted to post a Chinese official at Calcutta to watch the auctions and the packing, but with no power of interference.

In pursuance of this agreement we have reduced the area under poppy cultivation in the Bihar and Benares Agencies from 845,000 bighas to 800,000 bighas. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be offered for sale has been reduced to 3,900 per mensem till December next, and to 3,600 from January to March 1909: and the number of chests of Malwa opium which may be exported from Bombay has been limited to a maximum of 15,100 during the present calendar year. Further reductions will probably be effected in 1909 and 1910.

57. India is thus prepared to do its part in co-operating with China towards the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese. Whether further measures will hereafter be taken will depend on the degree of success which may be found to attend the efforts of the Chinese Government. That those efforts are sincere we

entertain no doubt, and such evidence as we possess indicates that the present movement is backed by a greater measure of official influence and public opinion than has been the case on former occasions. The difficulty of the task however is enormous, and it cannot be affirmed with confidence that a habit which has acquired a strong hold over many millions of people, and a trade which yields large profits not only to the Chinese Government but to great numbers of cultivators and middlemen, can be effectually stamped out in the brief space of ten years.

58. Under the remaining principal heads of revenue, such as Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, and Assessed Taxes, we have taken credit for a normal development of revenue. The Forest receipts in the current year have been disappointing especially in Burma and the Punjab, but it is an expanding head, and we hope that a considerable part of the set-back will be made up next year, though possibly not the whole. Departmental receipts also, from the Post Office, the Telegraphs and the Civil Departments generally, are not likely to be affected by any exceptional influences, and may be expected to exhibit their normal growth. Mint receipts however are expected to be less than in the current year by £165,900. This is due to there being no probability of any considerable coinage of rupees from purchased silver during the ensuing year. We have also taken a moderate estimate of the profits from bronze and nickel coinage. Under "Miscellaneous" there is a decrease of £129,700 which is due partly to there being no provision for payment of the Tibet indemnity, the last instalment of which was paid during the present year. In view also of the present state of exchange we have made no provision for gain on that account. In the present year we expect to realize 9 lakhs from that source. In Military receipts there is a drop of £129,900 which is mainly due to the discontinuance of the system of supplying malt liquor to the Army by State agency. There is a corresponding reduction on the expenditure side.

59. I have explained elsewhere that there has been a set back in net Railway earnings during the current year. We hope that the causes which have led to this will not continue, and that the progress of this important branch of our assets will resume its normal course. In this view we have estimated for an increase of £800,100 under this head as compared with the current year. The figure taken, *viz.*, £13,729,500, is only slightly more than we originally estimated for 1907-1908. Under Irrigation also, we expect to receive a substantial increase of £192,300, the greater part of which comes from the Punjab.

60. On the expenditure side of the account the most important feature is an increase of £995,200 in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The principal items which go to make up this considerable total are Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200), besides smaller sums under Political, Scientific and Minor Departments, and General Administration. All the Provincial Governments are making vigorous efforts to expend the allotments we have made during the last three years for the reform of their police establishments, and Bombay in particular hopes to make large progress during the ensuing year. As explained below we are making further grants aggregating 12 lakhs for this purpose on the present occasion. Under Medical the bulk of the increase is explained by the special grant of 30 lakhs referred to in paragraph 65. The increased provision for Education occurs partly in the two Bengals, but chiefly in the United Provinces, where extensive schemes of educational improvement are on foot. Part of the increase in the last-named province, however, is nominal, and is due to the transfer of the Zilla schools from local to Provincial management with effect from next year.

61. Under the head of Famine Relief, we have provided for an outlay of 132·07 lakhs, of which one crore is for the United Provinces, 10 lakhs each for Bengal and the Central Provinces, and smaller sums elsewhere. Of the total amount, 80·51 lakhs falls on Imperial revenues, and 51·56 on Provincial. Of this last amount, however, 50 lakhs belongs to the United Provinces, and as the balances of that Government have unfortunately been entirely depleted by reason of the famine, the bulk of this charge, as well as the greater part of that incurred in the same Province in the current year, will eventually fall on Imperial.

62. I explained last year the operation of the new arrangements for apportioning the cost of famine relief between the Imperial and Local Governments. It is a matter of much regret that the occasion for putting them in force should have come round so soon, but the relief actually afforded to provincial revenues has been substantial. Excluding the United Provinces, the circumstances of which are special, we find that in

the five other provinces affected, *viz.*, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Bombay, charges aggregating 9·46 lakhs have been transferred to Imperial during the current year, and a further sum of 28·94 lakhs will be similarly transferred in 1908-1909. But for the introduction of the revised system, the whole of those charges would have devolved upon the revenues of the provinces concerned.

63. The reduction of £224,700 under Civil Public Works occurs chiefly in Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, where the diminution of the provincial balances has necessitated some slackening of the rate of expenditure incurred of late years. The Military charges are dealt with more fully in another part of the present statement. Although they are estimated at £233,900 more than in the present year, they are less than those of 1906-1907 by £831,700, and are also less than the budget provision of 1907-1908 by £524,700. This result is partly due to the restriction of the grant for "special" expenditure on the improvement of the Army to 2½ crores, no regrant of lapses being made. The reduction would have been greater but for a large increase of £130,000 in the cost of food supplies as compared with the present year, due to the prevalence of high prices.

64. As already explained, the financial position does not permit of our undertaking any new measures involving large expenditure. We have however provided a sum of 12 lakhs per annum for the further prosecution of police reform in accordance with our established policy, and have distributed it as follows :—

	R
Bombay	4,25,000
Bengal	4,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1,25,000
Central Provinces	1,50,000
Minor Provinces	1,00,000

Burma, Madras and the United Provinces do not share in the present allotment because those three provinces have already received their full grants in connection with the revision of their Provincial Settlements. In the case of the two last named, this is contingent on the approval of the Secretary of State. The Punjab also has practically received its full assignment.

65. We have also been able to make some provision for another object to which we attach great importance. I refer to the improvement of the public health. Hitherto comparatively little has been done in this direction, and it is sometimes made a reproach against us that no organized effort has been made to improve the sanitary conditions in which the people live. The continued prevalence of plague, and the special measures which have been concerted to combat it, have brought this question into exceptional prominence. In those measures there is reason to hope for the co-operation of the people in a degree which has not previously been attained ; and notwithstanding the present pressing need for economy, we believe that it will be politic to give a tangible proof of our sympathy in the form of some special assistance from Imperial funds. Apart from expenditure of this nature, which will not, we trust, be of a permanent character, there is room for almost unlimited outlay of the most beneficial description in reforming the sanitary arrangements of the larger towns. The necessity for financial assistance to enable these to achieve a sanitary standard less primitive than at present prevails has been pressed upon us by more than one of the Local Governments. We have therefore decided to allot a sum of 30 lakhs per annum, among the different provinces, for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague. Each Local Government will be at liberty to expend the money at its discretion, and to attack the problem in whatever way it prefers. The sums assigned to each of the provinces are shown below : and it is a matter of regret to us that it has not been possible to make them larger :—

	R
Madras	3,50,000
Bombay	4,50,000
Bengal	4,50,000
United Provinces	5,00,000
Punjab	4,00,000
Burma	3,00,000
Central Provinces	2,00,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,00,000
North-West Frontier Province	50,000

66. The only other point to which I need allude is the framing of new Provincial Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces. These were worked out during the past year, and were designed to give to the Local Governments concerned the same share of the divided heads of Revenue, *viz.*, Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forests, as is enjoyed by other provinces. In the case of the United Provinces, it was also desired to effect some improvement in the general financial position of the Local Government. The new arrangements have been incorporated in the budget for next year, but they are still under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and must be regarded as only provisional pending receipt of his orders. It is unfortunate that the occurrence of famine has seriously affected the finances of the United Provinces. Their balances have been not merely exhausted but overdrawn, and, in addition to the Imperial grant of 32·72 lakhs made in the current year, it has been necessary to make a further grant of 14·82 lakhs in the ensuing year in order to secure bare equilibrium. The consideration of the further measures that will be necessary to place the Provincial finances on a better footing must be deferred until after the character of the next monsoon shall have declared itself.

Military Expenditure.

67. I append the usual statement showing the total expenditure on the Army under the various heads during the past 5 years:—

	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1904-1905 . . .	20,175,694	620,789	981,599	128,295	21,906,377
1905-1906 . . .	19,267,130	551,070	1,094,905	146,306	21,059,411
1906-1907 . . .	19,657,845	662,368	1,127,515	138,358	21,586,086
1907-1908 (Revised) . .	18,754,600	513,500	1,134,200	118,200	20,520,500
1908-1909 (Budget) . .	18,972,500	473,300	1,199,200	109,400	20,754,400

68. I need not again describe our policy for the financing of special military expenditure, of which a full account was given in paragraphs 60—67 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. As I there explained, the annual grant provided to meet this expenditure was reduced in 1907-1908 by half a million, but a large additional sum was also granted on account of lapses which had occurred in the previous year. For 1908-1909 we have again taken the special grant at the reduced amount adopted for the current year, and it has also been decided, in view of the general financial situation, not to make any further addition on account of lapses, though these have again been large. The total provision made for special expenditure is therefore £1,666,700. Out of this amount, close on two-thirds of a million are required to meet recurring expenditure on measures already brought into effect, and the provision for new expenditure on measures for the improvement of the Army is therefore limited to one million. The bulk of this sum will be required for work already in progress, but it includes some provision for new measures.

69. We are beginning now to obtain the full advantage of various economies which have been effected in the last few years. Our demands for stores from England are also reduced, and a large item of expenditure (£153,700), together with corresponding receipts, now disappears from the accounts in consequence of the new arrangements for the supply of malt liquor to British troops. These causes would have enabled us to reduce our estimate for ordinary Military expenditure in 1908-1909 to £425,200 below the provision made in the current year, but for the rise in prices due to the

prevailing scarcity which has made it necessary to provide £215,000 for additional expenditure on the feeding of the Army. The actual improvement as regards ordinary expenditure is thus reduced to £210,200. We have still to learn whether the deliberations of the Romer Committee will result in extra charges being thrown on Indian Revenues in respect of the British troops employed in this country.

70. I should also mention certain changes by which we hope to strengthen the control over military expenditure. When the Commands were abolished in June last, the financial responsibilities attached to the appointments of Lieutenant-General Commanding devolved upon the Divisional Generals, but the Budget grants which had been framed in the preceding March were of course on a Command basis. We have now decided that each General Commanding a Division or Independent Brigade shall have a separate Budget, and this arrangement will come into effect from the 1st of April. We have also re-organized the Military Accounts Department with the object of arranging that a single Accounts officer shall transact all the accounts work of a Division, including that which relates to Supply and Transport, and be in a position to advise the General Officer Commanding on financial points; and we propose to establish a special Controllership to deal for the whole of India with all technical supply work such as the accounts of Ordnance Factories and the auditing of railway charges. Simultaneously we have re-classified the military accounts with the object of grouping charges in such a way as to correspond more closely with the distribution of financial responsibility. We believe that these measures will tend to establish closer relations between the administrative and the financial authorities, and to remove from the Military Accounts system much of the obscurity which has hitherto been an obstacle to effective control.

Railway Construction and Earnings.

71. The following statement shows in the usual form the capital expenditure on railways during the past five years and the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, whether incurred directly by the State or through the agency of Guaranteed or Assisted Companies:—

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908 (Revised).	1908-1909 (Budget).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines, including rolling stock	3,725,134	3,351,734	5,121,300	5,948,067	7,394,600	7,659,200
Lines under construction—						
(*a*) Started in previous years	2,091,200	3,246,066	3,663,073	3,526,066	2,605,400	2,207,500
(*b*) Started in current year	564,134	590,800	215,057	176,667	...	133,300
TOTAL .	6,380,468	7,188,600	8,999,430	9,650,800	10,000,000	10,000,000

72. On the 31st March 1907 the total length of open lines was 29,303·37 miles classified according to gauge as follows:—

5′ 6″ gauge	15,630·08
Metre "	12,330·40
Special gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	1,342·89
TOTAL . .	29,303·37

73. During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage:—

5′ 6″ gauge	338·33
Metre „	453·85
Special gauges (2′ 6″ and 2′)	192·98
TOTAL	985·16

During the ensuing year we hope to increase this length by 921·35 miles more.

74. The original estimates of the current year provided for 9 millions of capital expenditure. Later on however, on the advice of the Railway Finance Committee, it was decided to increase this by another million, the additional funds being provided from the profits on coinage. It is anticipated that the enhanced allotment of 10 millions will have been spent in full by the end of the year.

75. For 1908-1909, we have again been able to arrange for a grant of 10 millions, at which figure the programme has now stood for three years in succession. The important question of the most effective and economical method of providing the growing sums required for the development and maintenance of our Railway system was referred by the Secretary of State to a special Committee in London; the latter have been placed in possession of the views of the principal commercial bodies in this country, and have received a mass of other evidence; and it now remains to await the conclusion of their deliberations.

76. The distribution of the grant and the allotments for rolling stock among the various lines, so far as they are yet finally settled, will be found set forth in the annexed memorandum by the Railway Board.

77. The Revenue returns have been considerably less favourable than we had anticipated. Last March we estimated that the gross receipts of State Railways would amount to 40,12 lakhs, the working expenses to 19,75 lakhs, and the net earnings to 20,37 lakhs. The revised estimate is as follows:—

Gross receipts	41,14 lakhs.
Working expenses	21,54 „
Net earnings	19,60 „

This is 77 lakhs less than the estimate, though 21 lakhs in advance of the results of 1906-1907. The true result, however, is even less favourable; for the figures of the current year have been swollen by the inclusion of 18 lakhs of net receipts earned on the Madras Railway which became a State line from the 1st January last, and by the transfer of about 30 lakhs carried forward from the previous year on account of the Easter holidays of 1907. There was thus a real set-back of net earnings as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the inclusion of the Madras Railway, and the addition of nearly 1,000 miles of new line. In part this is due to the famine in Northern India, which has destroyed or diverted the important wheat trade, though the gross receipts are still somewhat in excess of the estimate. The strike on the East Indian Railway last November is estimated to have reduced the earnings by about 15 lakhs. For the most part, however, the cause is to be found in the large increase in working expenses and renewals, which have exceeded the estimate by 179 lakhs of rupees and amount to 52·37 per cent of the takings, as compared with 49·87 per cent in 1906-1907, and 47·81 per cent in the previous year. The return on the capital at charge amounts to 5·17 per cent, as compared with 5·38 per cent in 1906-1907 and 5·56 per cent in 1905-1906. The steady growth of the relative burden of working expenses in the last few years is a somewhat disquieting feature. A time comes in the history of most railways when the receipts from new traffic hardly cover the cost of carrying it; and it is a matter of common remark that this stage has been reached in not a few railways in the United Kingdom. Hitherto, however, it has not been supposed that we were within measureable distance of it in India. Various reasons have been suggested to account for it, such as the increased cost of coal, and the higher salaries which are now generally commanded by Railway establishments. The matter deserves, and is receiving, the close attention of Government and the Railway Board.

Irrigation.

78. The following table exhibits the principal figures of Revenue and Expenditure connected with irrigation :—

	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908, Revised.*	1908-1909, Budget.
Productive Works.	£	£	£	£	£
Capital outlay to end of year . .	24,084,700	24,664,916	25,745,780	26,963,100	27,989,000
Direct receipts	1,940,670	1,813,919	2,307,959	2,141,000	2,321,300
Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	883,809	959,098	999,989	1,024,500	1,066,000
TOTAL .	2,824,479	2,773,017	3,307,948	3,165,500	3,387,300
Working Expenses	849,700	874,721	926,310	963,600	953,500
Interest	949,928	967,969	870,962	911,700	944,100
TOTAL .	1,799,628	1,842,690	1,797,272	1,875,300	1,897,600
NET PROFIT .	1,024,851	930,327	1,510,676	1,290,200	1,489,700
Protective Works.					
Outlay on construction to end of year .	1,720,397	1,983,941	2,019,081	2,385,300	2,742,800
Direct receipts	53,661	55,237	34,272	40,300	36,000
Land Revenue due to Irrigation . .	9,441	9,681	6,992	7,300	7,300
TOTAL .	63,102	64,918	41,264	47,600	43,300
Working Expenses	25,581	23,102	18,322	21,300	22,900
Interest	65,296	73,487	64,269	75,900	88,500
TOTAL .	90,877	96,589	82,591	97,200	111,400
NET LOSS .	27,775	31,671	41,327	49,600	68,100
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct receipts	179,100	164,673	183,705	234,900	209,700
Expenditure	892,831	937,334	856,898	860,900	908,800
NET LOSS .	713,731	772,661	673,193	626,000	699,100

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* The figures for 1907-1908 include the capital outlay to end of 1906-1907 on the following Minor Works transferred to the productive class from 1st April 1907 :—

		R	£
United Provinces . . .	Dun Canals	10,40,873	69,400
	Bijnor „	2,48,476	16,570
North-West Frontier Province.	Kabul River Canal	9,77,683	65,180
Madras	Shatiatope anicut system	4,07,014	27,130
	Tirrukkoyilur anicut system	3,33,259	22,220
	Cheyeru anicut system	3,98,916	26,600
	Poiney anicut system	2,30,767	15,390
	Lower Coleroon anicut system . . .	14,89,605	99,310
	TOTAL	51,26,593	341,800

79. On the 31st March 1907, 55,928 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed commanding 50 million acres of culturable land, the area actually irrigated in 1906-1907 being 21,992,683 acres. The productive works during that year yielded a net return of 9·25 per cent on the capital outlay of 3,862 lakhs after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was 227 lakhs.

80. The Revised Estimate for 1907-1908 shows a net profit of 194 lakhs on productive works, and a net return on capital outlay of 8·17 per cent. Good progress was made during the year with the works in hand, of which the principal are the Triple Canal Scheme of the Punjab and the Upper Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province. On the 31st March 1908 we expect to have 56,882 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 50,195,000 acres of culturable land, and we shall have actually irrigated close on 22 million acres during the year.

81. Surveys of irrigation possibilities in the different provinces have been actively pushed on, and the programmes are approaching completion. In Sind the surveys include a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur to supply water for the Right and Left Bank Canals, and to improve the supply and extend the irrigation on the Eastern Nara effluent of the Indus. It is expected that the preparation of these projects will be completed during 1908-1909. The effect of them when completed will be to increase the area commanded by about 2¼ million acres.

In the Deccan extensive surveys for protective works have been in hand to determine the possibilities of irrigation from all the great rivers fed from the Western Ghats. Estimates for two schemes have been sanctioned and the surveys for most of the others are well advanced. The aggregate area irrigable from these works is estimated at 1,886,000 acres and the probable cost at R16,52,00,000.

82. In addition to the canals actually in operation, there are altogether 42 projects which are either under construction, or awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these, 15 are productive, and 24 are of the protective class. They are designed to irrigate 3·16 million acres and 3·12 million acres respectively, at a total capital cost of 14½ crores and 27½ crores, respectively; and the former are estimated to yield a net return of 8½ per cent. on the outlay. As has been explained on former occasions, our chief difficulty lies in procuring a trained staff strong enough to cope with the work, as well as the great labour force required to execute it.

Ways and Means.

83. As stated in paragraph 53, our revenue account closes with a surplus of £571,500 which is carried forward to the second part of the statement dealing with Capital and Debt transactions, including Deposits, Remittances and Advances. Our total estimate of Capital Expenditure not chargeable to Revenue on Railways and Irrigation Major Works is £11,000,000, of which £1,000,000 is for Irrigation, £8,555,100 for State Railways, and £1,444,900 for expenditure by Railway Companies. In addition to the above, we have to find £950,400 for the discharge of permanent debt. We have also to make a net payment of £207,200 on account of loans to local bodies, advances to cultivators, etc. Our aggregate capital requirements thus amount to £12,157,600.

84. To meet this outlay we have (1) the revenue surplus of £571,500, (2) a portion, namely, £746,000 of the 3½ per cent. sterling loan of £5,000,000 raised in England in January 1908 which will be received in the ensuing year, (3) the net receipts of the Post Office and other Savings Banks which are estimated at £453,500, (4) a net receipt of £523,800 under Deposits and Remittances, (5) a sum of £666,700 to be taken from the profits on rupee coinage and (6) a sum of £4,900,000 to be raised by Railway Companies. These various resources amount to £7,861,500 leaving £4,296,100 still to be provided. In order to meet this, we propose to borrow 3 crores of rupees or £2,000,000 in India and to raise £500,000 by temporary India Bills in England, the remaining £1,796,100 being met by a reduction in the cash balances. Our cash balances are expected to stand on the 31st March 1909 at £12,200,000 in India, and at £3,759,000 in England.

The announcement regarding the amounts to be borrowed in England and India is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme, as now declared, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

85. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills on India to the amount of £18,500,000 but this also is subject to a similar reservation. This estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements: but additional bills will, as usual, be sold, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

Note Circulation.

86. I append the usual statements illustrating the note circulation and the Government balances with the Presidency Banks. The first of the two statements shows separately (1) the gross circulation, and (2) the circulation, excluding the notes held by the Reserve Treasuries, and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

Circulation of Currency Notes.

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908, (11 months).
GROSS CIRCULATION.					
Average	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,36
Maximum	38,21	42,52	44,66	47,30	52,74
Minimum	33,94	36,11	39,63	42,89	41,82
NET CIRCULATION.					
Average	28,70	30,69	32,83	35,92	36,61
Maximum	30,30	31,82	35,35	38,89	38,14
Minimum	27,44	29,63	31,06	33,08	35,17

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

[Thousands of rupees.]

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
January	2,85,89	3,07,63	2,69,52	2,92,99	2,89,83	3,04,47	3,01,34
February	2,97,16	3,32,02	2,91,84	3,00,50	3,23,28	3,03,50	3,21,39
March	3,11,24	3,36,91	3,26,74	3,43,40	3,81,06	3,48,60	
December	3,05,84	2,79,07	3,01,32	2,76,70	2,97,68	3,12,84	

The Currency Building at Cawnpore was completed and the office of issue for the sub-circle comprising the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces was transferred from Allahabad to Cawnpore with effect from the 1st February 1908.

Coinage and the Mints.

87. The gross outturn of rupees at the mints during each of the last five years has been as follows:—

	Lakhs.
1903-1904	16,17
1904-1905	10,88
1905-1906	19,60
1906-1907	25,37
1907-1908 (Estimate)	17,30

During the earlier months of the year the trade demand was active and the mints were kept busily employed in providing rupees to meet it. From September, however, it slackened off very rapidly and the requirements of the year as a whole have proved substantially below those of the two preceding twelve months.

88. In the last Financial Statement it was explained that the mechanical difficulties in turning out nickel coins with a scolloped edge had been overcome, and that the issue of the coin to the public would begin before long. This has been done. The first batch of the new coins was ready about the middle of July, and from the 1st August supplies were made available to the public at the larger treasuries.

These at once achieved a large measure of popularity. During August nearly 2½ millions of them were issued to the public, and for some time the demand was greater than the Mint could supply. This has since been provided for, and to the end of February, we had issued nearly 20 millions of pieces, to the face value of 12½ lakhs of rupees. It is estimated that our existing plant can turn out about 6 millions of pieces a month, and though it is too soon to form an opinion as to the eventual demand, we do not think it necessary at present to provide further machinery. The earlier issues were found to be somewhat brittle, but this difficulty has been overcome by the addition of a small quantity of manganese to the cupro-nickel alloy.

89. In Madras a rumour was at one time circulated that the coin had been a failure, and that it was to be withdrawn by Government. This however was promptly refuted by the Local Government, and since then we have heard of no further influences prejudicial to its popularity. On the contrary, the reports we have received indicate that its circulation is increasing in nearly every province, and there is a considerable prospect of its displacing the bronze currency in some measure, though the extent to which this is likely to happen cannot of course be predicted at present.

Exchange.

90. The average rate obtained for Council drafts during the first 11 months of the year was 1*s*. 4·03*d*. which may be compared with the rates prevailing during the past ten years, as shown below :—

	s.	*d.*
1897-1898	1	3·402
1898-1899	1	3·978
1899-1900	1	4·067
1900-1901	1	3·973
1901-1902	1	3·987
1902-1903	1	4·002
1903-1904	1	4·049
1904-1905	1	4·045
1905-1906	1	4·042
1906-1907	1	4·083

For some years past, there has been no occasion to say much in the Financial Statement regarding the course of exchange. During the current year, however, the steady level which had been maintained for a considerable period was temporarily affected, and though the depression was of moderate extent and brief duration, it attracted a good deal of public attention, while the action taken by Government in regard to it formed the subject of criticism in various quarters. It may be of interest therefore to note briefly what actually occurred, and to endeavour to trace its causes.

91. Up to August 1907, exchange followed what has for some years been its normal course, and was steady at a point or two over 1*s*. 4*d*., although the drawings of the Secretary of State had been exceptionally heavy during the first four months of the year. In August, however, the demand for money showed decided signs of slackening. The sales of Council bills in July had exceeded two crores of rupees, and in the ordinary course this would have been followed by a heavy run on our rupee reserves. No such run took place, and the issues from the currency reserve during August amounted to only 68½ lakhs, as compared with 2½ crores in August of 1906, and more than 1½ crores in that month in each of the two preceding years. The explanation lay in the prospects of the jute trade. The crop was expected to be a good one, but prices had fallen greatly, buyers were holding off, and there was no outflow of money into the jute districts as in the previous year. The uncertainty as to the future reacted on the Secretary of State's drawings and in the first week of the month he sold only 40 lakhs of bills ; there were practically no telegraphic transfers sold during the month, and exchange fell to a steady 1*s*. 4*d*.

92. In September, a fresh and more serious cause for anxiety arose. It then became apparent that the autumn rains were in marked defect over a large part of India, and particularly in the wheat-growing provinces. Exchange weakened a point, and sales of Councils amounted to only 131 lakhs during the month, as compared with 340 and 397 lakhs in the corresponding month of the two previous years. In October there was a slight improvement in jute prospects, but exchange failed to rally, and by the end of the month it was clear that the export trade in wheat would be insignificant,

and that business generally would suffer the usual consequences of a severe scarcity in Northern India.

93. Before the beginning of November therefore the conditions for a weak and stagnant exchange were fully established. The jute trade was inactive : the wheat trade was doomed ; cotton was somewhat uncertain ; and much of the Burma rice might have to be diverted to India instead of going abroad. To these conditions there was suddenly superadded an external complication as serious as it was unforeseen. On the 20th of October the Mercantile National Bank of the United States of America was announced to be in difficulties ; several big Trust companies fell in its wake ; and by the beginning of November a great financial crisis had developed in the United States. The origin and course of that crisis are not material to the present purpose. The point which concerns us is that America fell upon the world's store of gold with all the insistence of panic. Credit was temporarily paralyzed, and the gold currency rose for a time to a premium of 4 per cent. Before the panic abated, over 23 millions sterling in gold had been poured into the country ; and the result was to denude the available gold reserves of Europe in the most serious manner. The drain was most directly felt in London, and the Bank of England in self-defence raised its rate on the 4th November to 6 per cent, which was again raised to 7 per cent three days later. The gravity of the crisis is shown by the fact that London had not experienced a 7 per cent bank rate since 1873.

94. The effect on India was instantaneous, for the tightness of money combined with the slackening of our export trade destroyed for the time the market for the Secretary of State's bills. On the 6th November tenders dropped to 1-3$\frac{29}{32}$ and he was able to sell only 30 lakhs. Thereafter for five weeks he practically withdrew from the market altogether ; but the scarcity of gold and the absence of exports continued, and exchange ceased to be stagnant and moved steadily downwards. On the 13th November it fell to 1-3$\frac{13}{16}$, on the 18th to 1-3$\frac{3}{4}$, and on the 25th to 1-3$\frac{11}{16}$. This was the lowest point reached during the crisis.

95. The significance of these quotations lies of course in the fact that they are below the point—in present conditions 1-3$\frac{27}{32}$ for Telegraphic transfers—at which it becomes profitable to export sovereigns from India, provided always that the latter can be obtained at par. This fact, coupled with the continued demand for gold for America, directed attention to India as a possible source of supply, and in the first half of November Government was approached from more than one quarter, to ascertain whether we should be willing to issue gold freely, *i.e.*, without limit of amount, in exchange for rupees at R15 to the £. It was of course understood that the sovereigns were wanted for export.

96. The matter was carefully considered. The theoretical arguments in favour of a liberal issue of gold as an antidote to a fall in exchange were freely admitted. But it was felt very strongly that the depression was not due exclusively to the contraction of exports. The demand for gold was made in part in the interest of our own trade ; but it was also due in great measure to the American crisis and the latter factor was clearly one that had to be seriously reckoned with. Our own interests could most effectively be protected by the stoppage of Council drawings, and this course the Secretary of State had already adopted. Moreover, our whole supply of gold was only about 3$\frac{3}{4}$ millions, of which only some 2 millions was at Bombay and Calcutta, and this was already being drawn off at the rate of about £400,000 a month for internal consumption. Had we complied with the demand for issues without limit, the whole available supply might have been drawn off in a few weeks, and we should then have been forced to discontinue them, with the possible result of precipitating a panic.

For these reasons, we decided to stand by our legal rights. We are not bound to give sovereigns in exchange for rupees, except at our own convenience, and we do so primarily only to foster the internal use of gold. The Currency Offices were accordingly instructed not to issue gold in larger quantities than £10,000 to any individual on any one day.

97. Meanwhile, as stated above, the Secretary of State had virtually stopped the sale of Bills. To enable him to persevere in this course until favourable tenders should be received, he on the 25th November released one million sterling of the gold in the currency chest in London (which represents exports ready made), and further sums of one million and half a million were released on the 6th and 18th December, respectively. Lastly, a few days later, it was arranged with the approval of the

Secretary of State that, if exchange (which in the meantime had recovered) should again fall below gold export point, Telegraphic Transfers on London should be offered for sale in India at a fixed rate. No public announcement to that effect was thought necessary, but the decision was communicated to the Banks at the Presidency towns. To avoid any possible misapprehension it should be clearly explained that this contingent offer was not unlimited. On the contrary, the amount of transfers was to be limited to a defined though reasonably substantial figure, and Government reserved to itself the fullest discretion to withdraw the offer at any moment without notice. The arrangement remained in force till the last days of February, but no occasion arose for putting it into operation. At the end of that month it was modified by the Secretary of State in communication with the Exchange Banks at home, to the extent that bills on London would be offered for sale, instead of transfers, the rate being suitably modified. This arrangement still holds good, but here also no occasion has arisen for putting it into force.

98. The effect of these measures was immediate. On the 25th November when exchange was at $1\text{-}3\frac{11}{16}$—the lowest point reached—the Secretary of State set free £1,000,000 of his currency gold. On the 27th, exchange rose to $1\text{-}3\frac{25}{32}$, on the 29th to $1\text{-}3\frac{13}{16}$, and on the 30th to $1\text{-}3\frac{27}{32}$. Gold export point was passed, and during December the rate remained fairly steady at an average of $1\text{-}3\frac{29}{32}$. About the middle of the month the Secretary of State began to sell Bills again, and sales gradually advanced to a weekly allotment of 80 lakhs. During February the amounts again fell off, but the rate obtained never fell below $1\text{-}3\frac{29}{32}$.

99. Government has been criticized for its refusal to promise to issue gold for export without limit, and it has been alleged that such an undertaking would at once have restored public confidence, while in all probability only a small quantity of gold would actually have been taken. I cannot admit that this criticism is well founded. It has been shown above how very small the available stock of gold in India was. Had we given the promise required, and had it been put to the proof, it could not possibly have been fulfilled. That fact alone is a conclusive reason for not giving it. We could, no doubt, have undertaken to issue up to a certain limited amount. That, however, was not what was demanded of us; no assurance was forthcoming, and probably none was possible, that the actual withdrawals would in fact be limited; and it is essential to remember that the gold was wanted not merely to redress a temporary defect in the balance of Indian trade, but also directly or indirectly to supply the demand from America, which had already absorbed 23 millions sterling, and was only restrained from further inroads on the London market by reason of an abnormally high bank rate.

100. One further comment has been made to which I may very briefly allude. It has been suggested that the incidents of November last have cast doubts on the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve, and on the action of Government in authorizing the employment of a portion of the future profits on coinage for capital expenditure on Railways. I do not propose to discuss this policy, the views of Government in regard to which were made public last August. What I desire to point out is that the course of events last winter is not really relevant to the adequacy or otherwise of the Gold Standard Reserve. Between us and the Gold Standard Reserve there stands the gold in the Currency reserve, and this constitutes our first line of defence. The utilization of that gold in India and England simultaneously, and in a moderate degree, proved sufficient to arrest the fall in exchange, and it never became necessary to bring the Gold Standard Reserve into play at all. We are of course aware that some sections of the commercial public unfortunately hold views differing from our own as to the adequacy of the Gold Standard Reserve; but whether we are in the right or they, I do not think that any inference of value can be drawn on the question from the course of exchange last November. If hereafter at any time circumstances should arise which make the employment of the Gold Standard Reserve justifiable and expedient the public may rest assured that there will be no hesitation about using it. But the time and the method of doing so must be determined at the discretion of the Secretary of State, by whom the Reserve is controlled.

E. N. BAKER.

March 20, 1908.

PART II

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

101. *Introductory.*—The decision to exclude Local transactions from the general accounts and estimates has involved, not only the disappearance of the Local column of account, but also the absorption into the general revenues and expenditure of certain funds which were not truly of a local character. These changes will not in reality take effect until the 1st April, 1908: the funds to be absorbed will retain their separate existence until that date, when their balances will pass into the general balances; and the funds to be excluded will form part of the general accounts until the end of the current year. But, for purposes of the detailed explanations of the Financial Statement, it is necessary to compare like with like. With certain exceptions therefore which will be mentioned immediately, all figures of general revenue and expenditure which are entered in the Financial Statement and its appendices have been revised so as to eliminate the variations due to the exclusion of Local figures from next year. The effect is that, from 1904-1905 onwards, the figures now presented are prepared as if the excluded funds had been excluded, and the absorbed funds had been absorbed, from the 1st April 1904 instead of from the 1st April 1908. The true figures which have already been brought to account or have still to be brought to final account for the years 1904—1908 are not affected: their re-arrangement in the Financial Statement is purely statistical and for purposes of comparison; and this should be borne in mind in collating, for example, the 1905-1906 figures in Section IV of this Part with those given in the corresponding paragraphs last year. In two places, *viz.*, in Section I (which covers the same ground as paragraphs 28—32 of Part I) and in columns 1 to 5 of the table at page 63, it has not been practicable to readjust the figures; and in statement D of Apppendix I, the balances of absorbed funds have not been passed into the Provincial balances until the beginning of 1908-1909. Everywhere else, the re-arrangement described above has been carried out.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1906-1907.

1906-1907. General Result of Accounts.

102. The Accounts of the year show a surplus of £1,589,340, which is better by £263,240 than the surplus of £1,326,100 anticipated in the Revised Estimates framed in March last.

The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th instant.

1906-1907. Statement of the gross figures.

103. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue, Imperial, Provincial and Local . . .	75,626,900	75,577,812	...	49,088
Total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial and Local . .	73,687,300	73,473,676	213,624	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit . .	613,500	514,796	98,704	...
NET .	74,300,800	73,988,472	312,328	...
SURPLUS .	1,326,100	1,589,340	263,240	...

906-1907.
eneral.

104. Both the total revenue and the total expenditure were less than the estimate, the net improvement being £164,536. In the Imperial Section of the accounts, the improvement was £263,240, but the Provincial and Local Section showed a deterioration of £98,704.

906-1907.
Differences in
Army Receipts and
Expenditure.

105. A prominent feature in the improvement in the Imperial Section was an increase (£102,269) of Army receipts coupled with a reduction (£174,255) of Army expenditure. The former was largely due to receipts from the Imperial Government, mainly on account of the extra cost of sea transport occasioned by the despatch of short service men to India during the years 1903-04 to 1906-07, but also on account of the payments due in respect of Indian regiments lent for service in the Colonies, and the value of articles in possession of regiments transferred from the Indian to the Home establishment. The decrease of Army expenditure was chiefly in the Home payments for Ordnance stores; the expenditure in India, however, was also over-estimated to the extent of £62,995.

906-1907.
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106. Imperial and Provincial taken together, the actual receipts turned out better than the latest estimate under Salt (£72,706), Miscellaneous (£55,205), Opium (£52,828), Customs (£44,592) and Interest (£31,050). These improvements, however, were more than counterbalanced by a decrease of £303,563 in the net receipts from State Railways, chiefly from the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. The estimate of the East Indian Railway had anticipated an improvement in coal traffic which was not realised. Working expenses in general towards the close of the year, and expenditure on renewals in particular, exceeded expectation, while sufficient allowance had apparently not been made for the effect of the Easter holidays at the end of March in postponing the adjustment of traffic receipts. As already explained in paragraph 29, the increase of Salt revenue was due to exceptionally heavy clearances following the reduction of the rate of duty with effect from the 20th March 1907; this was most marked in Northern India. The exports of Malwa opium in the last month of the year were also exceptionally high. The improvement under Customs (£44,592) was chiefly in the export duty on rice; the receipts on account of the excise duty on cotton manufactures and the imports of manufactured articles and petroleum were also better than was anticipated in March last. Under Miscellaneous, the enhancement was caused by a credit on account of the sale-proceeds of land made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Port Trust in March 1907. The unexpected realisation in that month of arrears of interest on the Kidderpore Dock and Port Trust loans mainly accounts for the increase (£31,050) over the Revised Estimate of Interest receipts. Land Revenue as a whole fell considerably short of the Revised Estimate, chiefly in Burma and Bombay; but a large sum had to be transferred from the Provincial to the Imperial share as adjustments necessitated by the change in the method of calculating the interest on the irrigation portion of the public debt, as explained in paragraphs 17 to 23.

1906-1907.
Variations in
xpenditure.

107. Apart from the decrease of Army expenditure referred to in paragraph 105, the only large differences in expenditure occur in the charges for interest on the ordinary and the railway and irrigation debt. These are the result of the change, to which reference has already been made, in the system of distributing the total charge for interest on the public debt of the country. The increase over the Revised Estimate under the head 13.—Interest amounted to £573,858. On the other hand, there were decreases of £460,115 and £142,669 in the charges for "interest on debt" under the heads 38.—State Railways and 42.—Major Irrigation Works. The estimate of Interest charges had thus as a whole been slightly excessive. There was also a small over-estimate of Forest expenditure: in Burma, the provision for the purchase of elephants was not fully utilised and difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour; while in Bombay, a contractor failed to supply timber and the provision for payments of royalty on the sale-proceeds of teak on private lands was not fully worked up to. Political expenditure on the contrary exceeded the estimate by £46,834, the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his subsidy having been larger in March than was anticipated.

1906-1907. Decrease in the Provincial and Local surplus.

108. The reduction of £98,704 in the Provincial and Local surplus is the result of decreases of £143,089 and £44,385 in revenue and expenditure, respectively. The circumstances mentioned in paragraph 106, in connection with Land Revenue, contributed largely towards the difference of £143,089 on the Revenue side, while the altered method of calculating interest resulted in a decrease of £74,827, in the charge for "interest on debt" under the head 42.—Major Irrigation Works. This and other smaller decreases of expenditure, combined with an excess of £29,505 over the estimate for Stationery and Printing, made up the net decrease of £44,385 on the expenditure side.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

1907-1908. Statement of the gross figures.

109. As indicated in paragraphs 14 and 101, the absorption in the general revenues of certain minor funds which have hitherto been shown as Incorporated Local Funds in the estimates and accounts, and the exclusion from the Government accounts of all other local funds, have necessitated a certain re-arrangement of the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908 ; there is consequently a slight alteration (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 announced in March last. The Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 has been prepared on the same basis. A general comparison of the two estimates is made in the following table :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised better.	Revised worse.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue . . .	72,500,000	70,989,200	...	1,510,800
Total Expenditure . . .	72,243,300	71,780,800	462,500	...
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus (+)or Deficit (−) . .	—517,900	−1,027,000	509,100	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	71,725,400	70,753,800	971,600	...
SURPLUS .	774,600	235,400	...	539,200

1907-1908. General.

110. It is now anticipated that the total revenue will be less than the total expenditure by £791,600, but as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £1,027,000, there is an Imperial surplus of £235,400. The falling-off of £539,200 as compared with the surplus of the Budget is the net result of decreases of £1,270,300 and £731,100 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there is a decrease of £240,500 in revenue and an increase of £268,600 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £509,100 more than was anticipated in the Budget. As a whole, therefore, the Revised Estimate shows a deterioration of £1,048,300.

1907-1908. Variations in Revenue.

111. The more important of the variations resulting in the large decrease of revenue are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	INCREASE + DECREASE—	
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Increases—				
Opium	7,27·66	7,83·43	+55·77	+371,800
Customs	6,89·33	7,44·60	+55·27	+368,500
Mint	36·79	65·70	+28·91	+192,700
Stamps	6,25·14	6,35·30	+10·16	+67,700
Minor Irrigation Works	25·49	35·23	+9·74	+64,900
Assessed Taxes	2,14·93	2,22·32	+7·39	+49,200
Salt	4,93·50	5,00·53	+7·03	+46,900
Other heads (Net)	23,62·22	23,66·85	+4·63	+30,900
Decreases—				
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation)	31,88·68	29,33·53	−2,55·15	−1,701,000
Net receipts from Railways	20,48·22	19,39·41	−1,08·81	−725,400
Forest	2,83·47	2,61·26	−22·21	−148,100
Exchange	20·00	9·00	−11·00	−73,300
Army Receipts	1,59·57	1,51·22	−8·35	−55,600
TOTAL	1,08,75·00	1,06,48·38	−2,26·62	−1,510,800

1907-1908. Land Revenue.

112. The main feature of the Revised Estimate is the very great decrease of Land Revenue, which reflects the unsatisfactory character of the autumn monsoon of 1907. In the United Provinces alone, the collections of Land Revenue are less than the Budget by 141·14 lakhs; and in Bombay and the Punjab there are decreases of 49·13 and 20·96 lakhs, respectively, although in the former province there were unexpectedly large collections of outstandings in the first half of the year. The decline in the Central Provinces and Bengal is less (12·87 and 4·83 lakhs, respectively), but in Burma it is 30·08 lakhs; the bulk of this is due to the failure of the crops in several of the Upper Burma districts, but 8·8 lakhs represent a transfer to Irrigation revenue of the irrigation share of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma which has hitherto been credited to Land Revenue and taken as an indirect receipt in the administrative accounts of irrigation works. Only in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the North-West Frontier Province do the estimates show small improvements (3·65 and 2·32 lakhs); these, however, are partly counterbalanced by a falling-off of 2·11 lakhs in Madras and the minor Provinces. It will be understood that these figures include the share of land revenue due to irrigation.

Of the total decrease of Land Revenue, 215·46 lakhs are in the Imperial share, and 39·69 lakhs in the share accruing to Provincial. Both these figures include certain special assignments to Local Governments which are adjusted by deduction from the Imperial and addition to the Provincial shares. The more important of these are assignments of 32·72 lakhs to the United Provinces to raise the closing Provincial balance in the Revised Estimate to the prescribed minimum, and 9·25 lakhs to Bombay to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement. There are also assignments of 5·75 lakhs to the Punjab and 1·12 lakhs to the Central Provinces, in respect of similar guarantees for Irrigation and Land Revenue, respectively; 5 lakhs for tank restoration works in Madras; and 10 lakhs to Burma, on account of the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme. On the other hand, there are new recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial aggregating 12·09 lakhs in connection with the new system of calculating interest on the Irrigation debt (*vide* paragraphs 17 to 23).

1907-1908. Customs, Opium and Mint receipts.

113. The variations in the receipts from Railways, Customs, Opium and Mint affect only the Imperial surplus. Railways will be dealt with in the next paragraph. Of the increase in Opium receipts, 45·3 lakhs are in the sales of Bengal opium, an average price of R1,350 per chest having been realised as

against R1,250 per chest taken in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium are also expected to result in an increase (10·25 lakhs) over the Budget Estimate of pass-fees. The improvement under Customs is remarkable, the increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 being no less than 91·85 lakhs, of which only 36·58 lakhs were anticipated in the Budget. The betterness of 55·27 lakhs is distributed over most of the tariff heads, chiefly cotton manufactures (15·5 lakhs), manufactured articles (14 lakhs), silver (13·5 lakhs), metals other than silver (9·5 lakhs), petroleum (8·5 lakhs), articles of food and drink (4·1 lakhs), and excise duty on cotton goods (3·5 lakhs). Only under export duty and sugar, and to a small extent under spirits, were the receipts over-estimated. In the first case, the decrease of 15 lakhs is one of the consequences of famine, as large quantities of rice which ordinarily would have been consigned abroad have been diverted to Indian ports, where no duty is paid. The comparatively high Mint receipts are due to the unexpectedly heavy demand for bronze coin and for the new nickel one-anna coin. The profit on the mintage of these is now estimated at 34 lakhs as against 10 lakhs budgeted for. The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy output of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the large improvement.

1907-1908.
Railways.

114. Next to Land Revenue, the net receipts from Railways show the largest decline (1,08·81 lakhs). This is due not to an over-estimate of the gross receipts, but to a growth of working expenses which has largely exceeded the corresponding growth of earnings. Under State Railways, the latter amounts to 1,01·7 lakhs, of which 35·9 lakhs represent the receipts of the Madras Railway since its purchase from the Company on the 1st January 1908. The gross increase of working expenses is, however, 1,79 lakhs, of which 18 lakhs is due to the acquisition of the Madras Railway. The decrease in the net traffic receipts of other State Railways is therefore 95·2 lakhs, and this is largely due to heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs, chiefly on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal Railways.

The purchase of the Madras Railway with effect from the 1st January 1908 causes a decrease of 27·71 lakhs in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Companies. The corresponding increase under State Railways is 17·9 lakhs. The difference of 9·81 lakhs is due to the settlement of outstanding liabilities on the closing of the accounts of the guaranteed line.

1907-1908.
Minor Increases of Revenue.

115. The Salt revenue shows satisfactory results, the reduction in the rate of duty announced in March last having largely increased consumption. The increase over the Budget would have been greater than 7·03 lakhs but for the fact that the clearances of salt between the 20th and the 31st March 1907 were exceptionally heavy; dealers had been deferring issues for some time in anticipation of a possible reduction in duty. The receipts under Stamps have increased in most of the Provinces. Only in Bengal (4·5 lakhs), the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam (3·5 lakhs each) have the increases been at all considerable. In Bombay and Burma, there are decreases of 1 and 4 lakhs; but the Stamp revenue, as a whole, shows steady progress. The increase under Minor Irrigation Works is chiefly due to a change in the method of accounting for the irrigation share (8·8 lakhs) of the consolidated land revenue rate in Upper Burma; *vide* paragraph 112. The improvement under Assessed Taxes is chiefly in Bombay (4·52 lakhs), where it is largely due to the continued development of the cotton trade.

1907-1908.
Minor Decreases of Revenue.

116. Under Forest, there is a decrease of revenue in all the large provinces, except Madras and Bombay, where improvements of 4·5 and 4 lakhs, respectively, are expected. The decrease is largest in Burma (18 lakhs), where departmental timber operations have been curtailed. The Budget Estimate as usual provided for a moderate receipt under Exchange (20 lakhs), but the actual gain is not likely to exceed 9 lakhs this year. Of this, 6·01 lakhs represents the difference of exchange in connection with the transactions of the late Madras Railway Company. The gain on the Secretary of State's drawings is small, as the rate obtained for Bills on India has fallen considerably during the year, and averages now only a very small fraction over 16*d.* per rupee. Under Army, the decrease is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for the supply of

beer from the 1st of January 1908; it is balanced by a corresponding decrease in expenditure, as explained in Appendix II.

1907-1908. Variations in expenditure.

117. The important variations in expenditure are the following:—

HEADS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease —.	
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
Increases—				
Net charge for Interest on Ordinary Debt . .	84·43	1,94·66	+1,10·23	+734,800
Famine Relief . .	9·01	77·39	+68·38	+455,900
Civil Works . . .	6,84·39	7,01·73	+17·34	+115,600
Stationery and Printing .	96·67	1,09·31	+12·64	+84,200
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses . .	1,39·82	1,47·74	+7·92	+52,800
Courts of Law . . .	3,79·47	3,86·88	+7·41	+49,400
General Administration .	2,37·20	2,43·36	+6·16	+41,100
Jails	1,23·96	1,29·34	+5·38	+35,900
Other heads (net) . .	38,80·40	38,88·90	+8·50	+56,600
Decreases—				
Army	29,02·64	28,13·19	—89·45	—596,300
State Railways—Interest on Debt	8,57·61	7,89·32	—68·29	—455,300
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	70·61	37·50	—33·11	—220,700
Opium	2,70·71	2,49·48	—21·23	—141,600
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt . .	1,68·44	1,48·14	—20·30	—135,300
Military Works . . .	1,88·87	1,70·13	—18·74	—124,900
Political	1,40·20	1,22·24	—17·96	—119,700
Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation . . .	1,44·86	1,29·13	—15·73	—104,800
Forest	1,60·63	1,47·84	—12·79	—85,300
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	70·00	61·12	—8·88	—59,200
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	2,26·57	2,19·72	—6·85	—45,700
TOTAL .	1,08,36·49	+1,07,67·12	—69·37	—462,500

1907-1908. Increases of expenditure. Interest charges.

118. The charges for Interest on the public debt as a whole are in excess of the Budget by 22·36 lakhs. The payments in India show a small decrease; but the sterling loans were issued at a discount and at 3½ per cent, instead of 3 per cent which has been customary in recent years; a temporary loan of £1,000,000 was also raised in England. The differences appearing against interest on ordinary, railway and irrigation debt, respectively, in the foregoing table, are mainly adjustments, due to the change in the method of calculating the charges which is fully described in paragraphs 17 to 23 of Part I. The effect of this important reform is a large reduction in the disproportionate burden of interest which has hitherto fallen on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works.

1907-1908.
Famine Relief and Insurance.

119. The estimate of Famine Relief expenditure is 77·39 lakhs. The distribution by Provinces and the comparison with the Budget is as follows :—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer)	0·61	0·42	—0·19
Central Provinces and Berar	...	2·50	+2·50
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	0·01	+0·01
Bengal	8·00	6·12	—1·88
United Provinces	...	67·50	+67·50
Punjab	...	0·50	+0·50
Bombay	0·40	0·34	—0·06
TOTAL	9·01	77·39	+68·38

In accordance with the new arrangements for the distribution of Famine Relief expenditure between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, 54·88 lakhs of the total charge of 77·39 lakhs has fallen upon Imperial. The Budget however contained a provision of 33·11 lakhs under the head "Reduction or Avoidance of Debt" (Imperial) and this has been diverted to meet a portion of the Imperial charge under the head Famine Relief, thus causing a corresponding reduction under the former head. Owing to the Imperial Government undertaking the cost of famine relief up to a fixed limit, it is only in the United Provinces that any material portion of the direct expenditure on relief measures has fallen upon Provincial Revenues: the provision on this account in the Revised Estimate is 22·51 lakhs. It has not been found possible to spend the full Budget grant for the construction of Protective Irrigation Works ; and there will be a lapse of 8·88 lakhs.

1907-1908.
Civil Works, Stationery and Printing, and Major Irrigation Works.

120. The whole increase in Civil Works expenditure is in the Provincial section and 9·92 lakhs occurs in the Central Provinces and Berar ; this is chiefly due to the programme of useful public works having been developed during the course of the year to provide employment for labour in famine tracts, in preference to special measures of relief. There have also been increases in Burma, Bombay and Eastern Bengal and Assam, but these are largely counterbalanced by reductions in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. The increase under Stationery and Printing is distributed over most of the Provinces, but the fluctuations individually are of no great importance. The increase in the working expenses of Major Irrigation Works is chiefly in the Punjab, where important works and repairs for which the Budget did not provide had to be undertaken on the Western Jumna, Upper Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Lower Chenab canals; there was also unforeseen expenditure on special repairs to canals in Bengal, and a transfer of certain canals from the Minor Works category to Major Works.

1907-1908.
Courts of Law and Jails.

121. Under Courts of Law, scarcity has led to specially high payments as allowances for dearness of grain; in the Punjab, Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the payments to law officers for the conduct of criminal suits have also been above the average, while in Burma an increase has resulted from the re-organisation of the provincial and judicial service, and the transfer to this head of charges for the service of processes which have hitherto been taken under "3.—Land Revenue." The Jail charges have been raised by the enhanced cost of dietary, due to the high price of food grains in most provinces.

1907-1908.
Decreases of Expenditure.
Military Services.

122. Of the large decrease in Army expenditure, 51·05 lakhs is in "special" expenditure and 38·4 lakhs is in ordinary expenditure. These variations, as also that under Military Works, are explained in Appendix II. The Revised Estimate of Army expenditure includes 7·5 lakhs for the Bazar Valley Field Force.

1907-1908.
Opium, Political, Minor Works, Forest, etc.

123. The decrease in Opium expenditure results from the contraction of the poppy-growing area in Bengal, while the saving in Political expenditure is due to the drawings of His Majesty the Amir, against the balance of his subsidy, having been much smaller than was expected. The transfer of certain canals to the Major Works category accounts for part of the decrease under Minor Irrigation Works; the bulk of it, however, is due to inability to utilise fully the

Budget grant. The decline in Forest expenditure is less than the corresponding decrease of revenue and, like the latter, occurs chiefly in Burma; it is due to the curtailment of departmental timber operations and to the provision for the purchase of elephants and a launch not having been fully utilised. The reduction in the charges for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies is a consequence of the stringency in the English money market, which has led to the raising of less capital by Railway Companies than the Budget anticipated.

1907-1908. Imperial and Provincial figures.

124. The figures of the Budget and Revised Estimates are shown in the following table so as to compare the Imperial and Provincial results separately: —

	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1907 1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue	75,80·66	73,90·11	32,94·34	32,58·27	72,500,000	70,989,200
Expenditure	74,64·47	73,54·80	33,72·03	34,12·33	72,243,300	71,780,800
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure	+1,16·19	+35·31	—77·69	—1,54·06	+256,700	—791,600
	£ +774,600	£ +235,400	£ —517,900	£ —1,027,000		

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Revenue.

125. All the important variations which have contributed to the net deterioration of 80·88 lakhs under Imperial have been explained in the preceding paragraphs. Under Provincial, the decrease of 36·07 lakhs in revenue occurs chiefly under the following heads:—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	20·97
Minor Irrigation Works	10·00
Stamps	4·67
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3·85
Assessed Taxes	3·05
	42·54
Decreases—	
Land Revenue	60·66
Forest	10·49
Miscellaneous	5·29
Other heads (net)	2·17
	78·61

The net decrease in the Provincial share of Land Revenue (39·69 lakhs) has been explained in paragraph 112. The distribution of the net figure into a decrease of 60·66 lakhs and an increase of 20·97 lakhs, as shown in the foregoing table, is purely an account matter. In Bombay and the Punjab, it was formerly the practice to divide the gross land revenue collections between Imperial and Provincial, before deducting from them the portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. The deduction on the latter account was then made from the Imperial share of Land Revenue and credited as an Irrigation receipt (Imperial). It has now been decided to deduct the revenue due to irrigation and transfer it to the shared head "Major Works" before allocating the rest of the Land Revenue receipts between Imperial and Provincial. The net effect on Imperial and Provincial balances is *nil;* and the distribution of the receipts from Land Revenue due to Irrigation now follows that of the parent Irrigation head.

1907-1908. Superannuation and Miscellaneous Receipts—Provincial.

126. The differences under Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Forest and Minor Irrigation Works have been explained in paragraphs 115 and 116. The increase in Superannuation Receipts is caused by a special credit of 3·53 lakhs in Bengal, representing the sale proceeds of debentures belonging to the Calcutta Police Superannuation Fund which has been abolished. Under Miscellaneous, the main cause of the decrease of 5·29 lakhs is the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered from Municipalities and certain other local bodies for the audit of their accounts; there is also a decrease in the sums accruing to Government on account of deposits which have remained unclaimed for years.

1907-1908. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.

127. The increase of 40·3 lakhs in Provincial expenditure is the result of the following variations:—

	Lakhs.
Increases—	
Famine Relief	22·51
Civil Works	17·38
Courts	7·46
Jails	5·29
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	5·25
Stationery and Printing	4·38
Interest on Ordinary Debt	4·29
General Administration	3·72
	70·28
Decreases—	
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt	11·61
Forest	5·82
Minor Irrigation Works	5·17
Land Revenue	4·17
Other heads (net)	3·21
	29·98

128. The increase in the Provincial charge for Interest is chiefly in the United Provinces (3·35 lakhs), agricultural conditions having necessitated the issue of exceptionally heavy takavi advances, upon which the Local Government has to pay interest to Imperial revenues. Under General Administration, the increase is distributed over all the provinces and is nowhere considerable; it is partly due to the remission, with effect from 1907-1908, of fees which have hitherto been recovered for the audit of District Boards' accounts and taken in reduction of Provincial expenditure under this head. The decrease of expenditure under the head Land Revenue is partly in Madras, where the provision of a lakh for the constitution of additional districts has not been utilised and savings have occurred on similar provisions for revision of establishments: there are also general savings in Bombay and Burma, which are partly counterbalanced by increased grain compensation and other charges in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Most of the remaining variations have already been explained in paragraphs 118 to 121 and 123.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

1908-1909. Statement of gross figures.

129. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 with the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908.

	Revised 1907-1908.	Budget 1908-1909.	1908-1909 better than 1907-1908.	1908-1909 worse than 1907-1908.
	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue	70,989,200	73,438,900	2,449,700	...
Total Expenditure	71,780,800	73,392,500	...	1,611,700
Adjustment of Provincial Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	—1,027,000	—525,100	...	501,900
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	70,753,800	72,867,400	...	2,113,600
Surplus	235,400	571,500	336,100	...

The figures this year present no outstanding features of special importance. Until the next harvest is assured, scarcity must unfortunately continue in the greater part of the United Provinces, in large tracts of Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and in certain districts in other provinces. Expenditure on famine relief, both direct and indirect, must consequently be high; and there will be heavy remissions and suspensions of land revenue, as well as losses under the other heads of receipts which are affected by scarcity. No provision has thus been made for any reduction of taxation; and the grants to Local Governments in aid of administrative developments which have been a prominent feature of recent budgets have had to be kept within the most moderate dimensions. The estimates have been framed generally on the assumption that normal agricultural conditions will be restored with the next monsoon; and they anticipate a small surplus of only 85·72 lakhs (£571,500).

1908-1909. Assignments for Police expenditure and Sanitation.

130. The Budget Estimate provides for special assignments to Local Governments for further Police reform and for Sanitation of 12 and 30 lakhs (£80,000 and £200,000), respectively. The distribution by Provinces is as follows:—

	For Police reform.	For Sanitation.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Madras	...	3·50
Bombay	4·25	4·50
Bengal	4·00	4·50
United Provinces	...	5·00
Punjab	...	4·00
Burma	...	3·00
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1·25	3·00
Central Provinces and Berar	1·50	2·00
North-West Frontier Province	...	0·50
Minor Administrations	1·00	...
TOTAL	12·00	30·00

No portion of the additional grant for Police reform is allotted to Madras, the United Provinces, or Burma, as full provision on this account was made on the occasion of the last revision of the settlements of these Provinces: and no grant is being made to the Punjab as it has already received subsidies which cover the cost of all reforms that are likely to be carried into effect before the end of the year.

1908-1909. General.

131. In the Budget of 1908-1909, the total revenue and the total expenditure give a surplus of £46,400, and as the excess of expenditure over revenue in the Provincial section alone is £525,100, there is an Imperial surplus of £571,500. The improvement of £336,100 as compared with the surplus of the Revised Estimate is the net result of increases of £612,000 and £275,900 in Imperial revenue and expenditure, respectively. Under Provincial, there are increases of £1,837,700 in revenue and £1,335,800 in expenditure. The Local Governments will thus draw from their Provincial balances £501,900 less than in 1907-1908. On the whole, therefore, Imperial and Provincial figures being amalgamated, the Budget shows an improvement of £838,000 as compared with the Revised Estimate.

This is very largely the result of the decided improvement of 221·49 lakhs (£1,476,700) which is expected in the collections of Land Revenue. The net Railway receipts show an increase of 120·01 lakhs (£800,100); and there are enhancements of 29·19 lakhs (£194,600) and 22·62 lakhs (£150,800) in the receipts from Excise and Irrigation, respectively. The expenditure on Civil Works is anticipated to be less by 33·70 lakhs (£224,700) than is provided for in the current year's Revised Estimate; and there is a reduction of 26·34 lakhs (£175,600) in Opium expenditure.

132. Against these improvements, provision has had to be made for a decline of 57 lakhs (£380,000) in the Opium revenue. The Army receipts have fallen off by 19·04 lakhs (£127,000); and the Army expenditure has risen by 32·69 lakhs (£217,900). Famine Relief is responsible for an increased charge of 54·68 lakhs (£364,500). There is a drop in the Mint revenue

of 24·88 lakhs (£165,900), and the Interest on the public debt has risen by 35·08 lakhs (£233,900). Among other anticipated increases of expenditure, the chief are under the heads Police (£301,100), Medical (£280,000) and Education (£183,200). It should also be noted that, under the terms of the new financial settlement with the United Provinces, a transfer of Imperial revenue, which is estimated at about 16½ lakhs net, has been made to the provincial account; this of course does not affect the gross figures.

1908-1909. Main heads of Revenue.

133. The following table shows the more important heads of Revenue and compares for each of them the Budget figures of next year with the latest estimate of receipts during the current year:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Land Revenue (including share due to Irrigation)	29,33·53	19,556,800	31,55·02	21,033,500	+2,21·49	+1,476,700
Railways—Net receipts	19,39·41	12,929,400	20,59·42	13,729,500	+1,20·01	+800,100
Excise	9,29·67	6,197,800	9,58·86	6,392,400	+29·19	+194,600
Opium	7,83·43	5,222,900	7,26·43	4,842,900	−57·00	−380,000
Customs	7,44·60	4,964,000	7,50·05	5,000,300	+5·45	+36,300
Stamps	6,35·30	4,235,300	6,54·25	4,361,700	+18·95	+126,400
Salt	5,00·53	3,336,900	5,10·33	3,402,200	+9·80	+65,300
Irrigation	3,62·43	2,416,200	3,85·05	2,567,000	+22·62	+150,800
Post Office	2,75·03	1,833,500	2,86·81	1,912,100	+11·78	+78,600
Forest	2,61·26	1,741,700	2,76·81	1,845,400	+15·55	+103,700
Assessed Taxes	2,22·32	1,482,100	2,28·16	1,521,000	+5·84	+38,900
Telegraph	1,50·61	1,004,100	1,55·68	1,037,900	+5·07	+33,800
Interest	1,47·12	980,800	1,52·18	1,014,600	+5·06	+33,800
Army	1,51·22	1,008,200	1,32·18	881,200	−19·04	−127,000
Tributes	83·79	558,600	92·65	617,700	+8·86	+59,100
Mint	65·70	438,000	40·82	272,100	−24·88	−165,900
Other heads	4,62·43	3,082,900	4,51·13	3,007,400	−11·30	−75,500
TOTAL	106,48·38	70,989,200	110,15·83	73,438,900	+3,67·45	+2,449,700

1908-1909. Land Revenue.

134. Based, as they are, on the expectation of the return of normal conditions, the estimates of Land Revenue show an increase in most of the Provinces. In the United Provinces, Bombay and Burma where the failure of crops has necessitated specially large remissions and suspensions this year, the increases are taken at 1,15·17, 64·96 and 29 lakhs, respectively; in Bengal it is 5 lakhs, and less elsewhere. Only in the North-West Frontier Province is there a small decline (1·25 lakhs), due to the necessity for granting remissions and suspensions of revenue in four districts.

1908-1909. Railways.

135. One of the main features of the Railway estimates of 1908-1909 is the absence of any entries, either on the receipt or expenditure side, against "Guaranteed Companies." This is a consequence of the purchase, with effect from the 1st January 1908, of the Madras Railway, the last of the old "Guaranteed lines,"—a category which once included the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Great Indian Peninsula, the South Indian and other important railway systems that have now been acquired by the State. The acquisition of the Madras Railway in the last quarter of the current year has occasioned increases of 1,26·8 and 91 lakhs in the Budget Estimate of gross receipts and working expenses, respectively, of State Railways for 1908-1909.

Apart from these exceptional transactions and the large differences which they occasion in the estimates of the Railways which will work the newly purchased line, the only important variations in the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways, between the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 and the Budget of next year, are the following:—

	INCREASE + DECREASE —		
	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Eastern Bengal Railway .	+15·00	—8·00	+23·00
Bengal Nagpur Railway .	+30·00	+11·00	+19·00
Rajputana-Malwa Railway .	+20·00	+3·00	+17·00
East Indian Railway . .	+25·00	+12·50	+12·50
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	...	—7·00	+7·00
North Western Railway .	...	—10·00	+10·00
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	+9·91	...	+9·91
Kalka-Simla Railway . .	—9·50	—5·50	—4·00
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+7·00	—8·60	+15·60
Southern Mahratta Railway .	+7·04	+4·12	+2·92
Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway .	—6·40	—3·55	—2·85
South Indian Railway . .	+7·18	+11·62	—4·44
Nilgiri Railway and Azikhal Mangalore Railway . .	—4·85	—3·85	—1·00

136. With effect from the 1st April 1908, the transactions of the Kalka-Simla Railway will be incorporated in the accounts of the North Western Railway, while those of the Nilgiri and Azikhal-Mangalore Railways have been included in the accounts of the South Indian Railway since the 1st January 1908. Apart from these disturbing factors, and the differences in the estimates occasioned by the transfer of the Katpadi-Dharmavaram-Pakala-Gudur section of the South Indian Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway in January 1908, the several increases shown above represent the general development of traffic and its attendant expenses which may reasonably be expected next year. In the case of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the recent opening of the Purulia-Ranchi branch and the fact that portions of the Gondia-Chanda and Vizianagram-Raipur Railways will also be opened to traffic account for part of the increase. The decrease of working expenses on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway follows on specially large expenditure for renewals in the current year. The scarcity in Gujerat is expected to augment the receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, but working expenses are likely to be no higher than in 1907-1908. The decreases shown against the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway are formal, being due to the exclusion from the Government accounts of the transactions of Local Funds, to which reference has already been made in paragraphs 9 to 15.

1908-1909.
Excise and Stamps Revenue.

137. The growth of the Excise receipts has been taken with moderation, allowance having been made for the effects of the prevailing scarcity on this important source of revenue. The total increase of 29·19 lakhs is distributed over all the Provinces, but nowhere except in the Central Provinces does it exceed 5 lakhs. Increases of that amount are expected in Bengal and Madras, of 4·5 lakhs in Bombay, 3·58 lakhs in the Punjab, and 3 lakhs in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The expansion of Stamp receipts is largest in Bengal (6 lakhs) and Madras (5·4 lakhs). In Eastern Bengal and Assam and in Burma it is taken at 4 and 3 lakhs, respectively, and less elsewhere. A decline of a lakh is expected in the Central Provinces, while in the Punjab it is assumed that the receipts will be stationary.

1908-1909.
Opium Revenue.

138. The decrease of Opium revenue is a direct consequence of the policy of restricting exports to China. The Budget has been framed on the assumption that the total exports in 1908-1909 will not exceed 61,000 chests and that of

these 45,900 will be of Bengal opium and 15,100 of the Malwa drug. The duty on the latter is fixed at R600 per chest, but the prices of Bengal opium vary at the monthly sales, and an average rate of R1,300 per chest has been adopted for the purposes of the Budget. This is R73 less than the price realised at the last sale; but in view of the fact that the average sale price has declined from R1,587 and R1,434 in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906, respectively, to R1,391 and R1,350 in the last two years, it has not been thought advisable to budget for a higher average than R1,300 next year.

1908-1909. Salt and Customs Revenue.

139. Under both Salt and Customs the increases of revenue are specially low, but this is not so much the result of the prevailing distress, as of the special conditions which have contributed to the receipts obtained under both these heads in the current year. In Madras, the Salt revenue was swelled by 19·7 lakhs owing to the recovery of duty at the rate of R1-8 per maund on credit sales of the year 1906-1907 which were made prior to the 20th March 1907. But for this disturbing factor, the increase of Salt revenue in the Budget would have been 29·5 lakhs, corresponding to an anticipated increase in consumption of approximately 2·9 million maunds. The rise under this head of revenue, under the stimulus of the recent reduction in duty, would have been much higher had it not been for the presence of famine in the land. Under Customs, the comparative smallness of the total increase is due to the unprecedented growth of the import duties this year which has already been noticed in paragraph 113. This growth has been so large, that it has been considered expedient to budget for a small decrease (0·55 lakh) next year, in view of the heavy accumulation of stocks and the probable slackening of imports. Nor has any material increase of the export dues on rice been feasible: in all recent famines of any intensity, the diversion of rice from the export trade to the markets in the distressed tracts has been considerable, and this will no doubt be again the case in 1908-1909. On the other hand, a moderate increase (3·5 lakhs) in the excise duty on cotton goods and the miscellaneous receipts of the Customs Department is anticipated.

1908-1909. Irrigation Revenue.

140. Practically the whole increase of Irrigation revenue is in the Punjab. The failure of the wheat crop necessitated large special remissions on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum canals this year; the Budget provides for no such loss in 1908-1909, while it takes account of a development of irrigation which is expected on the Lower Jhelum canal.

1908-1909. Other important increases of Revenue: Post Office, Forests, Assessed Taxes, Interest and Tributes.

141. The Post Office Budget provides for normal growth of the receipts—chiefly from the sale of postage stamps and money order commission. The revision of postal rates to which reference was made in paragraphs 38 and 157 of the last Financial Statement was given effect to from the 1st October 1907, but the loss of revenue has been less than was anticipated owing to an increase in the volume of business. The estimate of Forest revenue presents no special features; the growth of the receipts taken is not specially large and 9 lakhs of it is in Burma; the balance (6·55 lakhs) is distributed over all the Provinces, save the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province which anticipate a slight decline. In the Punjab, this is due to the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Under Assessed Taxes also the increase is general, the greatest rise in any one province being 1·5 lakhs in Bengal. The enhancement of Interest receipts is exceptional, being the result of the heavy issues of takavi loans in famine stricken areas. The total increase in India is 13·63 lakhs, of which 11·42 lakhs is in the United Provinces. This, however, is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 8·57 lakhs in Interest receipts in England: it is not expected that so large a portion of the Secretary of State's cash balance will be available for temporary investment as has been the case in the current year. The variation under Tributes is the result of irregularity in payments of the fixed demands: the collections this year were about 6 lakhs short of the Budget.

1908-1909. Important decreases of Revenue: Mint, and Army receipts.

142. Apart from Opium, the largest decrease of revenue is in Mint receipts; it is due to the expectation that the coinage of new rupees will be much smaller than in the current year, and that the profit on the circulation of nickel and bronze coin will also be somewhat less. The large decline under Army is chiefly in the receipts for malt liquor, consequent on the troops making their own arrangements for such supplies; there is a corresponding decrease in expenditure.

1908-1909. Exchange and Miscellaneous.

143. Two heads of receipt which do not appear in the foregoing table are Exchange and Miscellaneous. No revenue is expected from the former in the coming year, thus causing a loss of 9 lakhs compared with 1907-1908. Under Miscellaneous, there is a drop caused mainly by the fact that the last instalment (8·33 lakhs) of the Tibet indemnity was brought to account in the current year.

1908-1909. Variations in expenditure.

144. The following table shows the more important heads of Expenditure and compares for each of them the budget figure for next year with the latest estimate of expenditure in the current year:—

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Revised, 1907-1908.		Budget, 1908-1909.		Budget, 1908-1909, more or less than Revised, 1907-1908.	
	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£	Lakhs.	£
Army . .	28,13·19	18,754,600	28,45·88	18,972,500	+32·69	+217,900
Interest on Debt .	12,14·98	8,099,800	12,50·06	8,333,700	+35·08	+233,900
Railways (excluding interest taken above) . .	7,78·02	5,186,800	7,86·44	5,242,900	+8·42	+56,100
Civil Works .	7,01·73	4,678,200	6,68·03	4,453,500	—33·70	—224,700
Police . .	5,67·76	3,785,000	6,12·92	4,086,100	+45·16	+301,100
Land Revenue .	5,28·37	3,522,500	5,36·22	3,574,800	+7·85	+52,300
Superannuation .	4,50·93	3,006,200	4,58·84	3,058,900	+7·91	+52,700
Courts of Law .	3,86·88	2,579,200	3,89·31	2,595,400	+2·43	+16,200
Irrigation (excluding interest taken above) . .	2,76·87	1,845,800	2,82·77	1,885,200	+5·90	+39,400
Post Office . .	2,57·56	1,717,100	2,72·34	1,815,600	+14·78	+98,500
Opium . .	2,49·48	1,663,200	2,23·14	1,487,600	—26·34	—175,600
Administration .	2,43·36	1,622,400	2,51·16	1,674,400	+7·80	+52,000
Education . .	2,17·44	1,449,600	2,44·92	1,632,800	+27·48	+183,200
Famine Relief and Insurance .	1,77·30	1,182,000	2,29·68	1,531,200	+52·38	+349,200
Military Works .	1,70·13	1,134,200	1,79·88	1,199,200	+9·75	+65,000
Forest . .	1,47·84	985,600	1,57·54	1,050,300	+9·70	+64,700
Medical . .	1,26·64	844,300	1,68·64	1,124,300	+42·00	+280,000
Telegraph . .	1,63·57	1,090,500	1,64·19	1,094,600	+0·62	+4,100
Political . .	1,22·24	814,900	1,32·84	885,600	+10·60	+70,700
Jails . .	1,29·34	862,300	1,30·41	869,400	+1·07	+7,100
Scientific and other Minor Departments . .	1,15·63	770,900	1,25·32	835,500	+9·69	+64,600
Other Heads .	9,27·86	6,185,700	8,98·34	5,989,000	—29·52	—196,700
TOTAL .	1,07,67·12	71,780,800	1,10,08·87	73,392,500	+2,41·75	+1,611,700

1908-1909. Army and Military Works Expenditure, and Interest charges.

145. The variations under Army and Military Works are explained in Appendix II. The increase of Interest charges is greater than usual, and is chiefly in the Home section of the estimates. It is partly due to the sterling loans of 1907-1908 carrying interest at the enhanced rate of 3½ per cent (*vide* paragraph 118), but mainly to the fact that a full year's interest on the loan of £5,000,000 raised in January 1908 has to be paid for the first time. Necessary provision has also been made in the Budget for the service of the rupee loan announced in paragraph 84. The share of interest chargeable to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, respectively, in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 17 to 23, exceeds by 39·84 and 6·75 lakhs the corresponding charges of the current year. The whole increase being, however, only 35·08 lakhs, the portion chargeable to ordinary debt shews a decrease of 11·51 lakhs.

1908-1909. Railway Expenditure other than Working Expenses and Interest charges.

146. The net variation under Railways is comparatively small, but there is a decrease of 90·01 lakhs under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of 59·82 lakhs in the charge for Annuities in purchase of Railways, both of which arise out of the recent acquisition of the Madras Railway. The total annuity payment incurred on the purchase of the undertaking is approximately 83 lakhs, but the Budget provides for the exchange of 9·75 lakhs for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity, *plus* a half year's annuity to holders who exchange. There is also an increase of 34·34 lakhs in the charge for Interest on Capital deposited by Railway Companies.

1908-1909. Civil Works Expenditure.

147. The large decrease under Civil Works is in Provincial expenditure and is a somewhat unusual feature of a Budget. The requirements under this head are generally over-estimated, with the result that the Revised Estimate, which takes account of heavy lapses, is ordinarily much lower than the following year's Budget. The reversal in this case is due to the restriction of public works expenditure in Burma and Bengal in view of the comparatively low Provincial balances, to the adoption of a smaller programme in the Punjab where Provincial revenues have suffered by reason of the prevailing distress, and to the absence of special expenditure which was undertaken this year in Bombay. In the United Provinces, there is an increase of 4·88 lakhs in Provincial expenditure; but of this, 4·30 lakhs is for a payment to District Boards which ordinarily would have been recorded under the recently abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local.

1908-1909. Irrigation and Opium Expenditure.

148. Apart from a growth of 6·75 lakhs in the annual charge for interest on irrigation debt, the Irrigation expenditure has risen by 5·90 lakhs. This falls under Minor Works, where a lump Imperial grant of 5 lakhs has been provided for distribution during next year. The bulk of the decrease in Opium expenditure is due to the poor outturn of last winter's crop. The strong dry winds in February forced it to ripen prematurely and the produce is likely to be abnormally short. The advances for next year's crop will also be made on an area substantially reduced in accordance with the accepted policy of helping the Chinese reforms.

1908-1909. Police, Medical and Education Expenditure.

149. Of the increases under Police and Medical, 12 and 30 lakhs, respectively, represent the additions made to the Budget by the Government of India to allow of expenditure being incurred next year against the special grants for additional police reforms and sanitation referred to in paragraph 130. The balance of the increase under Medical is chiefly for plague expenditure in the Punjab and Bombay, for improvements in the lighting and equipment of hospitals, and for grants-in-aid of the expenditure of local bodies which have hitherto been taken under the abolished adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. The balance of the increase under Police is indicative of the progress which has been made in the development of schemes for the re-organisation of the police force. The enlarged provision under Education is also partly due to the school grants to District Boards being now taken under this head instead of as contributions, and partly to a general advance in the expenditure.

1908-1909. Administration and Land Revenue Expenditure.

150. The increase under Administration is chiefly in the requirements for imported stores, while that under Land Revenue is in Provincial expenditure in Bombay, Burma and Madras, and Imperial settlement expenditure in Eastern Bengal and Assam where operations are in progress in the Bakerganj, Faridpore, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh districts.

1908-1909. Superannuation, Post Office and Telegraph Expenditure.

151. The increase under Superannuation represents the usual growth of the retired list. Under Post Office, provision has been made, in addition to normal growth, for the appointment of a Postmaster General for the Central Circle, for the reorganisation of the establishments of the three presidency post offices, for two additional Deputy Comptrollers, and for establishment required for the Madras audit office. The growth of Telegraph expenditure is small and normal.

1908-1909. Famine Relief and Insurance.

152. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at 1,32·07 lakhs, the distribution of which is as follows :—

	Imperial. Lakhs.	Provincial. Lakhs.	Total. Lakhs.
India (chiefly Ajmer) . .	1·57	...	1·57
Central Provinces and Berar . .	10·00	...	10·00
Bengal	8·44	1·56	10·00
United Provinces . . .	50·00	50·00	1,00·00
Punjab	3·00	...	3·00
Madras	2·50	...	2·50
Bombay	5·00	...	5·00
TOTAL .	80·51	51·56	1,32·07

The division of the total expenditure between Imperial and Provincial has been made in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908. The increase of Famine Relief expenditure over the Revised Estimate is 54·68 lakhs, but there is a small *per contra* reduction of 2·3 lakhs under Protective Railways and Irrigation Works.

1908-1909. Forest, Political and Scientific.

153. Forest expenditure in the Punjab shews a decrease (1·83 lakhs), consequent on the restoration to the Chamba State of the management of its forests. Elsewhere, the Budget differs but slightly from the Revised or provides for a small growth of expenditure. Only in Burma and Madras is the increase at all considerable (4·86 and 2·95 lakhs). The difference under Political is chiefly in the provision for the drawings of His Majesty the Amir against the balance of his annual subsidy. Under Scientific Departments, there is a fairly general increase of Provincial expenditure on veterinary and agricultural services, and a growth of Imperial survey expenditure. In Madras, provision has also been made for the expansion of the chrome tanning department, and for the development of expenditure in connection with fisheries ; and both in Bengal and Madras there is increased provision for the purchase of cinchona bark.

1908-1909. Courts of Law, Jails, Excise and Miscellaneous expenditure.

154. After the full provision made under Courts of Law and Jails in the current year, no further growth of expenditure is anticipated. Under Excise, however, which does not appear in the table at page 38, there is a large increase of 13·69 lakhs, which represents a general development of excise establishments in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee, and includes a sum of 0·55 lakh for the newly created appointment of Inspector General of Excise and his establishment. Of the total decrease under " Miscellaneous," 16·56 lakhs in the United Provinces is caused by the abolition of the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local. This is due to contributions aggregating 24·18 lakhs which were made to District Boards during 1907-1908 having had to be transferred to this head in the Revised Estimate, as the payments were made for general, and not for specific, purposes. In the Budget, similar contributions have been distributed over the heads of account to which they relate, and the sum taken under this head is 7·62 lakhs only. There is a similar decrease of 5·33 lakhs in Bengal, and smaller provision is made in the Imperial estimates for special commissions and committees, and for the refund of fines and penalties incurred by contractors in England.

1908-1909. Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

155. The Imperial and Provincial results are compared separately in the table below :—

	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL.		TOTAL.	
	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£	£
Revenue	73,90·11	74,81·91	32,58·27	35,33·92	70,989,200	73,438,900
Expenditure	73,54·80	73,96·19	34,12·32	36,12·68	71,780,800	73,392,500
Excess (+) or defect (—) of revenue as compared with expenditure.	+35·31	+85·72	—1,54·05	—78·76	—791,600	+46,400
	£	£	£	£		
	+235,400	+571,500	—1,027,000	—525,100		

1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Revenue.

156. The large increase of Provincial Revenue next year over the Revised Estimate of 1907-1908 is chiefly under the following heads :—

Increases—	Lakhs.
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	+99·03
Excise	+93·79
Forest	+23·46
Assessed Taxes	+15·60
Major Irrigation Works	+13·93
Interest	+13·43
Stamps	+9·30
Registration	+6·98
Other Heads (net)	+0·13

The gross increases under the first seven of the above heads have been dealt with in paragraphs 134, 137, 140 and 141, but under Excise, Forest, Assessed Taxes, and Registration the increase of the Provincial share of the revenue is greater than the total growth. This is the result of the altered distribution of these revenues effected at the revision of the Settlements with Madras and the United Provinces to which reference has already been made in paragraph 66. Of the net increase in the Provincial share of Land Revenue, 40·5 lakhs represent the aggregate of the assignments from Imperial to Provincial Revenues for additional police reforms and sanitation (*vide* paragraph 130). In the Budget, there are also special assignments of 6·47 and 14·82 lakhs to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement, and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance in the Budget, respectively. There is also a substantial true betterness in collections.

1908-1909. Variations in Provincial Expenditure.

157. The chief variations resulting in the increase of 2,00·36 lakhs in Provincial expenditure next year are the following :—

Increases—	Lakhs.
Land Revenue	+45·98
Medical	+40·05
Police	+39·78
Famine Relief	+29·05
Education	+25·96
Major Irrigation Works—Interest on Debt	+15·71
Forest	+14·36
Excise	+ 9·46
Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses	+ 8·89
Scientific and other Minor Departments	+ 7·45
Other Heads (net)	+21·63
Decreases—	
Civil Works	—34·49
Miscellaneous	—23·47

The gross increase or decrease of expenditure under most of the above heads has been explained in paragraphs 148 to 154. Under Land Revenue, Forest, and Interest on Irrigation Debt, the increases in the Provincial section of the Budget are larger, however, than the total increase. This, and similar differences under Excise and Major Irrigation Works, are the result of the recent revision of the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces. Of the increase in the Provincial charge for Famine Relief, 27·5 lakhs are in the United Provinces and 1·56 lakhs in Bengal. As stated in paragraph 152, these fluctuations are due to the division of the total expenditure on Famine Relief between Imperial and Provincial in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 48 to 56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-1908.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with the actuals of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)—						
India General	15,05,172	13.57,265	15,24,613	16,25,000	15,07,000	16,05,000
Central Provinces	87,29,557	85,86,937	1,70,73,306	1,75,62,000	1,62,75,000	1,65,52,000
Berar	83,06,277	84,36,779				
Burma	3,70,84,384	3,82,91,967	3,86,04,016	4,15,78,000	3,85,70,000	4,14,70,000
Assam	63,37,256	1,90,14,659	1,93,52,666	1,97,60,000	2,01,25,000	2,03,30,000
Eastern Bengal	4,11,45,565					
Bengal		2,92,18,589	2,89,04,871	2,99,33,000	2,94,50,000	2,99,50,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	6,46,03,633	6,04,12,536	6,31,96.701	6,57,24,000	5,16,10,000	6,31,27,000
Punjab	2,63,91,590	2,41,53,128	2,71,96,161	2,72,00,000	2,51,04,000	2,53,71,000
N.-W. Frontier Province	19,80,446	19.33,815	22,32,744	21,33,000	23,65,000	22,40,000
Madras	5,80,91,916	6,11,32,577	6,28,86,581	6,32,63,000	6,31,70,000	6,31,84,000
Bombay	4,31,29,202	4,45,03,226	5,10,39,902	5,00,90,000	4,51,77,000	5,16,73,000
Total R	29,73.04,998	29,70,71,478	31,20,11,561	31.88,68,000	29,33,53,000	31,55,02,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . R	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue R	28,39,06,255	28,25,39,791	29,69,06,851	30,33,92,000	27,78,76,000	29,94,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	19,820,333	19,804,765	20,800,772	21,257,800	19,556,800	21,033,500
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . £	893,250	968,779	1,006,981	1,031,700	1,031,800	1,073,300
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	18,927,083	18,835,986	19,793,791	20,226,100	18,525,000	19,960,200
Expenditure—						
India—						
District Administration .	4,76,04,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	2,32,80,000	2,35,27,000
Other Charges .					2,95,40,000	3,00,85,000
Total India R	4,76,01,109	4,94,21,312	5,02,96,986	5,28,55,000	5,28,20,000	5,36,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling	3,173,608	3,294,754	3,353,132	3,523,700	3,521,400	3,574,100
England—						
Other Charges £	875	1,811	790	700	1,100	700
Total Expenditure £	3,174,483	3,296,565	3,353,922	3,524,400	3,522,500	3,574,800

158. Freed of all technicalities as to adjustments between Imperial and Provincial, the large deterioration in the current year's collections is almost entirely the result of the failure of the monsoon and consequently of the autumn harvest in several provinces. The heaviest drop is in the United Provinces, where it is estimated that nearly 1¼ crores of the current demand will be suspended or remitted during the year. In the second order of magnitude comes Bombay, where heavy collections of the arrears from the previous famine were realized during the earlier part of the year, and partially obscure the losses on account

of the autumn harvest; the suspensions and remissions of the current demand being reckoned at about ¾ crore. The Punjab and the Central Provinces also suffer, though in a minor degree; and there has also been a reduction in the revenue demand due to the failure of crops in certain districts in Upper Burma. In Burma, however, a part of the loss is nominal, being the result of transferring 8·8 lakhs from the Land Revenue to the Irrigation head of account; this sum represents the share of revenue which is calculated as due to irrigation on lands served by the minor irrigation works in the province. For next year, the revenue from the crops which are now being harvested will be in serious defect in the scarcity provinces: but the estimates assume that a normal autumn monsoon will subsequently allow of the collection of a substantial share of the arrears. In the United Provinces and Bombay particularly, in spite of large suspensions and remissions in the revenue which falls due between April and July, substantial arrear payments are expected in the later months. The increase in Burma follows, under the fluctuating assessment system, the larger area which ought to be cultivated in normal seasons.

The more noticeable increases in expenditure are the result of survey and settlement charges in Eastern Bengal, and of extra allowances to the subordinate establishments in several provinces as compensation for the dearness of grain.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	7,61,93,120	7,05,53,610	7,34,32,575	6,15,00,000	6,60,30,000	5,96,70,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,12,36,875	85,41,000	82,75,200	79,75,000	90,00,000	90,60,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	28,92,496	29,37,084	32,00,147	32,91,000	33,13,000	39,13,000
TOTAL R	9,03,22,491	8,20,31,694	8,49,07,922	7,27,66,000	7,83,43,000	7,26,43,000
Equivalent in Sterling	6,021,499	5,468,780	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,842,900
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,69,25,333	2,58,14,453	2,61,60,116	2,44,60,000	2,25,02,000	1,98,00,000
Other Charges	25,46,301	25,45,748	25,14,101	25,86,000	24,21,000	24,96,000
TOTAL INDIA R	2,94,71,634	2,83,60,201	2,86,74,217	2,70,46,000	2,49,23,000	2,22,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,964,775	1,890,680	1,911,615	1,803,100	1,661,500	1,486,400
ENGLAND.						
Other Charges £	2,310	1,761	1,677	1,700	1,700	1,200
TOTAL £	1,967,085	1,892,441	1,913,292	1,804,800	1,663,200	1,487,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	48,000	49,200	52,800	49,200	48,900	45,900
Average price	R1,587	R1,434	R1,391	R1,250	R1,350	R1,300
Chests produced	50,004	55,501	48,750	...	38,125	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	69,762	76,063	72,013	...	61,238	...
Reserve, December 31	31,762	32,566	36,463	42,413	34,807	38,832
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	18,821½	14,235	13,792	13,292	15,000	15,100
Rate of duty	R500&R600	R600	R600	R600	R600	R600

159. These figures have been discussed in paragraphs 113 and 138 above. The price of Bengal opium opened well at R1,457 in April: but it subsequently sagged in consequence of rumours as to the establishment of opium monopolies in China. In December and January it dropped to close on the budget figure of R1,250: but there was an improvement towards the end of the year, and the average price obtained has been R1,350. The revenue has thus exceeded the Budget estimate by 45·3 lakhs. A fine opium harvest in Malwa in the spring of 1907 has stimulated the exports from Bombay. Up to the end of February, 14,647 chests had passed the scales against 13,488 chests in the first 11 months of the previous year; and it is estimated that, for the whole year, 15,000 chests may be declared for export.

160. Now that the outcome of the negotiations with China is public knowledge, and that further curtailment of exports has been decided upon, a more stable price may be expected for Bengal opium. It would hardly be prudent however, in view of the constant unforeseen fluctuations in value, to assume a higher average than R1,300. The exports of Malwa opium will probably reach the permissible maximum during the calendar year 1908, as stocks are believed to be high; and under the new system, there will presumably be a tendency to a disproportionate activity of export during the earlier part of the year. Budget provision has therefore been made for 15,100 chests paying pass duty. The drop in expenditure is due to the steady contraction which is now being effected in the area under poppy in Bengal, and to the very poor outturn of the crop which has just been harvested.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Northern India (*a*)	1,69,35,310	1,48,51,309	1,46,41,087	1,05,50,000	1,10,97,000	1,15,50,000
Burma (*b*)	16,38,131	17,47,821	17,30,510	18,20,000	18,80,000	19,25,000
Eastern Bengal (*b*)	2,23,61,605	18,47,715	19,51,587	14,60,000	14,44,000	17,78,000
Bengal (*b*)		1,53,38,361	1,60,88,611	1,11,50,000	1,09,75,000	1,16,55,000
Madras (*a*)	1,95,38,005	1,57,89,722	1,43,38,019	1,21,00,000	1,23,31,000	1,11,00,000
Bombay (*a*)	1,98,48,469	1,60,71,215	1,66,90,777	1,22,70,000	1,23,26,000	1,30,25,000
TOTAL R	8,03,21,520	6,56,46,143	6,54,40,591	4,93,50,000	5,00,53,000	5,10,33,000
Equivalent in Sterling	5,354,768	4,376,410	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,402,200
CHARGES.						
India R	51,62,759	54,41,628	54,46,786	55,59,000	54,60,000	51,03,000
Equivalent in Sterling	344,184	362,775	363,119	370,600	364,000	340,200
England £	918	391	1,370	100	300	300
TOTAL £	345,102	363,166	364,489	370,700	364,300	340,500
Total consumption Mds.	3,93,78,000	4,07,29,000	4,30,86,000	4,34,00,000	4,42,89,000	4,71,92,000

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

161. The movements of the salt revenue during the current year were erratic. After the enormous run upon stocks which followed the reduction of duty in the last eleven days of March 1907, there was a comparative lull in the issues of salt: but the consumption rose steadily, as compared with previous years, until September, when there was a sharp set-back, probably owing to the untimely closing of the monsoon. There has been a noticeable recovery however since November, and it is estimated that the total issues for the year will be nearly 443 lakhs of maunds. The figures indicate how the consumption has been stimulated, even in a famine year, by the lower rate of taxation. For next year a further large increase is confidently expected, and the budget is based on issues of nearly 472 lakhs of maunds There is a corresponding rise in revenue everywhere except in Madras, where the current year's receipts include 59·09 lakhs received on account of salt sold in the previous year at the higher rate of duty (R 1-8-0 per maund) under the credit system and are thus abnormal to the extent of 19·7 lakhs.

162. The reduction in charges is nominal, being due mainly to a readjustment of the proportions in which the cost of the joint establishment for salt, excise and customs in Madras is debited to these different heads.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . . .	3,82,35,186	3,96,15,303	4,02,37,343	4,21,81,000	4,20,21,000	4,32,33,000
Commercial and other Stamps . . .	1,70,81,280	1,85,24,420	1,93,96,930	1,95,58,000	2,06,22,000	2,13,12,000
Other Revenue . .	7,58,970	7,55,734	8,14,342	7,75,000	8,87,000	8,80,000
TOTAL R	5,60,75,436	5,88,95,457	6.04,48,615	6,25,14,000	6,35,30,000	6,54,25,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	3,738,362	3,926,364	4,029,908	4,167,600	4,235,300	4,361,700
CHARGES.						
India . R	12,34,918	12,95,424	12,89,498	13,24,000	13,61,000	13,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	82,328	86,362	85,966	88,200	90,700	92,800
England (Stores) £	38,763	41,802	100,300	103,000	105,000	120,000
TOTAL £	121,091	128,164	186,266	191,200	195,700	212,800

163. Except in Burma, where the budget estimate was high, and in Bombay where the resort to conciliation procedure is said to be affecting court-fees, the growth of stamp revenue has been general. For next year, a normal increase is counted upon except in the provinces affected by famine: in them, it is expected that the revenue will virtually be stationary.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Burma . . .	72,81,670	83,01,926	76,64,986	83,00,000	79,00,000	80,00,000
Assam . . .	30,54,075	62,07,991	63,73,582	66,00,000	71,00,000	74,00,000
Eastern Bengal . .	1,67,90,284					
Bengal . . .		1,52,58,297	1,60,81,392	1,68,00,000	1,70,00,000	1,75,00,000
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	1,02,25,122	99,75,427	92,05,779	1,02,00,000	88,00,000	88,50,000
Madras . . .	1,87,53,820	1,91,13,741	2,05,60,146	2,12,00,000	2,29,00,000	2,34,00,000
Bombay . . .	1,39,63,271	1,42,67,667	1,48,36,335	1,55,00,000	1,60,50,000	1,65,00,000
Other Provinces . .	1,02,33,126	1,21,92,260	1,37,51,069	1,45,17,000	1,32,17,000	1,42,36,000
TOTAL R	8,03,01,368	8,53,17,309	8,84,73,289	9,31,17,000	9,29,67,000	9,58,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	5,353,424	5,687,820	5.898,219	6,207,800	6,197,800	6,392,400
CHARGES.						
India . . R	36,22,103	38,71,724	41,17,933	47,22,000	44,12,000	57,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	241,473	258,115	274,529	314,800	294,100	385,400
England . . £	841	1	80	100	100	100
TOTAL £	242,314	258,116	274,609	314,900	294,200	385,500

164. There has been a large increase in the current year's receipts in Madras, due mainly to a higher revenue from country spirits. On the other hand, there is a drop of 14½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, the result partly of ceasing to make advance collections from contractors, and partly of agricultural distress. The latter reason accounts for the big fall in the United Provinces; while the decrease in Burma is attributed chiefly to increased vigilance in restricting the sale of opium to the needs of the consumers. For next year a more moderate increase is taken than usual: famine will keep down the revenue in the United Provinces, and there are indications that the rapid improvement in Excise efficiency of recent years has brought the revenue up to a point from which the advance in future must necessarily be slower. The lapses in expenditure have occurred chiefly in Burma, where a provision of nearly 2 lakhs for revision of establishments could not be utilized during the year. Of the increased expenditure for next year, about 7 lakhs is nominal, representing a redistribution of the cost of the joint Salt, Excise and Customs Establishment in Madras: the balance is largely due to the strengthening of the preventive agencies which most provinces are now undertaking.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE. R	1,55,49,795	1,43,04,951	77,50,070	79,01,000	78,58,000	79,89,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,036,653	953,664	516,671	526,700	523,900	532,600
CHARGES . R	84,256	93,301	66,279	57,000	86,000	93,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	5,617	6,220	4,419	3,800	5,700	6,200

165. The only cess of any importance which is now brought into the general accounts is the Public Works Cess in Bengal and the districts of Eastern Bengal.

The only other large item included in the total is the amount which the Government of the United Provinces appropriates from the local rates for the payment of rural police in Agra. With a few petty exceptions, all the other rates and cesses which formerly appeared under this head are now credited to local funds, which are excluded from the general estimates and accounts of the Empire.

CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	4,16,977	4,10,419	4,45,734	4,25,000	5,50,000	5,50,000
Liquors—						
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	2,88,410	3,12,123	3,08,967	3,20,000	3,80,000	6,00,000
Spirits and Liqueurs	76,58,678	90,31,671	77,97,711	93,00,000	92,20,000	95,00,000
Wines	3,73,964	3,96,632	3,83,569	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Opium	3,567	3,400	3,437	3,000	5,000	5,000
Petroleum	45,88,496	36,64,737	37,77,333	37,00,000	45,50,000	46,00,000
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	12,850	1,238	805	...	...	...
Do. (do., 1902)	8,614	666	399			
General Import Duties.						
Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	18,16,188	19,15,004	19,86,187	20,50,000	24,60,000	25,00,000
Sugar (ordinary duties)	32,49,459	39,91,339	43,81,422	50,00,000	44,00,000	45,00,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	13,90,125	14,48,517	15,22,261	15,60,000	18,50,000	18,50,000
Cotton Manufactures	1,21,69,967	1,32,88,991	1,29,13,509	1,35,00,000	1,50,50,000	1,50,00,000
Metals and Manufactures of :—						
Silver, Bullion and Coin	41,11,942	29,33,851	40,79,320	37,00,000	50,50,000	43,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	34,63,266	30,78,074	34,51,152	35,00,000	44,50,000	43,00,000
Oils (excluding Petroleum)	96,220	1,23,624	1,84,180	1,85,000	2,70,000	3,00,000
Manufactured Articles	81,59,549	82,78,001	84,84,426	84,50,000	98,50,000	99,50,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	10,28,998	12,11,786	11,38,368	12,48,000	14,25,000	15,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,88,37,270	5,00,90,073	5,08,58,780	5,33,41,000	5,99,10,000	5,98,55,000
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	23,81,825	27,00,784	29,00,095	29,00,000	32,50,000	35,50,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	1,31,85,757	1,15,11,233	1,05,31,920	1,17,50,000	1,02,50,000	1,05,00,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	10,21,710	9,12,174	9,83,989	9,42,000	10,50,000	11,00,000
GRAND TOTAL R	6,54,26,562	6,52,20,264	6,52,75,384	6,89,33,000	7,44,60,000	7,50,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling	4,361,771	4,348,017	4,351,692	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,000,300
Charges R	26,83,465	27,30,322	29,99,434	31,11,000	30,73,000	33,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	178,898	182,021	199,962	207,400	2,04,900	221,100
England £	348	438	222	100	600	100
TOTAL £	179,246	182,459	200,184	207,500	205,500	221,200

166. The import trade during the earlier part of the year was one of unprecedented activity: and the influence of famine has not yet made itself felt on the volume of business. There has been a large increase over the budget estimate in respect of petroleum, cotton manufactures and manufactured articles generally; the small set-back in consequence of the *swadeshi* movement last year not having been maintained. The great fall in the price of silver has stimulated the import of that metal, which has developed abnormal activity during the last few months of the year. On the other hand, the demand for rice in India on account of local scarcity has again deflected the export from Burma and reduced our revenue from that source. For 1908-1909, in view of the prevalence of famine, it would be imprudent to budget for any substantial increase upon the large receipts of the current year. There should be some improvement in consequence of the doubling of the duty on beer, and the steady development of the cotton-mill industry; but in most other respects the budget follows closely the revised estimate of 1907-1908. The rise in expenditure is due to improvements in the preventive arrangements at Rangoon and Calcutta, and to increased allowances, overtime and otherwise, at Bombay.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	43,93,912	45,44,157	47,41,425	47,90,000	48,41,000	49,20,000
Other Collections . .	1,46,44,468	1,52,76,742	1,66,15,384	1,67,03,000	1,73,91,000	1,78,96,000
TOTAL R	1,90,38,380	1,98,20,899	2,13,56,809	2,14,93,000	2,22,32,000	2,28,16,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,269,225	1,321,393	1,423,787	1,432,900	1,482,100	1,521,000
Charges . . R	3,15,129	3,37,766	3,57,418	3,65,000	3,64,000	3,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	21,008	22,518	23,828	24,300	24,300	25,500

167. In Bombay the estimate for the current year had not made sufficient allowance for the high profits in the mill industry, and has been exceeded by about 4½ lakhs: a further improvement has been anticipated in the figure for next year. In the famine provinces, the revenue is stationary for the time: but elsewhere the general activity of trade has led to an increase in the current year's actuals over the estimate, and justifies a further moderate development of the revenue in 1908-1909.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,40,29,950	2,66,74,593	2,64,99,020	2,83,35,000	2,61,15,000	2,76,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,601,997	1,778,306	1,766,601	1,889,000	1,741,000	1,845,400
England . . £	...	1,260	2,310	800	700	...
TOTAL £	1,601,997	1,779,566	1,768,911	1,889,800	1,741,700	1,845,400
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . . R	1,29,67,856	1,42,58,521	1,40,93,152	1,59,87,000	1,47,14,000	1,56,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	864,524	950,568	939,543	1,065,800	980,900	1,043,400
England . . £	4,614	4,250	9,323	5,100	4,700	6,900
TOTAL £	869,138	954,818	948,866	1,070,900	985,600	1,050,300
NET REVENUE £	732,859	824,748	820,045	818,900	756,100	795,100

168. The revenue has fluctuated considerably in different provinces. It has dropped heavily in the Andamans where it is always very unsteady. In Burma it has fallen short of the estimate by 18 lakhs, mainly owing to the curtailment of departmental operations and the working out of refuse teak in certain forests. In Madras, on the contrary, increased exploitation by departmental agency and a rise in the price of produce have raised the receipts by 4½ lakhs over the original estimate. For next year a moderate improvement is expected, chiefly in Burma, where a revival in prices is looked for. The cost of working the forests follows in a general way the movements of the revenue.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India . . R	1,01,82,770	1,04,44,567	1,08,56,414	1,26,23,000	1,20,96,000	1,34,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	678,851	696,304	723,761	841,600	806,400	897,300
England . . £	160,471	237,877	248,432	109,400	174,400	117,300
TOTAL . £	839,322	934,181	972,193	951,000	980,800	1,014,600

169. The falling off under this head of revenue in the current year is only nominal. When the last budget was framed, an instalment of interest amounting to 5·96 lakhs was due from the Calcutta Port Commissioners; and provision was made for their paying the money in April 1907. Contrary to expectation, they paid it at the end of March, so that it appears in the figures for 1906-1907. In other respects the figures approximate closely to the original estimate: in the scarcity provinces the collections of interest on agricultural loans are weak, but on the other hand there have been higher recoveries of interest on overdrawals of capital by Railway Companies. This last mentioned reason will give a still further increase next year: but the main cause for the large rise in 1908-1909 is the expected recovery of an additional 10 lakhs or so on the heavy advances of takavi for famine purposes in the United Provinces. The variations in England depend on the extent to which the Secretary of State is in a position to make temporary investments of his cash balances, and on the interest which he obtains on them.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	4,27,92,544	4,39,17,978	4,54,96,632	4,67,00,000	4,66,25,000	4,77,00,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,52,28,363*	*1,56,21,842*	*1,24,26,488*	*1,68,44,000*	*1,31,70,000*	*1,38,19,000*
Railways .	*5,52,17,951*	*5,87,24,879*	*3,78,07,002*	*6,67,27,000*	*4,02,70,000*	*4,19,47,000*
Balance charged to Interest . .	—2,76,53,770	—3,04,28,743	—47,36,858	—3,68,71,000	— 68,15,000	—80,66,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	—1,843,585	—2,028,583	—315,791	—2,458,000	—454,400	—537,700
England . . .	3,045,165	2,983,370	1,735,503	3,020,900	1,752,100	1,758,700
TOTAL .	1,201,580	954,787	1,419,712	562,900	1,297,700	1,221,000
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	305,787	312,028	348,359	359,500	357,500	368,300
Other items . .	137,773	141,664	147,813	142,000	144,100	145,500
GRAND TOTAL £ .	1,645,140	1,408,479	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	132,887,191	146,457,439	147,518,634	150,707,539	157,782,734	158,162,934
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	4,35,61,525	4,15,06,325	4,03,06,325	3,91,04,325	3,91,06,325	3,79,01,325
3½ per cent . .	1,05,65,35,200	1,09,65,35,700	1,14,15,80,600	1,17,15,35,700	1,16,65,80,600	1,19,65,80,600
3 per cent . .	11,07,11,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100	11,07,12,100
Other Debt . .	1,21,70,410	1,20,56,493	1,19,51,630	1,19,10,493	1,18,91,630	1,18,26,630
Savings Bank Balances	15,61,55,910	16,39,85,179	17,43,03,812	18,27,01,179	18,11,84,812	18,71,26,812

170. The statistics of interest on the public debt have to be read as a whole; the Indian and English figures for Railway, Irrigation and other (or non-productive) debt being amalgamated. They have been examined from this point of view in paragraphs 118 and 145; and the first half of the above table is merely indicative of the change of system under which a more adequate share of the interest charges is thrown upon the non-productive debt with effect from 1906-1907.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
India . . R	2,36,13,625	2,47,60,873	2,62,67,186	2,69,36,000	2,75,03,000	2,86,81,000
Equivalent in Sterling	1,574,241	1,650,724	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,100
EXPENDITURE.						
India . . R	1,99,43,357	2,12,91,381	2,31,03,709	2,44,21,000	2,48,38,000	2,63,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,329,556	1,419,426	1,540,247	1,628,100	1,655,900	1,759,000
England . . £	153,034	121,334	62,686	61,700	61,200	56,600
TOTAL . £	1,482,590	1,540,760	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	91,651	109,964	148,213	105,900	116,400	96,500

171. The reduction in postal rates from last October has made very little impression on the steady progress of postal revenue; the increase over the current year's budget estimate being almost wholly on account of the sale of postage stamps. A further improvement under the same head and also in the receipts for Money Order commission is provided for next year. The excess of expenditure in the current year results mainly from the grant of compensation for the dearness of grain. The further increase next year is accounted for by certain new appointments (*vide* paragraph 151); by necessary improvements in the pay of the executive staff; by larger payments to railways and by subsidies for new postal routes.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Revenue Accounts—India . . R	1,34,06,813	1,35,40,107	1,41,66,341	1,47,59,000	1,48,77,000	1,54,93,000
Equivalent in Sterling	893,788	902,674	944,423	983,900	991,800	1,032,900
England . £	4,135	7,180	8,583	8,000	12,300	5,000
TOTAL . £	897,923	909,854	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,900
EXPENDITURE.						
Revenue Accounts—India . . R	90,93,488	96,96,237	1,05,43,702	1,10,79,000	1,14,88,000	1,17,73,000
Equivalent in Sterling	606,233	646,416	702,914	738,600	765,900	784,900
England . £	27,284	42,204	46,218	53,800	46,400	36,700
	633,517	688,620	749,132	792,400	812,300	821,600
Capital Expenditure—India . . R	15,48,646	16,86,904	16,04,592	12,88,000	12,87,000	16,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling	103,243	112,460	106,972	85,900	85,800	109,000
England . £	165,508	275,409	270,101	201,800	192,400	164,000
	268,751	387,869	377,073	287,700	278,200	273,000
TOTAL . £	902,268	1,076,489	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	—4,345	—166,635	—173,199	—88,200	—86,400	—56,700

172. The figures provide for the usual annual growth of business, and there is nothing to explain.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue.						
India . . R	30,95,454	48,17,052	62,91,969	36,79,000	65,70,000	40,82,000
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	206,364	321,137	419,465	245,300	438,000	272,100
England . £	46	46	33	...	...	...
Total £	206,410	321,183	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,100
Expenditure.						
India . . R	15,52,767	16,29,649	19,58,645	17,66,000	20,00,000	17,50,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	103,518	108,643	130,577	117,700	133,300	116,700
England . £	14,359	11,436	36,321	33,100	32,200	31,000
Total £	117,877	120,079	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
Total net Revenue £	88,533	201,104	252,600	94,500	272,500	124,400

173. The decline in exports and the marked slackening of the demand for rupees led to the curtailment and ultimate cessation of the coinage of rupees in the latter part of the year: but the heavy output in the earlier months served to bring the receipts from seignorage nearly 3 lakhs above the original estimate. Famine brought an extraordinary demand for bronze coinage, which is now being worked almost entirely to the exclusion of silver; and the profits on the outturn have risen by 10 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate. The profits on the nickel one-anna piece, of which the issue began in August 1907, are expected to amount to 16 lakhs against the tentative provision of only 2 lakhs made under this head in the Budget. For 1908-1909 the figures are based on the assumption that the rupee coinage will be very much less than it was in the current year; that the rush on bronze will cease when the monsoon is established; and that the new nickel coin will be in moderate request. There is a corresponding reduction in the charges for labour and overtime allowances at both Mints.

EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,68,54,438	1,83,08,239	1,86,72,411	1,87,16,000	1,92,72,000	1,94,45,000
Law and Justice. Courts .	3,50,66,466	3,61,43,989	3,81,00,453	3,79,39,000	3,86,83,000	3,89,24,000
Law and Justice. Jails .	1,05,97,957	1,19,00,946	1,26,45,210	1,23,61,000	1,29,07,000	1,30,40,000
Police . . .	4,29,04,677	4,59,09,698	5,29,95,067	5,69,15,000	5,67,40,000	6,12,69,000
Ports and Pilotage .	30,46,546	23,65,841	24,14,142	28,18,000	28,23,000	30,64,000
Education . . .	1,47,28,654	1,82,73,075	2,01,36,373	2,17,25,000	2,16,28,000	2,43,67,000
Ecclesiastical . .	18,09,727	18,16,331	18,82,920	19,73,000	18,71,000	19,35,000
Medical . . .	1,05,24,023	1,12,72,681	1,20,57,009	1,25,26,000	1,25,71,000	1,66,99,000
Political . . .	1,17,93,498	1,40,68,500	1,58,43,710	1,39,81,000	1,21,39,000	1,32,27,000
Scientific and Minor Departments . .	70,00,306	86,69,751	95,44,088	1,08,08,000	1,04,64,000	1,14,31,000
Total India .	15,43,26,292	16,87,29,051	18,42,91,383	18,97,62,000	18,90,98,000	20,34,01,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	10,288,419	11,248,604	12,286,092	12,650,800	12,606,500	13,560,100
England.						
General Administration	272,236	290,342	280,008	333,600	337,600	378,100
Other heads . .	51,994	68,757	80,258	95,200	98,000	99,100
Total England .	324,230	359,099	360,266	428,800	435,600	477,200
Total India and England	10,612,649	11,607,703	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300

174. The chief reasons for the difference between the budget provision for 1907-1908 and the revised estimate are:—*Increases*: the appointment of an Inspector General of Excise and Salt; minor re-organizations in judicial and magisterial establishments; larger fees to pleaders in Government cases; grain compensation allowances to petty employés; increased cost of dietary in jails; and special grants for plague expenditure to municipalities in the United Provinces: *Decreases*: the failure of most provinces except Bengal and Bombay to use their full allotments for police reform; the lapse of about 2 lakhs of special grants for agricultural and similar purposes in Bombay; and the probability that His Majesty the Amir will draw only about 15 lakhs from his subsidy account against the 35½ lakhs provided in the budget. In 1908-1909 a considerably enhanced provision is made for pushing on the police re-organization in every province. The increased educational expenditure occurs chiefly in the United Provinces where it is proposed to take over all English schools from District Boards and simultaneously to give large grants to those bodies for primary education; but in other provinces also, the similar grants which formerly appeared as contributions from Provincial to Local have now been brought under this head owing to the abolition of the local column in the accounts. The provision for agricultural development is raised in most provinces: the Amir's subsidy drawings are taken at 25 lakhs against 15 lakhs this year; and the expenditure on sanitation is increased by the amount of the special Imperial grant for that purpose. Minor differences are due to strengthening the petty court establishments in the Central Provinces and to the purchase of a new Hooghly pilot steamer in Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	35,65,635	35,33,235	33,77,795	34,11,000	34,48,000	33,81,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances .	778	3,196	4,686	6,000	5,000	5,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,31,68,968	1,36,65,907	1,41,42,143	1,47,80,000	1,47,33,000	1,52,31,000
Stationery and Printing	69,08,459	68,51,426	79,30,088	80,52,000	88,91,000	83,30,000
Miscellaneous . .	59,22,600	74,33,605	62,56,856	66,46,000	69,15,000	44,07,000
TOTAL INDIA .	2,95,66,440	3,14,87,369	3,17,11,568	3,28,95,000	3,39,92,000	3,13,54,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,971,096	2,099,158	2,114,105	2,193,000	2,266,100	2,090,200
ENGLAND.						
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	211,338	226,859	243,015	312,000	339,000	337,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .	1,999,664	1,999,157	2,004,949	2,021,500	2,024,000	2,043,500
Other Heads . .	179,460	122,734	145,180	142,900	198,700	148,800
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,390,462	2,348,750	2,393,144	2,476,400	2,561,700	2,529,800
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND . .	4,361,558	4,447,908	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000

175. There has been a general excess over the estimate for stationery and printing requirements in all provinces, particularly Bengal; this has also affected the purchase of stores in England. A reversion to more normal conditions is anticipated for next year. Under the head Miscellaneous, the drop in the Budget figure for 1908-1909 is mainly formal. In the recasting of the figures for previous years which has been necessitated by the exclusion of the Local column, it was found impossible in two provinces to classify with precision the purposes for which certain large contributions to District Boards have hitherto been given: they have accordingly been entered as miscellaneous debits in the provincial accounts.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Famine Relief . .	31,309	20,52,269	47,61,866	9,01,000	77,39,000	1,32,07,000
Construction of Protective Railways . .	17,37,182	8,29,171	51,626	35,000	1,28,000	11,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	32,25,200	44,48,593	53,46,902	70,00,000	61,13,000	60,00,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . .	1,00,06,451	76,83,928	49,85,746	70,61,000	37,50,000	37,50,000
TOTAL R	1,50,00,142	1,50,13,961	1,51,46,140	1,49,97,000	1,77,30,000	2,29,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,000,009	1,000,930	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200

176. The grant of 1½ crores which is provided in normal years under this head has hitherto been earmarked, in the first place, for famine relief if necessary; and in the second place, for protective railway and canal works up to a maximum of 75 lakhs; any balance that remained being made available for capital expenditure which would otherwise have had to be met from borrowed funds. In the present year, a special charge upon the grant has been created by the arrangements for building up provincial credits for famine expenditure which are described in paragraphs 48—56 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08. The 37½ lakhs which are assigned to Local Governments under that scheme, are debited to this grant, whether the other claims upon it leave any balance or not. During the current year, the cost of famine relief is expected to be 2½ lakhs in the Central Provinces, 6 in Bengal, 67½ in the United Provinces and less than a lakh in Bombay and the Punjab. No financial restrictions have been placed on the programme of protective works for which budget provision was made before there was any indication of famine, the shortage of expenditure being the result purely of administrative difficulties in pushing on the works. The aggregate result is a large excess over the normal total of 150 lakhs. For the next year, this excess will be still larger, as the direct famine expenditure is taken at 10 lakhs in the Central Provinces, 10 in Bengal, 100 in the United Provinces, 3 in the Punjab, 2½ in Madras and 5 in Bombay; while a liberal provision of 60 lakhs has been made for protective irrigation works which either could not be postponed without waste or are likely to be useful as providing labour in distressed areas.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts .	34,29,57,820	35,38,43,684	38,67,16,172	40,12,43,000	41,14,13,000	43,60,93,000
Working Expenses .	16,91,40,199	16,91,79,006	19,28,39,166	19,74,61,000	21,53,62,000	22,43,95,000
Net Receipts .	17,38,17,621	18,46,64,678	19,38,77,006	20,37,82,000	19,60,51,000	21,16,98,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1 .	11,587,841	12,310,978	12,925,133	13,585,400	13,070,100	14,113,200
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	3,706,646	4,307,692	2,956,708	4,920,800	3,190,700	3,334,200
England . .	5,624,051	5,735,338	7,415,286	6,278,800	7,536,800	8,303,400
Net Result . .	2,257,144	2,267,948	2,553,139	2,385,800	2,342,600	2,475,600
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1 . . .	1,074,814	921,975	398,801	410,000	225,300	...
Surplus Profits payable to Companies, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1 .	138,593	128,913	41,702	36,500	23,500	...
England . .	1,045,143	1,038,620	584,751	581,800	576,600	...
Net Result . .	—108,922	—245,558	—227,652	—208,300	—374,800	...
Other Receipts .	47,314	42,628	56,189	60,300	58,700	52,300
Other Charges .	97,948	71,192	74,003	96,400	98,400	121,400
Net Result .	—50,634	—28,564	—17,814	—36,100	—39,700	—69,100
TOTAL NET RESULT .	2,097,588	1,993,826	2,307,673	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government .	127,302,433	148,270,119	156,199,185	160,778,152	164,512,985	169,161,785
Expenditure by Companies .	41,614,265	41,887,721	43,375,393	45,043,421	45,494,093	46,938,993
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company . .	6,194,127	7,572,122	7,572,122	9,822,132	9,469,222	11,869,222
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company .	1,401,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,511,250	1,510,050	1,510,050
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company . .	...	...	...	400,000	...	500,000
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
TOTAL .	176,512,075	199,241,212	208,657,950	217,554,945	220,986,350	230,980,050
Miles open on April 1 . .	20,641	20,227	21,441	22,183	21,962	23,594
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1 . .	1,408	1408	904	904	905	...

177. These figures have been examined and explained in Sections II and III. In the following table, a comparison is given, for the Railway Revenue Account as a whole, between the Budget figures for next year and the Budget and Revised figures of the current year.

	In hundreds of pounds sterling.			In thousands of Rupees.		
	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£	R	R	R
Gross Receipts including net receipts of Guaranteed Railways, and repayments of advances of interest by Subsidised Companies . .	27,219,800	27,711,500	29,125,200	40,82,97	41,56,72	43,68,78
Working Expenses . . .	13,164,100	14,357,400	14,959,700	19,74,61	21,53,62	22,43,95
Interest, Annuities, Surplus profits payable to Companies, etc. . .	11,817,900	11,327,600	11,637,600	17,72,69	16,99,13	17,45,64
Miscellaneous Charges . . .	96 400	98,400	121,400	14,46	14,76	18,21
NET RECEIPTS .	2,141,400	1,928,100	2,406,500	3,21,21	2,89.21	3,60,98

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue { Direct Receipts .	2,99,14,971	2,80,37,332	3,51,33,476	3,32,88,000	3,27,20,000	3,53,60,000
Revenue { Land Revenue .	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,76,000	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000
Expenditure { Working Expenses	1,31,29,212	1,34,67,347	1,41,69,487	1,39,82,000	1,47,74,000	1,46,46,000
Expenditure { Interest .	1,52,28,363	1,56,21,842	1,24,26,488	1,68,44,000	1,31,70,000	1,38,19,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA R	1,49,56,139	1,34,79,830	2,36,42,211	1,79,38,000	2,02,53,000	2,29,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	997,076	898,656	1,576,147	1,195,900	1,350,200	1,533,000
Expenditure: England £	...	...	106,798	...	109,600	111,400
NET REVENUE £	997,076	898,656	1,469,349	1,195,900	1,240,600	1,421,600
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct .	26,86,498	24,70,095	27,55,575	25,49,000	35,23,000	31,45,000
Expenditure . .	1,33,92,471	1,40,60,016	1,28,53,470	1,44,86,000	1,29,13,000	1,36,31,000
NET EXPENDITURE R	1,07,05,973	1,15,89,921	1,00,97,895	1,19,37,000	93,90,000	1,04,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	713,731	772,661	673,193	795,800	626,000	699,100
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . R	38,70,76,454	39,97,32,861	41,64,72,915	43,54,62,915	44,02,26,508	46,09,76,502
Equivalent in Sterling £	25,805,097	26,648,857	27,764,861	29,030,861	29,348,434	30,731,767

178. The figure of receipts estimated for 1907-1908 was well worked up to in every province except the Punjab, where revenue was lost on the Lower Chenab and the Lower Jhelum Canals in consequence of a bad wheat crop in 1906-1907: special remissions too had to be given owing to labour not being available to reap the crops in certain districts depopulated by famine. The other variations as between Revised and Budget 1907-1908 are nearly all of a formal character. In the first place, the share of Interest charges that is thrown on the Irrigation accounts has been reduced with effect from 1906-1907, as explained elsewhere in this statement, and distributed between England

and India; secondly, the direct receipts from Minor Works have received a credit of 8·8 lakhs in Burma by transfer from the Land Revenue head (*vide* paragraph 112); and thirdly, certain small irrigation works in Madras and the United Provinces have been moved from the Minor to the Major category with effect from the 1st April 1907. For next year the absence of the influences which adversely affected the Punjab Canals in 1907-1908, should allow for an improvement of over 22 lakhs in that province; and the demand for water in a dry *rabi* season in the United Provinces has suggested the bulk of the rest of the improvement in receipts.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	437	1,014	13,432	4,000	17,000	4,000
Civil Works, Imperial	1,04,48,187	1,08,23,843	98,05,718	1,09,65,000	1,07,89,000	1,09,85,000
Civil Works, Provincial . . .	4,12,55,416	5,10,29,268	5,45,42,760	5,66,16,000	5,83,54,000	5,49,05,000
Total India .	5,17,04,040	6,18,54,125	6,43,61,910	6,75,85,000	6,91,60,000	6,58,94,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	3,446,936	4,123,608	4,290,794	4,505,700	4,610,600	4,392,900
England—						
Civil Works . £	73,882	75,023	68,758	57,200	68,700	60,900
Total Expenditure £	3,520,818	4,198,631	4,359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . R	34,23,781	35,27,491	39,65,811	36,47,000	37,90,000	36,68,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	228,252	235,166	264,387	243,100	252,700	244,500
England . . £	26,229	19,338	23,476	...	1,600	...
Total Receipts £	254,481	254.504	287,863	243,100	254,300	244,500

179. The provinces which have most notably exceeded their Civil Works grants are the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay; there have been savings, on the other hand, in the United Provinces, Punjab and Madras. In the Central Provinces the cost of taking over tools and stores from the Warora Colliery, and the expansion of the ordinary programme in distressed districts, were the chief reasons for over-spending: in Burma and Bombay, lapses under other heads of expenditure were freely utilized for pushing on public works. The saving in Madras was mainly due to the postponement of a number of water supply and drainage schemes: in the United Provinces and Punjab it was an intentional contribution to the cost of famine.

MILITARY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure—		R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Army	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
Marine	45,20,689	40,98,980	41,33,693	35,99,000	36,89,000	36,97,000
Military Works	1,39,79,372	1,57,00,574	1,60,28,916	1,84,82,000	1,60,00,000	1,74,46,000
Special Defences	5,38,613	11,28,782	14,11,302	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
Total India	23,06,26,449	23,24,29,992	23,36,60,496	24,28,69,000	23,22,88,000	23,71,99,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	15,375,096	15,495,333	15,577,365	16,191,300	15,485,900	15,813,300
England.						
Army	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
Marine	319,410	277,805	386,789	283,400	267,600	226,800
Military Works	49,641	48,199	58,921	27,000	67,500	36,100
Special Defences	92,387	71,054	44,271	20,000	22,500	79,100
Total England	6,531,281	5,564,078	6,008,721	5,087,800	5,034,600	4,941,100
Total Expenditure	21,906,377	21,059,411	21,586,086	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400
Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India—						
Army	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
Marine	29,96,859	19,93,297	22,21,896	10,53,000	12,26,000	11,82,000
Military Works	6,81,931	7,39,582	7,64,984	7,32,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
Total India	1,27,81,061	1,26,63,703	1,41,70,508	1,18,90,000	1,15,42,000	95,83,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	852,071	844,247	944,700	792,700	769,500	638,900
England.						
Army	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
Marine	4,000	10,884	49	...	...	...
Military Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total England	358,113	538,525	472,043	390,100	377,100	377,800
Total Receipts	1,210,184	1,382,772	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700

180. The figures in this and in the following table are fully explained by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, in Appendix II.

ARMY.

	Accounts, 1904-1905.	Accounts, 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1908-1909, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Expenditure.						
India—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	9,81,48,328	10,20,30,717	10,36,04,555	10,75,85,000	10,36,40,000	10,76,87,000
Supply and Transport . . .	4,23,40,078	4,49,48,266	4,86,53,123	4,91,45,000	4,76,10,000	4,82,82,000
Ordnance . .	1,17,88,401	1,26,01,944	1,30,25,660	1,50,30,000	1,36,46,000	1,36,19,000
Other Heads .	4,30,63,249	3,47,43,022	3,66,86,282	3,69,96,000	3,63,08,000	3,58,22,000
	19,53,40,056	19,43,23,949	20,19,69,620	20,87,56,000	20,12,04,000	20,54,10,000
Non-effective Services	1,00,80,632	1,02,95,803	1,01,16,965	1,01,47,000	99,60,000	1,01,91,000
Reorganisation .	61,67,087	68,81,904	...	...	...	...
Total India .	21,15,87,775	21,15,01,656	21,20,86,585	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	14,105,851	14,100,110	14,139,105	14,593,500	14,077,600	14,373,400
England—						
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	644,552	565,720	654,187	667,500	631,000	670,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces	124,465	129,263	144,253	129,000	142,900	141,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service . .	269,603	292,877	313,521	300,000	340,000	320,000
Indian Troop Service . .	370,944	313,810	361,715	355,500	334,000	333,600
Other Heads .	64,971	50,915	46,193	49,400	116,700	52,500
Stores for India—						
Clothing . .	212,903	192,966	202,055	256,200	220,300	234,100
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	1,142,545	433,277	1,264,531	425,100	344,100	267,300
Other Heads .	116,142	87,837	106,445	112,700	94,300	111,600
	2,946,125	2,066,665	3,092,900	2,295,400	2,223,300	2,130,100
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India.	729,615	715,283	772,680	807,000	816,700	841,000
Pay and Pensions in respect of the Indian Service .	1,543,153	1,515,868	1,499,954	1,500,000	1,475,000	1,465,000
Other Heads .	164,584	153,637	153,206	155,000	162,000	163,000
	2,437,352	2,384,788	2,425,840	2,462,000	2,453,700	2,469,000
Reorganisation—						
Stores for India.	686,366	715,567	...	...	...	...
Total England £	6,069,843	5,167,020	5,518,740	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
Total Expenditure £	20,175,694	19,267,130	19,657,845	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
Receipts.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . R	91,02,271	99,30,824	1,11,83,628	1,01,05,000	94,66,000	75,51,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	606,818	662,055	745,575	673,700	631,100	503,400
England . . £	354,113	527,641	471,994	390,100	377,100	377,800
Total Receipts £	960,931	1,189,696	1,217,569	1,063,800	1,008,200	881,200

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Capital outlay on Railway in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

181. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee is now estimated at R15,00,00,000 in 1907-1908, the Budget grant of 13½ crores having been increased by 1½ crores as explained in paragraph 74. There was a lapse of about 114 lakhs of rupees from the amount placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, but this lapse has been counterbalanced by increased grants for expenditure in India.

182. For 1908-1909 the programme of capital outlay on Railway Construction has been placed at R15,00,00,000.

Distribution of expenditure proposed.

183. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1906-1907 to 1908-1909 is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	2,551,691	2,264,800	3,065,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways . . .	354,543	458,100	...
3. Extensions of ditto . . .	9	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	909,440	1,569,000	1,646,800
TOTAL .	3,815,683	4,291,900	4,711,800
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	R	R	R
1. State Lines	3,82,75,360	3,39,72,000	4,59,75,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates .	38,68,564	49,97,000	...
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	127	...	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,36,41,604	2,35,35,000	2,47,02,000
TOTAL .	5,57,85,655	6,25,04,000	7,06,77,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	8,04,50,245	8,98,36,000	8,23,52,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways . . .	*—17,92,803*	*—1,16,80,000*	...
3. Extensions of ditto . . .	*—1,630*	5,54,000	...
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	93,74,994	82,43,000	*—30,59,000*
5. Branch lines on firm guarantee . .	5,408	3,000	30,000
6. Local Boards' Lines	9,39,723	5,40,000	...
TOTAL INDIA .	8,89,75,937	8,74,96,000	7,93,23,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME IN RUPEES .	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,650,773	10,000,000	10,000,000

Total outlay on Railways including expenditure by Branch Line Companies and on Protective Lines, etc.

184. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee. Including this expenditure, and also some small expenditure from Provincial Revenues, the total outlay on Railway Construction in the three years is as follows:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Total as in preceding table .	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines . .	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5,99,868	2,61,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line . . .	13,432	17,000	4,000
GRAND TOTAL IN RUPEES .	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
DITTO IN £ STERLING AT R15 TO THE £	9,695,101	10,027,100	10,017,900

185. Details of the expenditure on State and Companies' lines, whether open or under construction, for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, will be found in Statement A of Appendix III, furnished by the Railway Board.

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

186. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
Total in Rupees	1,19,64,406	1,25,00,000	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling	797,627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000

Capital outlay on Productive Irrigation Works.

The heavy outlay which is being incurred on a number of large irrigation schemes, especially in the Punjab, is likely to lead to a small excess of 5 lakhs over the Budget grants for 1907-1908 under this head. The Budget grant for 1908-1909 has been fixed at R 1,50,00,000, as it appears probable from the progress of expenditure in recent years that the increased allotment will be usefully employed.

Details.

187. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of 1907-1908 as now revised and in that of 1908-1909, and the amount to be spent on each :—

Name of project.	Expenditure in 1907-1908.	Expenditure in 1908-1909.
Canals in operation—	R	R
Mandalay Canal	16,000	32,000
Shwebo "	2,84,000	3,33,000
Ganges "	1,45,000	4,45,000
Lower Ganges Canal	2,74,000	2,39,000
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	57,000	52,000
Agra Canal	3,65,000	3,29,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	49,000	85,000
Western " "	23,000	30,000
Upper Bari Doab "	5,35,000	1,50,000
Sirhind Canal	62,000	56,000
Lower Chenab Canal	31,000	4,00,000
Lower Jhelum "	4,60,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	2,91,000	2,00,000
Godavari Delta	39,000	39,000
Kistna "	35,000	35,000
Cauvery "	76,000	76,000
Periyar Project	65,000	65,000
Canals under construction—		
Mon Canals	8,00,000	6,61,000
Ye-u Canal	16,000	1,74,000
Upper Chenab Canal	39,88,000	40,00,000
Upper Jhelum "	26,00,000	30,00,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	6,03,000	17,50,000
Paharpur Inundation Canal	1,00,000	2,50,000
Upper Swat River Canal	6,00,000	10,00,000
Nagavalli River project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Divi Island project	4,00,000	3,00,000
Other Projects	6,86,000	6,99,000
TOTAL R	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	866,700	1,000,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

Revision of the Madras and United Provinces Settlements.

188. When the scheme of *quasi*-permanent provincial settlements was introduced, as explained in section VI of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, Madras and the United Provinces were two of the first provinces to come under the new arrangements. This priority has had its disadvantages, as the provinces whose settlements have been revised more recently have obtained, in some respects, more favourable terms. In the earlier *quasi*-permanent settlements, the prevailing practice was to treat as Imperial three-fourths of the divided heads of revenue and of the corresponding heads of expenditure: certain exceptions were made which are detailed in paragraph 215 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905, but which are not of sufficient importance to call for repetition. In Madras and the United Provinces, this method of division was a feature of the settlements which have remained in force up to the current year. In the settlements, however, which were more recently concluded, such as those of Bombay and the Central Provinces, the Government of India were able to raise the Provincial shares of revenue to one-half under all the divided heads and to make one of them, Registration, wholly Provincial. Again, when the Bengal and Assam settlements were revised in consequence of the formation of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the new settlements were modelled on the latest principles. Madras and the United Provinces were therefore the only provinces which remained under the old and less liberal terms. Another defect in their existing arrangements is that their fixed assignments are now disproportionate to the rest of their revenues. The growth in the last four years of the grants from Imperial revenues in compensation for remitted taxes, in aid of District Boards, for the furtherance of education, and the like, has left the two provinces with an unduly high proportion of their resources as a fixed allotment, so that they do not progress *pari passu* with the needs of the provincial administration. For these reasons it was found desirable to modify the Madras and the United Provinces Settlements of 1904 on the following lines.

Madras.—The province has now been given a one-half share of all the principal heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial; Registration, however, continuing wholly Provincial. It has also been given a half share in the direct receipts from Major Irrigation, which formerly were wholly Imperial. The corresponding expenditure heads have been treated in the same way, with the exception of Land Revenue, which is now a purely Provincial head in all settlements. Applied to the Budget figures of the province for 1907-1908, these re-adjustments would have given Madras an increase of R77,86,000 in revenue, against an increased expenditure of R36,03,000. After allowing for an increase of R19,26,000, the bulk of which is on account of Police reorganisation and projects of tank restoration (for which an Imperial subvention of 5 lakhs was promised), a surplus of R22,57,000 would have been left; and this figure will accordingly be taken as a fixed assignment from Provincial to Imperial through the Land Revenue head. Madras is therefore in the fortunate position of having all its revenue in the shape of growing revenues. A minimum receipt of R308 lakhs from Land Revenue is guaranteed to the provincial account.

United Provinces.—The Provincial shares of the divided heads of revenue have been fixed on the same basis as in the case of Madras, except that the Provincial share of Land Revenue will be ⅜ths (save as regards some minor receipts which will be wholly Provincial) instead of one-half, and that direct receipts from Major Irrigation Works will be wholly Provincial, as heretofore. It is proposed to guarantee a minimum receipt of 240 lakhs from the divided portion of Land Revenue, and a minimum receipt of 60 lakhs from Major Irrigation Works net (direct receipts *minus* working expenses); and to give Provincial revenues a fixed assignment of R13,89,000. The Budget for 1908-1909 has been prepared on these terms: but they are only provisional at present, as they have still to receive the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In neither case does the settlement take into account the allotments made last year in connection with the scheme for distributing the incidence of famine relief expenditure, as it is desirable to emphasise the special character of that arrangement and not to allow it to merge in the ordinary settlement terms. Moreover, in the absence of famine, the annual allotment will cease when the reserve at the credit of the province has reached its maximum limit.

Provincial guarantees.

189. The shortage of the autumn rainfall in 1907, and the consequent loss of revenue, have brought into operation the guarantee clauses in some of the Provincial settlements. To bring up to the guaranteed minimum the Provincial share of Land Revenue in the current year, assignments of R9,25,000 and R1,12,000 have been made to Bombay and the Central Provinces, respectively, while in the Punjab an assignment of R5,75,000 has been found necessary to make good the minimum Provincial share of Irrigation receipts. In the United Provinces an assignment of R6,47,000 has been made in the Budget to cover the difference between the Provincial share of the actual Land Revenue collections and the 240 lakhs which it is proposed to guarantee under the new settlement.

Special grants to the United Provinces.

190. The demands of famine upon the resources of the United Provinces have necessitated special measures to prevent the accounts from closing, both this year and next, with a minus balance. It has been decided to close the Provincial section of the accounts with a credit balance of 20 lakhs (the prescribed minimum) in 1907-1908, and at equilibrium in 1908-1909. Assignments of R32,72,000 and R14,82,000 have consequently been made in the two years respectively.

Grants for Police reforms and Sanitation.

191. The progress of police reforms in the different provinces involves further drafts on the assistance which the Government of India promised to give towards carrying out the reorganization recommended by the Police Commission. As stated last year, the full grant admissible to Burma has been allotted to it under the terms of its new settlement. A similar arrangement has now been effected with Madras and the United Provinces. The grants already made to the Punjab virtually cover the cost of the reform schemes for that province. In the other provinces, the extra grants for 1908-1909 have been strictly confined to the difference between the anticipated cost of the reorganization measures during the year and the subsidies already given. The aggregate grants included in the Budget are 12 lakhs, distributed as shown in paragraph 130. It has been explained in that paragraph that Imperial grants aggregating 30 lakhs will be made to Local Governments to assist them in special measures for the improvement of sanitation.

192. The exclusion of Local figures from the accounts, as explained in paragraphs 9 to 14, involves the abolition of the class of funds hitherto known as Incorporated Local Funds. The following funds, which formerly belonged to this class, have been absorbed in general revenues:—

Central Provinces	. The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Eastern Bengal and Assam . .	. The Chittagong District Road Account and the Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Bengal	. The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
United Provinces . . .	. The Inland Labour Transport Fund.
Punjab	. The Copying Agency Fund.
North-West Frontier Province .	. The Copying Agency Fund.
Bombay	. The Government Central Book Depôt Fund.
Central India Agency . . .	. The Indore Agency Road Fund, the Manpur Road Fund, the Manpur School Fund, the Bundelkhand Agency Fund, and the Malwa Dharmsala Fund.

All other funds which have heretofore been treated as Incorporated Local will now be excluded from the general accounts, and their relations with the Government treasuries in future will virtually be the relations of client and banker.

Revenue, Expenditure and balances of the various provinces.

193. The following table gives the usual information regarding the revenue, expenditure and balances of each province, compared with the standards assumed in the settlements in force in each :—

	Estimate for the previous Settlement.	Estimate for the present *quasi*-permanent Settlement.	ACCOUNTS.			Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
			1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	95,12,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,63,69,000	4,12,83,000	4,90,74,000	4,96,72,000	5,61,68,000
Total Expenditure . .	3,50,48,000	5,38,22,000	3,77,71,000	4,10,63,000	4,78,56,000	4,99,23,000	5,51,48,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	81,10,000	83,30,000	1,00,27,000 (*a*)	97,76,000	1,07,96,000
BOMBAY—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	32,77,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	4,16,53,000	4,91,75,000	5,10,29,000	5,24,22,000	5,70,63,000	5,70,17,000	6,04,04,000
Total Expenditure . .	4,16,53,000	4,91,75,000	4,66,33,000	5,24,65,000	5,53,11,000	5,83,01,000	6,09,13,000
Closing Balance . .	..	...	76,73,000	76,30,000	98,18,000 (*b*)	85,34,000	80,76,000 (*g*)
BENGAL—BEFORE PARTITION—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	1,42,53,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	4,98,87,000†	...	5,18,29,000	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure . .	4,98,87,000†	...	5,30,82,000	...	...	...	...
Closing Balance . .	...	...	1,30,00,000	...	...	...	...
BENGAL AS NOW CONSTITUTED—							
Balance on April 1, 1906 .	...	1,10,48,000	...	...	1,10,48,000	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	...	4,74,40,000	...	5,15,45,000‡	5,03,57,000	5,21,49,000	5,42,56,000
Total Expenditure . .	...	4,74,40,000	...	5,34,97,000	5,22,35,000	5,44,01,000	5,49,98,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	...	1,10,48,000	93,84,000 (*e*)	71,32,000	63,90,000* (*g*)
ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	27,49,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	72,07,000†	...	75,20,000	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure . .	72,07,000†	...	77,89,000	...	...	...	...
Closing Balance . .	...	...	24,80,000	...	...	...	...
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—							
Balance on April 1, 1906 .	...	62,00,000	...	...	62,00,000	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	...	2,22,82,000	...	1,80,90,000§	2,33,88,000	2,44,74,000	2,56,85,000
Total Expenditure . .	...	2,22,82,000	...	1,43,70,000	2,35,88,000	2,66,31,000	2,80,52,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	...	62,00,000	61,50,000 (*f*)	39,93,000	16,32,000 (*g*)
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	75,27,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	3,66,64,000	5,32,91,000	3,77,58,000	3,84,90,000	4,82,66,000	4,58,22,000	5,66,68,000
Total Expenditure . .	3,66,64,000	5,32,91,000	3,86,27,000	4,13,69,000	4,74,71,000	4,94,11,000	5,86,68,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	66,58,000	37,79,000	55,87,000 (*c*)	19,98,000	...
PUNJAB—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	32,00,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,69,82,000	2,67,42,000	3,11,94,000	3,11,49,000	3,23,18,000
Total Expenditure . .	1,90,28,000	2,49,50,000	2,21,87,000	2,95,39,000	3,18,55,000	3,30,93,000	3,20,17,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	79,95,000	51,98,000	54,06,000 (*d*)	34,62,000	37,63,000
BURMA—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	84,98,000	...			
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	3,85,71,000	4,15,66,000	4,72,55,000	4,39,40,000	4,54,91,000
Total Expenditure . .	3,31,33,000	4,39,66,000	4,01,63,000	4,41,80,000	4,53,64,000	4,70,35,000	4,73,79,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	69,06,000	42,92,000	61,83,000	30,88,000	12,00,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES PROPER—							
Balance on April 1, 1904 .	...	...	15,01,000	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	83,93,000	...	1,14,84,000	...	...	...	... ...
Total Expenditure . .	83,93,000	...	1,21,85,000	...	...	..	...
Closing Balance . .	...	...	8,00,000	...	...	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR—							
Balance on April 1, 1906 .	...	40,35,000	...	...	40,35,000	..	...
Total Revenue, including adjustments . .	...	1,76,43,000	...	1,58,69,000	2,07,56,000	2,16,04,000	2,24,02,000
Total Expenditure . .	...	1,76,43,000	...	1,26,34,000	1,90,05,000	2,24,38,000	2,40,39,000
Closing Balance . .	...	...	...	40,35,000	57,86,000	49,52,000	33,24,000(*g*)

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* Includes R50 lakhs held for the Calcutta improvement scheme referred to in paragraph 219 of the Financial Statement for 1904-1905.

† Settlement of 1904.

‡ Whole of Bengal up to 15th October 1905 and Bengal after partition for the rest of the year.

§ Assam up to 15th October 1905 and Eastern Bengal and Assam for the rest of the year.

(*a*) Includes R4,79,000 on account of Ryotwari Village Service Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(*b*) Includes R4,36,000 on account of the balance of the Sind Village Officers' Fund on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(*c*) Includes R10,12,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(*d*) Includes R8,69,000 on account of Patwari Fund balance on 1st April 1906 transferred to Provincial.

(*e*) Includes R2,18,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk cess *less* R4,000 minus balance of Patwari Fund transferred from Local to Provincial.

(*f*) Includes R1,50,000 on account of the balance of the Zamindari Dâk Fund.

(*g*) Include the balances of the Incorporated Local Funds which will be absorbed in general revenues with effect from 1st April, 1908.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

194. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1907-1908 and in the Budget Estimate of 1908-1909.

RECEIPTS.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
*Permanent debt incurred for the redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
For Capital outlay	1,176,600	425,600	1,000,500
* For discharge of Debentures	2,385,100	957,900	1,420,600
Temporary debt renewed	...	...	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3,358,600	4,836,800	3,411,400
Currency Reserve	69,700	69,700	50,600
Other items	900	103,900	15,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,903,500	1,901,300	4,653,500
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve	...	3,325,000	1,500,000
Other transactions	369,700	1,026,200	789,200
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	10,264,100	14,791,200	14,840,900
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,783,200	17,849,400	17,988,500
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	3,656,600	2,349,800	3,093,100
* Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,790,000	2,028,600	1,647,300
* Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	2,385,100	1,038,500	1,420,600
Permanent Debt discharged	500,000	634,700	865,800
Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	2,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	3,358,600	4,501,200	3,417,000
Currency Reserve	69,700	69,700	50,600
Other transactions	52,200	53,100	7,100
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions	2,849,400	3,225,000	5,060,900
Purchase of silver	...	4,516,300	...
Transfer of gold through the Paper Currency Reserve at the Bank of England	...	925,000	...
Other transactions	296,000	514,900	392,000
Total Disbursements	32,740,800	39,851,000	35,942,900
NET DISBURSEMENT	22,476,700	25,059,800	21,102,000
Financed as follows :			
Council Bills	18,100,000	15,814,000	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Temporary Debt incurred	...	1,000,000	500,000
Reduction of cash balance	876,700	491,800	1,356,000
TOTAL	22,476,700	25,059,800	21,102,000
Opening Balance	4,313,819	5,606,812	5,115,012
Closing Balance	3,437,119	5,115,012	3,759,012

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursements under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

1907-1908, Budget.

195. The Budget of 1907-1908 provided for a net disbursement of £22,476,700 including £500,000 for the discharge of railway debentures which matured in June last. To meet these charges it was estimated that Council Bills would be sold for £18,100,000, and that a sterling loan of £3,500,000 would be floated ; the balance of the liabilities being met by a reduction in the Secretary of State's balances. Following the usual practice, no Budget provision was made for the purchase of silver, which would be met in ordinary course by additional drawings on India or from the Currency gold in the Bank of England.

1907-1908, Revised Estimate.

196. The net disbursements thus budgeted for were exceeded by £2,583,100. In the first place, the activity of trade in the earlier part of the year necessitated heavy purchases of silver ; and £1,191,300 were paid on that account, in addition to payments made by the withdrawal of £3,325,000 from the Currency chest in London. In the second place, the Secretary of State remitted through the

Currency reserve a sum of £925,000 to the credit of the Indian Treasury balances, which had been seriously reduced by the heavy sale of Telegraphic Transfers towards the end of 1906-07. And in the third place, the net outlay on account of Railways was considerably in excess of the estimate. More detailed particulars of the Railway transactions are given in paragraphs 198 and 199; but the position may be summarized as follows. The Railway Companies which had been expected to raise capital were unable to obtain all that they had undertaken to provide; and the assistance which had been counted upon from this source fell short by £1,503,800. The debentures of the Madras Railway Company for £213,900 had to be paid off instead of being replaced by fresh capital, as had been hoped. And the payments made to Railway Companies on account of stores, and the advances to Companies working purchased lines, exceeded the Budget provision by £861,200.

Against these increased liabilities, there have been certain substantial improvements on the original estimates. The capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation works is estimated to be £1,306,800 short of the budget provision, chiefly in consequence of delays in payments against indents from India. The Secretary of State will be left on the 31st March with £335,600 in his treasury belonging to the Gold Standard Reserve and for the time being uninvested; and his receipts in connection with Postal and Money Order business between India and the United Kingdom are expected to be £559,000 better than had been budgeted for.

197. To aggravate the net deterioration of £2,583,100 in his Treasury transactions, the Secretary of State was obliged to curtail his provision for Council Bills. The fall in Exchange owing to the weakness in the export trade, coupled for a time with the effects of the American crisis, has led to a reduction of the sale of Council Bills by approximately £2,286,000. This, however, has been partly made good by a temporary loan of £1,000,000; and the other deficiencies in the Secretary of State's net transactions have been more than covered by the £5-million loan which was floated towards the close of the year and of which approximately £4¼ millions will be brought to account before the 31st of March (*vide* paragraph 200). It will thus be found possible to close the year by drawing on the cash balances (which opened at a much higher figure than had been estimated in the Budget) to the extent of only £491,800 against £876,700 originally estimated for.

1907-1908.
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.

198. The details of the transactions under capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed Capital.		
To discharge Debentures—	£	£
Assam-Bengal Railway	560,000	435,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions	155,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	1,031,200	422,600
Madras Railway	488,900	...
Southern Mahratta Railway	150,000	100,000
	2,385,100	957,900
To meet Capital outlay—	...	...
Assam-Bengal Railway	...	208,200
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extensions	50,000	...
Burma Railways	900,000	...
Indian Midland Railway	225,000	215,900
	1,175,000	424,100
Miscellaneous (Transfer fees, etc.)	1,600	1,500
TOTAL	1,176,600	425,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3,561,700	1,383,500
ISSUES.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures (including discount paid on renewal of debentures)	2,385,100	1,038,500
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores Establishment Charges, etc.	1,790,000	2,028,600
TOTAL	4,175,100	3,067,100

Owing to the long stringency in the London money market, no capital for fresh outlay was raised by any of the companies except the small sums shown above against the Assam Bengal and the Indian Midland Railway Companies. Debentures for £1,216,200 were renewed at a discount of £4,300 instead of being replaced by fresh capital; and of the debentures of the Madras Railway Company £134,700, which matured on 1st January 1908, were discharged as direct liabilities of the Secretary of State in consequence of the purchase of the undertaking. Of the £1,034,200 shown in the above table as discharged during the year, £79,200 of the Madras Railway Company were discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State and the remainder was replaced by fresh capital.

199. The Railway Companies whose transactions are dealt with above have separate capital deposit accounts in England, and funds raised and withdrawn by them in England are brought directly to account in the Home Treasury. It is the practice for certain other Companies which work State Railways to receive advances from the Secretary of State for the purchase of stores; and funds are sometimes raised by them and deposited with the Secretary of State. These deposits and advances, instead of being brought directly to account in England, are treated as remittances from and to India respectively, and are brought to account in this country. The details of the transactions during the current year are as follows:

	Budget, 1907-1908. £	Revised, 1907-1908. £
RECEIPTS.		
Debentures raised—		
East Indian Railway for additional capital expenditure	2,250,000	1,897,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for additional capital expenditure	400,000	...
South Indian Railway for discharge of debentures	250,000	...
Transfer fees, etc.	3,500	4,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,903,500	1,901,300
ISSUES.		
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
South Indian Railway for the discharge of debentures	250,000	1,200
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,065,000	1,050,500
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	134,000	211,500
South Indian Railway	160,400	138,700
Bengal and North-Western Railway	64,000	159,500
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,000,000	1,160,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	146,000	368,800
Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section, 1st January to 31st March)	...	102,700
TOTAL	2,569,400	3,192,000
Miscellaneous payments to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the Kalka-Simla Railway.	...	1,800
TOTAL ISSUES	2,849,400	3,225,000

Fresh capital to the extent of £2,000,000, producing £1,897,100, was raised by the East Indian Railway. The debentures of the South Indian Railway were renewed at a discount of £1,200 instead of being discharged.

1907-1908. Loans.

200. The Budget Estimate provided for a 3 per cent sterling loan of £3,500,000 for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India debentures to the extent of £500,000, and for advances to Railway Companies under 51 Vict., c. 5. The sterling loan was announced in May 1907, but in view of the tightness of money tenders were invited for £3,500,000 of 3½ per cent India stock. The loan was issued at the fixed price of 98½—the average rate obtained for the 3 per cent sterling loan of the previous year having been £94 16*s*. 5*d*.; and the applications amounted to £11,708,400. Later in the year, in January 1908, a further 3½ per cent sterling loan of £5,000,000 was raised in anticipation of the requirements for railway capital expenditure in the ensuing year. The issue was made at a fixed price of 99—the total tenders amounting to £31,343,300. Of this second loan £4,254,000 only are likely to be received during 1907-1908 and the remainder appears in the estimates for 1908-1909.

India Bills for £1,000,000 with a currency of six months were issued in October 1907 at an average discount of £4 3*s*. 3*d*. per cent; they were required to replace the debentures which were to have been raised by the Bengal-Nagpur and the Burma Railway Companies.

1907-1908. Redemption of Railway liabilities.

201. In addition to the loans raised during the year the Secretary of State incurred liability in respect of £2,144,800 debentures of the Madras Railway Company on the purchase of the undertaking on the 31st December 1907. The amount appears in the table in paragraph 195 both on the receipt side as Permanent Debt incurred and on the expenditure side as capital outlay on redemption of Railway liabilities, and does not affect the ways and means.

1908-1909. The Budget Estimate.

202. The Budget Estimates provide for a net disbursement of £21,102,000, including a payment of £865,800 for the discharge of railway debentures which mature during the year. The net disbursements are estimated at £1,374,700 less than the current year's budget. This is the net result of the following variations:—

	£
Worse.	
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *more*	205,300
Net payments to Railway Companies, *more*	494,900*
Permanent Debt discharged, *more*	365,800
Better.	
Outlay on State Railways, less	563,500
Deposits, Advances and miscellaneous Remittance transactions, net	377,200
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve, more . .	1,500,000

	Budget, 1907-1908. £	Budget, 1908-1909. £
* RECEIPTS—		
Capital deposited by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	1,176,600	1,000,500
For discharge of debentures	2,385,100	1,420,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,903,500	4,653,500
Total receipts .	6,465,200	7,074,600
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Railway and Irrigation capital not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,790,000	1,647,300
Payment for discharge of debentures . .	2,385,100	1,420,600
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway Transactions	2,849,400	5,060,900
Total disbursements .	7,024,500	8,128,800
NET DISBURSEMENTS	559,300	1,054,200
Increase	494,900	

Of the net disbursement of £21,102,000, it is proposed to meet £18,500,000 by Council Bills, £746,000 from the amount to be received in 1908-1909 on account of the 3½ per cent sterling loan issued in January 1908, and £500,000 by raising India bills. The difference between the total of these items and the net disbursements will be met by drawing on the cash balances of the Secretary of State, which are estimated to stand at £3,759,012, on 31st March 1909.

1908-1909. Loans.

203. The six months' India Bills for £1,000,000 issued in October 1907 will be renewed twice during 1908-1909 and a fresh issue of £500,000 will be made.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Gold Standard Reserve.

204. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve (formerly called the Gold Reserve Fund) in England :—

	1907-1908.		1908-1909.
RECEIPTS.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£
(*a*) Dividends on investments and discount on Treasury Bills	358,600	386,800	411,400
(*b*) Treasury Bills paid off at maturity and re-invested	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(*c*) Sums remitted by means of Council Bills	...	530,000	...
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment in India	...	920,000	...
TOTAL	3,358,600	4,836,800	3,411,400
Investments made	3,358,600	4,501,200	3,417,000

205. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Opening balance—			
Invested	12,517,000	12,518,500	14,019,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold	...	21,700	...
(2) Held in rupees	3,963,300	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	333,600	301,300	335,600
	16,813,900	16,841,500	18,355,300
Closing balance—			
Invested	12,875,600	14,019,700	14,436,700
Uninvested—			
(1) Held in Gold	1,110,200	...	666,700
(2) Held in rupees	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(3) Due from treasury balances	...	335,600	330,000
	17,985,800	18,355,300	19,433,400
Profit on new coinage credited to the reserve	813,300	1,127,000	666,700
Interest on investments	358,600	386,800	411,400

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Summary of debt transactions and Capital Account of Railway Companies.

206. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	18,100,000	15,814,000*	18,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred (India Stock) . . .	3,500,000	7,754,000	746,000
Permanent Debt incurred for the Redemption of Railway Liabilities . . .	...	2,144,800	...
Temporary Debt raised . .	...	1,000,000	2,500,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies . . .	3,560,100	1,382,000	2,420,600
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	2,900,000	1,897,100	4,650,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Redemption of Railway Liabilities	...	2,144,800	...
Permanent Debt discharged .	500,000	634,700	865,800
Temporary Debt discharged .	...	...	2,000,000
Discharge of Debentures of Railway Companies working purchased Railways . .	250,000	...	750,000
Discharge of other Railway Companies' Debentures .	2,385,100	1,038,500	1,420,600

207. The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India, and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

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* Exclusive of £530,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

INDIA.

208. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . .	27,83,68,000	18,557,900	27,12,72,000	18,084,800	27,83,99,000	18,560,000
* 2. Capital raised through Companies for outlay on State Railways (net)	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
3. Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to railway construction	...	...	1,69,04,000	1,127,000	1,00,00,000	666,700
4. Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies . .	2,31,000	15,400	1,30,000	8,600	2,09,000	13,900
5. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net) .	1,02,72,000	684,800	77,00,000	513,400	68,03,000	453,500
6. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt . . .	70,61,000	470,700	37,50,000	250,000	37,50,000	250,000
7. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	17,24,000	114,900	1,09,000	7,300	35,59,000	237,300
8. Capital of Local Boards (net) .	25,000	1,700	25,000	1,700	...	...
9. Remittance account between England and India—						
(*a*) Silver remitted from England	25,50,000	170,000	6,86,02,000	4,573,500	...	...
(*b*) Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital .	3,89,38,000	2,595,900	4,82,95,000	3,219,600	6,46,11,000	4,307,400
Total Receipts excluding loans	37,89,19,000	25,261,300	44,53,26,000	29,681,800	42,58,31,000	28,388,800
Disbursements.						
10. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(*a*) State Railways and Irrigation Works .	6,58,77,000	4,391,800	10,15,61,000	6,770,800	9,69,31,000	6,462,000
(*b*) Outlay by Companies (net)	5,58,000	37,200	—29,04,000	—193,600	—27,75,000	—185,000
11. Permanent Debt discharged .	12,77,000	85,100	12,60,000	84,000	12,70,000	84,600
12. Provincial surpluses (−) or deficits (+)	77,68,000	517,900	1,54,06,000	1,027,000	78,76,000	525,100
13. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	12,03,000	80,300	2,10,78,000	1,405,200	31,07,000	207,200
14. Remittance account between England and India—						
*(*a*) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net) .	3,97,50,000	2,650,000	2,84,39,000	1,895,900	5,85,00,000	3,900,000
(*b*) Remittances through the Currency Department (net)	...	...	3,60,00,000	2,400,000	2,25,00,000	1,500,000
(*c*) Other transactions (net).	21,75,000	145,000	64,43,000	429,600	51,89,000	346,000
15. Council Bills ‡ . . .	27,15,59,000	18,103,900	22,82,64,000	15,217,600	26,98,35,000	17,989,000
Total Disbursements .	39,01,67,000	26,011,200	43,55,47,000	29,036,500	46,24,33,000	30,828,900
Net Disbursements .	1,12,48,000	749,900	—96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred . .	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	2,50,00,000	1,666,700	3,00,00,000	2,000,000
Reduction of + or addition to − Treasury Balances . . .	—1,87,52,000	—1,250,100	—3,46,79,000	—2,312,000	66,02,000	440,100
Total .	1,12,48,000	749,900	— 96,79,000	—645,300	3,66,02,000	2,440,100
Opening Balance	16,67,80,000	11,118,700	15,49,24,000	10,328,200	18,96,03,000	12,640,200
Closing Balance	18,55,32,000	12,368,800	18,96,03,000	12,640,200	18,30,01,000	12,200,100

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* The figures under heads 2 and 14 (*a*) balance each other.

† Head 12 represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

‡ The figures shown under head 15 differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

1907-1908.
Main features
Budget Estima

209. In the Budget Estimate of 1907-1908, the cash balance in Indian Treasuries on 1st April 1907 was taken at 16,68 lakhs. It was estimated (1) that the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to 27,84 lakhs, (2) that the net deposits in Saving Banks and Provident Institutions would increase during the year by 1,03 lakhs, (3) that 71 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance Grant for the avoidance of debt, (4) that the remittance transactions of Railway Companies would result in a net credit in India of 3,89 lakhs, and (5) that 25 lakhs of silver bullion purchased in England in 1906-1907 would be added to the Treasury balances in India. On the other hand, provision was made (1) for a net expenditure of 78 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) for Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Canals to the extent of 6,59 lakhs, (3) for a net payment of 5 lakhs to Railway Companies, (4) for payments of 13, 12 and 2 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit transactions respectively, and (5) for payments of Council Bills to the extent of 27,15 lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregated 34,84 lakhs, and as the receipts amounted to 33,72 there was a deficiency of 1,12 lakhs. To meet this deficiency and to strengthen the cash balances which had been seriously reduced towards the end of 1906-1907 by the heavy drawings of the Secretary of State, it was proposed to raise a rupee loan of 3 crores.

1907-1908.
Main features
Revised Estima

210. The results according to the Revised Estimate show considerable variations from this forecast. The actual opening balance on 1st April 1907 fell short of the estimate by 1,19 lakhs in consequence of exceptionally large telegraphic transfers drawn by the Secretary of State at the end of the year. The famine has been primarily responsible for decreased receipts and increased expenditure under a number of heads: the net Imperial revenue in India being now estimated at 71 lakhs less than the Budget Estimate, while the expenditure from Provincial balances will be 76 lakhs more. As effects of the same cause, the net deposits in Savings Banks and the amount available for appropriation for the avoidance of debt will be less by 26 and 33 lakhs, respectively, while the payments on account of loans to cultivators, etc., will be more by 1,99 lakhs. Capital expenditure in India on Railways and Irrigation Works is expected to exceed the estimate by 3,57 lakhs, partly owing to short expenditure in England and partly in consequence of the additional grant of 1,50 lakhs sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year. In part payment for silver purchases, a net remittance of 3,60 lakhs has been made from India to England through the Currency Department in consequence of the slackness in the demand for Council Bills; and the payments in connection with deposit and miscellaneous remittance transactions will be more than the Budget forecast by 60 lakhs. A reduction of 50 lakhs was also made in the amount of the rupee loan which it was contemplated in the Budget Estimate to raise during the year. The total deterioration from all these sources will amount to 13,51 lakhs. On the other hand, the slackness in the demand for Council Bills will lead to a diminution of 4,33 lakhs in the payments budgeted under this head; the receipts of silver purchased in England by the Secretary of State will be more by 6,61 lakhs; the net credits from remittances of Railway Companies will exceed the Budget Estimate by 94 lakhs; a sum of 1,69 lakhs will be received as the moiety of profits on the new rupee coinage during the year, which it has been decided to appropriate to railway construction; and the net payments to Railway Companies on account of Capital outlay are 35 lakhs less than the estimate. The total improvements mentioned above amount to 13,92 lakhs against a total deterioration of 13,51 lakhs. The cash balance on 31st March 1908 is therefore now expected to be 41 lakhs better than the figure entered in the Budget Estimate.

1907-1908.
Rupee loan.

211. In paragraph 266 of the last Financial Statement it was announced, subject to the usual reservations, that a new 3½ per cent rupee loan of 3 crores would be raised in 1907-1908. The loan was announced in July last, but in view of the large improvement that was then expected in the revenue receipts and also of the stringency prevailing in the money market, tenders were invited for a reduced amount of two-and-a-half crores of rupees only. Tenders were opened on the 17th July, and the result of the loan was as follows:—

Total amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Minimum rate accepted.
R	*R*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
5,24,09,300	2,50,00,000	96 13 11·2	96 11 0

1908-1909. Main features of Budget Estimate.

212. In 1908-1909, the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at 27,84 lakhs. It is hoped that a sum of 1,00 lakhs will be available for Railway construction out of the coinage profits likely to be realised during the year. Savings Bank deposits are expected to yield a net receipt of 68 lakhs; a sum of 37½ lakhs, representing the total of the amounts deposited by Local Governments with the Imperial Government as a reserve for meeting future expenditure on famine relief (*vide* paragraphs 48 to 57 of the last Financial Statement), will be available for the avoidance of debt; and the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies are likely to result in a net credit in India of 6,74 lakhs. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of 79 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for capital expenditure of 9,69 lakhs in India on Railways and Canals; (3) for payments of 13,31, and 14 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt, local loans and miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, respectively; (4) for a remittance of 2,25 lakhs to the Secretary of State through the Currency Department; and (5) for payment of Council Bills to the extent of about 26,98½ lakhs. The payments mentioned aggregate 40,29½ lakhs and as the receipts come to 36,63½ lakhs the net disbursements amount to 3,66 lakhs.

1908-1909. New Rupee Loan.

213. It is proposed to meet 3 crores out of the net disbursement of 3,66 lakhs by raising a new rupee loan for that amount in 1908-1909, the remaining 66 lakhs being met by drawing upon the cash balances. It is thus expected to close the year with a balance of 18,30 lakhs. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

1907-1908 and 1908-1909. Post Office Savings Banks, etc.

214. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1907-1908 and 1908-1909:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1893-1894	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-1895	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-1896	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-1897	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-1898	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-1899	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,80,000	54,24,000
1901-1902	31,04,000	36,87,000	67,91,000
1902-1903	52,40,000	39,00,000	91,40,000
1903-1904	66,99,000	42,15,000	1,09,14,000
1904-1905	78,94,000	45,87,000	1,24,81,000
1905-1906	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-1907	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-1908 (Revised)	15,18,000	53,63,000	68,81,000
1908-1909 (Budget)	4,17,000	55,25,000	59,42,000

A net deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks of 30 lakhs apart from interest was assumed in the Budget Estimate of the current year. The transactions of the first ten months of the year have, however, resulted in a net increase in the deposits of about 17 lakhs only, large withdrawals having taken place since October last in consequence of the famine. Heavy withdrawals are also expected in the closing months of the year for a similar reason, and it is now estimated that during the year 1907-1908, apart from interest, there will be a net increase of 3 lakhs only in the Post Office Savings Banks deposits and of 12 lakhs in those of the other institutions classed under this head.

In the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909, a total net deposit of 4 lakhs, apart from interest, has been assumed; the figure being intentionally low in consequence of the prevalence of famine.

Section VIII.—Summary.

215. The principal features in this statement are the following:—

I.—The Accounts of 1906-1907 closed with an Imperial surplus of £1,589,340, being £263,240 more than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimates of that year.

II.—1907-1908:—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total Revenue of £70,989,200, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £70,753,800, and an Imperial surplus of £235,400. This surplus is less than that of the Budget Estimate by £539,200.

(2) The transactions of local funds (except a few funds which are being absorbed in Imperial or Provincial revenues) will be excluded from the general accounts from the 1st April 1908. The Budget and the Revised Estimates for the current year have been re-arranged so as to give retrospective effect to this change. The absorption of certain minor funds has resulted in a small reduction (£100) in the surplus of £774,700 shown in the original Budget Estimate.

(3) The failure of the monsoon has necessitated Famine Relief expenditure (£516,000), and a heavy reduction (£1,701,100) in the estimates of Land Revenue. In the United Provinces alone, the decrease is £945,300.

Railway net Receipts also show a heavy decline (£725,400). The increase of Working Expenses has exceeded the growth of Earnings by reason of heavy expenditure on renewals and repairs. The Madras Railway—the last of the old guaranteed lines—was purchased by the Government with effect from the 1st January 1908.

Forests and Exchange have contributed £148,100 and £73,300, respectively, towards the total diminution of Revenue; and there have been smaller decreases under Tributes and Military receipts.

The Customs Revenue (£4,964,000) has been unprecedentedly high, being better than the Budget anticipation by £368,500. The increase over the receipts of 1906-1907 has been greatest under cotton manufactures (£142,400), spirits and liqueurs (£94,800) and manufactured articles (£91,000).

The improvement in Opium Revenue is £371,800, of which £302,000 is due to Bengal opium having been sold at an average of R1,350 per chest, as against R1,250 taken in the Budget. The exports of Malwa opium have exceeded expectation.

The great demand for bronze coin and the issue of the new one-anna nickel have yielded a profit of £226,700, as against £66,700 budgeted for. The renewal of dollar coinage and the heavy coinage of rupees in the earlier part of the year have also contributed towards the total increase of £192,700 in Mint receipts.

The Salt Revenue shows marked progress; the increase of £46,900 over the Budget would have been larger but for exceptionally heavy clearances between the 20th and 31st March 1907, consequent on the reduction of duty. The other heads under which the Budget has been substantially exceeded are Stamps, Minor Irrigation Works and Assessed Taxes with increases of £67,700, £64,900 and £49,200, respectively.

(4) A new principle has been adopted for distributing the gross Interest charges between the Railway, Irrigation and Ordinary Debt, which reduces largely the disproportionate burden of interest hitherto

borne by the accounts of railways and productive irrigation works. The increase in the gross Interest charges (£149,100) is due mainly to the discount and higher rate (3½ per cent) of the sterling loans of the year.

Of the total charge of £516,000 for Famine Relief, £220,700 has been met from the Budget provision for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

There is a large excess (£115,600) over the Budget in Civil Works expenditure, which is partly due to the development of the public works programme to provide employment for labour in famine tracts. Military expenditure (including Marine) is £758,600 less than the Budget, owing mainly to smaller payments to the War Office, and to a slower rate of progress with re-organization and other special measures. The Revised Estimate under Army includes £50,000 for the Bazar Valley Field Force.

The Opium expenditure is short of the Budget provision by £141,600, as a result of the contraction in the poppy area. Political shows a saving of £119,700 attributable to smaller drawings of His Majesty the Amir's subsidy.

(5) The balances of the United Provinces having been largely depleted as a consequence of famine, a special assignment of £218,100 has been entered in the Revised Estimate to raise the closing Provincial balance to its prescribed minimum. Other special assignments are £61,700 to Bombay and £7,500 to the Central Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlements, £38,300 to the Punjab in respect of a similar guarantee for Irrigation revenue, £33,300 to Madras for tank restoration works, and £66,700 to Burma, as the first instalment of the Imperial contribution towards the cost of the Rangoon river training scheme.

(6) A 3½ per cent loan of two and a half crores of rupees was raised in India; and two issues of 3½ per cent India stock were made in England. The first, in accordance with the Budget programme, was for £3,500,000; but in January last a further loan of £5,000,000 was effected, partly in anticipation of the requirements of next year. Of the latter, £746,000 will be received after the 31st March 1908. In addition, India Bills for £1,000,000 were issued in lieu of capital estimated to be raised by various Railway Companies. The sterling loans enabled £634,700 to be applied towards the discharge of debentures of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Madras Railway.

(7) Owing to stringency in the London money market, only £2,248,000 of fresh capital was raised by Railway Companies, as against £3,840,400 entered in the Budget Estimate.

(8) In consequence of the drop in exchange during the latter half of the year, the drawings of Council Bills in 1907-1908 are expected to amount to only £15,814,000, as compared with £18,100,000 entered in the Budget; the former figure is exclusive of £530,000 drawn for remittance to the Gold Standard Reserve. £3,325,000 have been drawn from the Currency Reserve Gold, in part payment of the silver bought by Government for coinage purposes.

(9) The Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1908 stands at £18,355,300.

III.—1908-1909:—

(1) The Budget Estimate of 1908-1909 shows a total Revenue of £73,438,900, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £72,867,400, and an Imperial surplus of £571,500.

(2) Provision has been made for special grants to Local Governments of £200,000 and £80,000 in aid of Sanitation and additional Police reforms, respectively. The annual grant for special Military expenditure has been taken at £1,666,700 only, as against £1,983,300 in the Budget of 1907-1908.

(3) Compared with the Revised Estimate of the current year, Land Revenue (excluding the portion due to Irrigation) shows an increase of £1,435,200, of which £767,800 is in the United Provinces, £417,900 in Bombay and £193,000 in Burma. The famine necessitated exceptionally heavy remissions and suspensions this year. The estimates of 1908-1909 are based on the assumption that the next monsoon will be normal.

The purchase this year of the Madras Railway increases the gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways next year by £845,300 and £606,700, respectively. A total increase of £1,031,800 in the net receipts of State Railways is expected.

In view of the prevailing scarcity, the growth of Excise receipts is taken at £194,600 only. An increase of £126,400 is expected under Stamps. The assumption of a year of normal crops, in the Punjab chiefly, has caused an increase of £192,300 under Irrigation.

The Salt Budget anticipates an increase in consumption of approximately 2,900,000 maunds. But the increase of revenue is taken at £65,300 only, owing to the operation of the credit system in Madras.

Under Customs the increase is small (£36,300 only), as the growth of the import duties has been extraordinarily large this year, and no appreciable increase of the export duty on rice can be expected while famine prevails.

Opium revenue shows a decrease of £380,000. In view of the restriction of the trade with China, the number of chests of Bengal and Malwa opium to be exported have been taken at 45,900 and 15,100, respectively. The average sale price of Bengal opium has been taken at R1,300 per chest, as against R1,350 obtained in the current year.

Other important decreases of Revenue are under Mint (£165,900), due to smaller coinage of new rupees and bronze; and under Military Services (£129,900), the result largely of the discontinuance of the supply by the State of malt liquor to the troops.

(4) The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is estimated at £880,500, of which £666,700 is in the United Provinces.

Police and Medical expenditure show increases of £301,100 and £280,000, of which £80,000 and £200,000 represent provision for expenditure against the special Imperial grants for additional police reforms and sanitation, respectively [*vide* paragraph III (2)].

Under Military Services, there is an increase of £233,900 in spite of a decrease of £40,200 under Marine. These variations are explained in Appendix II.

The only important decreases of expenditure are under Civil Works (£224,700), Opium (£175,600), and Miscellaneous (£177,900). In the first case, retrenchment is largely due to the depletion of the Provincial balances in some of the provinces. Under Opium, the decrease is due partly to the poor outturn of last winter's crop, and partly to the further restriction of the poppy-growing area.

The purchase of the Madras Railway causes a decrease of £600,100 under Guaranteed Companies and an increase of £398,800 under Annuities in purchase of Railways. The total annuity in purchase of the undertaking is £553,397, but the Budget provides for the exchange of a part of this for new stock of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and for the payment next year of three-quarters of the reduced annuity plus a half-year's annuity to holders who exchange.

(5) The Budget includes special Land Revenue assignments of £43,100 and £98,800 to the United Provinces to make up the minimum amount of Land Revenue guaranteed under the Provincial Settlement and to avoid a *minus* Provincial balance at the close of 1908-1909, respectively.

(6) Subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Provincial Settlements of Madras and the United Provinces have been revised so as to place at the disposal of the Local Governments a larger share of the heads of revenue which are ordinarily divided between Imperial and Provincial. Particulars of the changes will be found in Section VI.

(7) Subject to the usual reservation, a loan of 3 crores of rupees in India is announced. This is intended for Capital expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. Of the sterling loan of £5,000,000 announced in January last, £746,000 will be realised after the 31st March 1908. Provision has also been made for renewing twice in 1908-1909 the India Bills of £1,000,000 which were issued with a six months' currency in October 1907; for a fresh temporary loan of £500,000 in England; and for the discharge of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway debentures, of which £865,800 mature next year.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of Capital through Railway Companies as follows: namely, for outlay on Companies' Railways £1,013,900, and for expenditure on purchased Railways £3,900,000.

(9) Drawings of Council Bills are entered at £18,500,000; and provision has been made for the withdrawal of £1,500,000 from the Currency Chest in London, against an equivalent transfer from Treasury to Currency in India.

IV.—Capital Expenditure—

The following table shows the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works:—

	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
RAILWAYS.			
Included in the Government Capital programme . .	14,47,61,592	15,00,00,000	15,00,00,000
Famine Protective lines . .	51,626	1,28,000	11,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	5,99,868	2,61,000	2,54,000
Provincial State line . . .	13,432	17,000	4,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS .	14,54,26,518	15,04,06,000	15,02,69,000
IRRIGATION WORKS .	1,19,64,406	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total Railways and Irrigation Works	15,73,90,924	16,34,06,000	16,52,69,000
Converted into sterling at R15=£1	10,492,728	10,893,800	11,017,900

J. S. MESTON.

March 20, 1908.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1906-1907
Revised Estimates . . .	1907-1908
Budget Estimates . . .	1908-1909

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue, and Expenditure charge

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budg Estima 1908-19
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	19,793,791	20,226,100	18,525,000	19,96
Opium	„	5,660,528	4,851,100	5,222,900	4,84
Salt	„	4,362,706	3,290,000	3,336,900	3,40
Stamps	„	4,029,908	4,167,600	4,235,300	4,36
Excise	„	5,898,219	6,207,800	6,197,800	6,39
Customs	„	4,351,692	4,595,500	4,964,000	5,00
Other Heads	„	4,690,091	4,839,000	4,718,300	4,946
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	48,786,935	48,177,100	47,200,200	48,906
Interest	A	972,193	951,000	980,800	1,014
Post Office	„	1,751,146	1,795,700	1,833,500	1,912,
Telegraph	„	953,006	991,900	1,004,100	1,037,
Mint	„	419,498	245,300	438,000	272,
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,100,829	1,123,700	1,100,300	1,140,
Miscellaneous	„	939,601	713,700	654,000	524,
Railways : Net Receipts	„	12,983,823	13,654,800	12,929,400	13,729,
Irrigation	„	3,532,917	3,420,900	3,448,000	3,640,
Other Public Works	„	287,863	243,100	254,300	244,
Military Receipts	„	1,416,743	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,
TOTAL REVENUE	...	73,144,554	72,500,000	70,989,200	73,438,

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT ;
March 20, 1908.

evenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
xpenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,909,118	9,133,300	8,922,000	8,962,300
Interest	„	1,915,884	1,064,400	1,799,300	1,734,800
Post Office	„	1,602,933	1,689,800	1,717,100	1,815,600
Telegraph	„	1,126,205	1,080,100	1,090,500	1,094,600
Mint	„	166,898	150,800	165,500	147,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	12,646,358	13,079,600	13,042,100	14,037,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4,507,249	4,669,400	4,827,800	4,620,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,009,743	999,800	1,182,000	1,531,200
Railways : Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	10,676,150	11,513,400	11,001,300	11,323,000
Irrigation	„	2,736,761	3,020,700	2,833,400	2,917,800
Other Public Works	„	4,359,552	4,562,900	4,679,300	4,453,800
Military Services	„	21,586,086	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	71,242,937	72,243,300	71,780,800	73,392,500
dd—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	494,206	88,700	...	84,500
educt—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*181,964*	*606,600*	*1,027,000*	*609,600*
OTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	71,555,179	71,725,400	70,753,800	72,867,400
SURPLUS	...	1,589,375	774,600	235,400	571,500
TOTAL	...	73,144,554	72,500,000	70,989,200	73,438,900

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Esti 1908-190
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	1,589,375	774,600	235,400	571,
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards Outlay on State Railways (net)	C	...	2,650,000	1,895,900	3,900,
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	"	...	...	1,127,000	666,
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	...	1,190,400	352,100	1,013,9
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	4,166,102	4,914,900	10,846,800	1,795,6
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	...	1,000,000	500,0
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	737,317	684,800	513,[illegible]	453,5
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	955,167	16,500	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	"	...	61,600	411,800	...
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	1,587	1,700	1,700	...
Remittances (net)	"	499,437	98,700	...	51,20
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	32,907,196	18,100,000	15,814,000	18,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	40,856,181	28,493,200	32,198,100	27,452,400
Opening Balance—India	...	11,781,457	11,118,657	10,328,237	12,640,237
England	...	8,436,519	4,313,819	5,606,812	5,115,012
TOTAL	...	61,074,157	43,925,676	48,133,149	45,207,649

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

overnment of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1906-1907.	Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
		£	£	£	£
ailway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	797,627	833,300	866,700	1,000,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	7,915,041	7,215,100	8,253,900	8,555,100
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,766,953	1,825,600	1,833,500	1,461,800
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—(Net payments for discharge of debentures)	"	254,440	...	...	...
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	...	...	2,144,800	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	10,734,061	9,874,000	13,098,900	11,016,900
ebt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Deposits and Advances (net)	C	..	...	53,500	35,400
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	4,251	...	...	171,400
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	581,430	141,900	1,817,000	35,800
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	190,900	..
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	33,819,366	18,103,900	15,217,600	17,989,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	45,139,108	28,119,800	30,377,900	29,248,500
Closing Balance—India	...	10,328,237	12,368.757	12,640,237	12,200,137
England	...	5,606,812	3,437,119	5,115,012	3,759,012
TOTAL	...	61,074,157	43,925,676	48,133,149	45,207,649

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenu*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.					RE	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provin
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	11,63,51,150	18,05,55,701	19,793,791	...	19,793,791	10,37,28,000	17,41,4
II.—Opium	8,49,07,922	...	5,660,528	...	5,660,528	7,83,43,000	...
III.—Salt	6,45,75,336	8,65,255	4,362,706	...	4,362,706	5,00,53,000	...
IV.—Stamps	2,96,30,957	3,08,17,658	4,029,908	...	4,029,908	3,22,13,000	3,13,1
V.—Excise	5,36,73,915	3,47,99,374	5,898,219	...	5,898,219	5,51,92,000	3,77,75
VI.—Provincial Rates	31,936	77,18,134	516,671	...	516,671	13,000	78,45
VII.—Customs	6,51,90,472	84,912	4,351,692	...	4,351,692	7,44,60,000	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,31,48,772	82,08,037	1,423,787	...	1,423,787	1,36,70,000	85,62
IX.—Forest	1,52,36,733	1,12,62,287	1,766,601	2,310	1,768,911	1,50,78,000	1,10,37
X.—Registration	5,26,704	51,69,327	379,736	...	379,736	4,78,000	57,02
XI.—Tributes from Native States	90,14,790	...	600,986	...	600,986	83,79,000	...
TOTAL	45,22,88,687	27,94,80,685	48,784,625	2,310	48,786,935	43,16,07,000	27,63,86
XII.—Interest	87,13,109	21,43 305	723,761	248,432	972,193	93,78,000	27,18
XIII.—Post Office	2,62,67,186	...	1,751,146	...	1,751,146	2,75,03,000	...
XIV.—Telegraph	1,41,66,341	...	944,423	8,583	953,006	1,48,77,000	...
XV.—Mint	62,91,969	...	419,465	33	419,498	65,70,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,75,545	36,95,799	271,423	...	271,423	2,93,000	36,69,
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,20,893	34,54,887	251,718	...	251,718	3,11,000	34,05,
XVII.—Police	1,23,751	21,30 902	150,310	...	150,310	1,23,000	22,10,
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	...	21,59,429	143,962	...	143,962	...	20,95,
XIX.—Education	25,903	20,88,917	140,988	...	140,988	27,000	21,75,
XX.—Medical	10,761	8,09,325	54,673	973	55,646	10,000	8,32,
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,74,743	11,17,469	86,148	634	86,782	1,73,000	11,58,
TOTAL	10,31,596	1,54,56,728	1,099,222	1,607	1,100,829	9,37,000	1,55,45,
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,28,273	5,53,823	125,473	66,414	191,887	13,00,000	9,49,
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5,06,677	6,74,499	78,745	...	78,745	6,18,000	7,15,
XXIV.—Exchange	28,50,328	...	190,022	...	190,022	9,00,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	40,19,180	28,49,050	457,882	21,065	478,947	19,72,000	21,71,
TOTAL	87,04,458	40,77,372	852,122	87,479	939,601	47,90,000	38,35,
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	38,66,26,526	86,196	25,780,848	230	25,781,078	41,13,18,000	92,0
Deduct:—Working Expenses	*19,27,50,064*	*89,102*	*12,855,945*	...	*12,855,945*	*21,52,73,000*	*89,0*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*59,44,506*	...	*396,300*	...	*396,300*	*63,70,000*	...
Net Receipts	18,79,31,556	−2,906	12,528,603	230	12,528,833	18,96,75,000	3,00
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	59,82,017	...	398,801	...	398,801	33,79,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest)	3,88,746	...	25,917	30,272	56,189	3,00,000	...
TOTAL	19,43,02,719	−2,906	12,953,321	30,502	12,983,823	19,33,54,000	3,00
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,44,62,380	2,06,71,096	2,342,231	...	2,342,231	1,34,96,000	1,92,24,00
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,51,04,710	...	1,006,981	...	1,006,981	1,33,80,000	20,97,00
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,17,787	16,37,788	183,705	...	183,705	10,06,000	25,17,00
TOTAL	3,06,84,877	2,23,08,884	3,532,917	...	3,532,917	2,78,82,000	2,38,38,00
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	4,21,335	35,44,476	264,387	23,476	287,863	2,88,000	35,02,00
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	98,03,377		653,558	441,956	1,095,514	82,51,000	...
Non-Effective	13,80,251	...	92,017	30,038	122,055	12,15,000	...
	1,11,83,628	...	745,575	471,994	1,217,569	94,66,000	...
XXXIII.—Marine	22,21,896	...	148,126	49	148,175	12,26,000	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	7,64,984	...	50,999	...	50,999	8,50,000	...
TOTAL	1,41,70,508	...	944,700	472,043	1,416,743	1,15,42,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	75,70,42,785	32,70,08,544	72,270,089	874,465	73,144,554	72,87,28,000	32,58,27,000

dia, in India and in England.

IMATE, 1907-1908.			Increase + Decrease— as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
al India nverted to £ at 15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.) Imperial.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.) Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
25,000	...	18,525,000	—1,701,100	11,56,01,000	18,38,02,000	19,960,200	...	19,960,200	— 265,900	+ 1,435,200
22,900	...	5,222,900	+ 371,800	7,26,43,000	...	4,842,900	...	4,842,900	— 8,200	—380,000
36,900	...	3,336,900	+ 46,900	5,10,33,000	...	3,402,200	..	3,402,200	+ 112,200	+ 65,300
35,300	...	4,235,300	+ 67,700	3,31,78,000	3,22,47,000	4,361,700	...	4,361,700	+ 194,100	+ 126,400
97,800	...	6,197,800	—10,000	4,87,32,000	4,71,54,000	6,392,400	...	6,392,400	+ 184,600	+ 194,600
23,900	...	523,900	—2,800	29,000	79,60,000	532,600	...	532,600	+ 5,900	+ 8,700
64,000	...	4,964,000	+ 368,500	7,50,05,000	...	5,000,300	...	5,000,300	+ 404 800	+ 36,300
82,100	...	1,482,100	+ 49,200	1,26,94,000	1,01,22,000	1,521,000	...	1,521,000	+ 88,100	+ 38,900
41,000	700	1,741,700	—148,100	1,42,98,000	1,33,83,000	1,845,400	...	1,845,400	—44,400	+ 103,700
12,000	...	412,000	+ 20,900	49,000	64,00,000	429,900	...	429,900	+ 38,800	+ 17,900
58,600	...	558,600	— 39,900	92,65,000	...	617,700	...	617,700	+ 19,200	+ 59,100
99,500	700	47,200,200	—976,900	43,25,27,000	30,10,68,000	48,906,300	...	48,906,300	+ 729,200	+ 1,706,100
06,400	174,400	980,800	+ 29,800	93,98,000	40,61,000	897,300	117,300	1,014,600	+ 63,600	+ 33,800
33,500	...	1,833,500	+ 37,800	2,86,81,000	..	1,912,100	...	1,912,100	+ 116,400	+ 78,600
91,800	12,300	1,004,100	+ 12,200	1,54,93,000	...	1,032,900	5,000	1,037,900	+ 46,000	+ 33,800
38,000	...	438,000	+ 192,700	40,82,000	...	272,100	...	272,100	+ 26,800	—165,900
264,100	...	264,100	— 9,000	3,14,000	37,57,000	271,400	...	271,400	—1,700	+ 7,300
247,800	...	247,800	—17,100	3,09,000	35,76,000	259,000	...	259,000	—5,900	+ 11,200
155,500	...	155,500	+ 5,100	1,20,000	20,62,000	145,500	...	145,500	—4,900	—10,000
139,700	...	139,700	— 10,800	..	22,03,000	146,900	...	146,900	—3,600	+ 7,200
146,800	...	146,800	+ 3,400	27,000	24,02,000	161,900	...	161,900	+ 18,500	+ 15,100
56,200	900	57,100	—500	22,000	8,77,000	59,900	900	60,800	+ 3,200	+ 3,700
88,700	600	89,300	+ 5,500	1,60,000	12,58,000	94,500	600	95,100	+ 11,300	+ 5,800
98,800	1,500	1,100,300	—23,400	9,52,000	1,61,35,000	1,139,100	1,500	1,140,600	+ 16,900	+ 40,300
149,900	69,200	219,100	+ 23,000	13,18,000	5,80,000	126,500	68,600	195,100	—1,000	—24,000
88,900	...	88,900	+ 13,200	6,25,000	6,90,000	87,700	...	87,700	+ 12,000	—1,200
60,000	...	60,000	—73,300	...	...	...	...	...	—133,300	—60,000
276,200	9,800	286,000	—22,600	11,03,000	22,69,000	224,800	16,700	241,500	— 67,100	— 44,500
575,000	79,000	654,000	—59,700	30,46,000	35,39,000	439,000	85,300	524,300	—189,400	—129,700
427,300	200	27,427,500	+ 678,000	43,59,98,000	92,000	29,072,700	200	29,072,900	+ 2,323,400	+ 1,645,400
357,400	...	*14,357,400*	—1,193,300	*22,43,15,000*	*80,000*	*14,959,700*	...	*14,959,700*	—1,795,600	—602,300
424,700	...	*424,700*	—23,800	*65,40,000*	...	*436,000*	...	*436,000*	—35,100	—11,300
645,200	200	12,645,400	—539,100	20,51,43,000	12,000	13,677,000	200	13,677,200	+ 492,700	+ 1,031,800
225,300	...	225,300	—184,700	...	..	...	...	...	—410,000	—225,300
20,000	38,700	58,700	—1,600	2,82,000	...	18,800	33,500	52,300	— 8,000	— 6,400
890,500	38,900	12,929,400	—725,400	20,54,25,000	12,000	13,695,800	33,700	13,729,500	+ 74,700	+ 800,100
181,300	...	2,181,300	—37,900	1,47,43,000	2,06,17,000	2,357,300	...	2,357,300	+ 138,100	+ 176,000
031,800	...	1,031,800	+ 100	1,37,53,000	23,46,000	1,073,300	...	1,073,300	+ 41,600	+ 41,500
234,900	...	234,900	+ 64,900	8,42,000	23,03,000	209,700	...	209,700	+ 39,900	—25,200
448,000		3,448,000	+ 27,100	2,93,38,000	2,52,66,000	3,640,300	...	3,640,300	+ 219,400	+ 192,300
252,700	1,600	254,300	+ 11,200	3,57,000	33,11,000	244,500	...	244,500	+ 1,400	—9,800
550,100	346,100	896,200	—47,500	64,80,000	...	432,000	350,800	782,800	—160,900	—113,400
81,000	31,000	112,000	—8,100	10,71,000	...	71,400	27,000	98,400	—21,700	—13,60
631,100	377,100	1,008,200	—55,600	75,51,000	...	503,400	377,800	881,200	—182,600	— 127,000
81,700	...	81,700	+ 11,500	11,82,000	...	78,800	...	78,800	+ 8,600	— 2,900
56,700	...	56,700	+ 7,900	8,50,000	...	56,700	...	56,700	+ 7,900	...
769,500	377,100	1,146,600	—36,200	95,83,000	...	638,900	377,800	1,016,700	—166,100	—129,900
303,700	685,500	70,989,200	—1,510,800	73,88,82,000	35,33,92,000	72,818,300	620,600	73,438,900	+ 938,900	+ 2,449,700

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure charged to th*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	28,11,767	8,38,604	243,358	...	243,358	27,37,000	9,12,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	86,37,369	93,09,439	1,196,454	...	1,196,454	87,24,000	93,81,000
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	71,46,556	4,31,50,430	3,353,132	790	3,353,922	76,87,000	4,51,33,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,86,74,217	...	1,911,615	1,677	1,913,292	2,49,23,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	54,32,405	14,381	363,119	1,370	364,489	54,60,000	...
6.—Stamps	2,72,137	10,17,361	85,966	100,300	186,266	2,85,000	10,76,000
7.—Excise	25,72,639	15,45,294	274,529	80	274,609	25,71,000	18,41,000
8.—Provincial Rates	142	66,137	4,419	...	4,419	...	86,000
9.—Customs	25,85,802	4,13,632	199,962	222	200,184	30,73,000	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,88,142	1,69,276	23,828	...	23,828	1,93,000	1,71,000
11.—Forest	83,91,691	57,01,461	939,543	9,323	948,866	87,58,000	59,56,000
12.—Registration	2,39,007	27,52,456	199,431	...	199,431	2,10,000	29,50,000
TOTAL	6,69,51,874	6,49,78,471	8,795,356	113,762	8,909,118	6,46,21,000	6,75,06,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,62,06,429	92,90,203	3,033,109	4,870,244	7,903,353	3,65,51,000	1,00,74,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,78,07,002*	...	*2,520,467*	*3,027,943*	*5,548,410*	*4,02,70,000*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*51,09,899*	*73,16,589*	*828,433*	*106,798*	*935,231*	*57,11,000*	*74,59,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−67,10,472	19,73,614	−315,791	1,735,503	1,419,712	−94,30,000	26,15,000
14.—Interest on other obligations	74,42,458	114	496,172	...	496,172	75,24,000	...
TOTAL	7,31,986	19,73,728	180,381	1,735,503	1,915,884	−19,06,000	26,15,000
15.—Post Office	2,31,03,709	...	1,540,247	62,686	1,602,933	2,48,38,000	...
16.—Telegraph	1,21,48,295	...	809,886	316,319	1,126,205	1,27,75,000	...
17.—Mint	19,58,645	...	130,577	36,321	166,898	20,00,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments							
18.—General Administration	85,93,438	1,00,78,973	1,244,827	280,008	1,524,835	86,62,000	1,06,10,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	9,81,429	3,71,19,024	2,540,030	466	2,540,496	8,52,000	3,78,31,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	19,43,474	1,07,01,736	843,014	90	843,104	19,72,000	1,09,35,000
20.—Police	21,60,186	5,08,34,881	3,533,005	1,700	3,534,705	23,12,000	5,44,28,000
21.—Ports and Pilotage	...	24,14,142	160,943	67	161,010	...	28,23,000
22.—Education	3,84,566	1,97,51,807	1,342,425	6,157	1,348,582	5,61,000	2,10,67,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,82,920	...	125,528	378	125,906	18,71,000	...
24.—Medical	6,59,882	1,13,97,127	803,801	12,587	816,388	7,03,000	1,18,68,000
25.—Political	1,50,90,413	7,53,297	1,056,247	3,786	1,060,033	1,10,39,000	11,00,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	52,59,585	42,84,503	636,272	55,027	691,299	56,06,000	48,58,000
TOTAL	3,69,55,893	14,73,35,490	12,286,092	360,266	12,646,358	3,35,78,000	15,55,20,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	33,77,795	...	225,187	10,460	235,647	34,48,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,686	...	312	243,015	243,327	5,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	11,00,518	1,30,41,625	942,810	2,004,949	2,947,759	11,45,000	1,35,88,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	14,92,199	64,37,889	528,673	115,320	643,993	22,12,000	66,79,000
32.—Miscellaneous	12,86,887	49,69,969	417,123	19,400	436,523	11,47,000	57,68,000
TOTAL	72,62,085	2,44,49,483	2,114,105	2,393,144	4,507,249	79,57,000	2,60,35,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	6,97,142	40,64,724	317,458	...	317,458	54,88,000	22,51,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	51,626	...	3,442	...	3,442	1,28,000	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	52,55,507	...	350,367	6,093	356,460	59,10,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	49,85,746	...	332,383	...	332,383	...	37,50,000
TOTAL	1,09,90,021	40,64,724	1,003,650	6,093	1,009,743	1,15,26,000	60,01,000
Carried over	16,01,02,508	24,28,01,896	26,860,294	5,024,094	31,884,388	15,53,89,000	25,76,77,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.			
	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.		
† Included under the following heads:—	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	3,41,50,247	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985	3,63,12,000	2,420,800	2,841,300	5,262,100
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	36,56,755	243,784	264,641	508,425	39,58,000	263,900	288,500	552,400
TOTAL	3,78,07,002	2,520,467	3,027,943	5,548,410	4,02,70,000	2,684,700	3,129,800	58,14,500

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

STIMATE, 1907-1908.			Increase+ Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.					Increase+ Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
otal India converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.		
				Imperial.	Provincial.					
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
243,300	...	243,300	+21,800	26,30,000	9,05,000	235,700	...	235,700	+14,200	—7,600
1,207,000	...	1,207,000	+16,800	85,90,000	94,66,000	1,203,700	...	1,203,700	+13,500	—3,300
3,521,400	1,100	3,522,500	—1,900	38,81,000	4,97,31,000	3,574,100	700	3,574,800	+50,400	+52,300
1,661,500	1,700	1,663,200	—141,600	2,22,96,000	...	1,486,400	1,200	1,487,600	—317,200	—175,600
364,000	300	364,300	—6,400	51,03,000	...	340,200	300	340,500	—30,200	—23,800
90,700	105,000	195,700	+4,500	2,86,000	11,06,000	92,800	120,000	212,800	+21,600	+17,100
294,100	100	294,200	—20,700	29,94,000	27,87,000	385,400	100	385,500	+70,600	+91,300
5,700	...	5,700	+1,900	...	93,000	6,200	...	6,200	+2,400	+500
204,900	600	205,500	—2,000	33,16,000	...	221,100	100	221,200	+13,700	+15,700
24,300	...	24,300	...	1,93,000	1,90,000	25,500	...	25,500	+1,200	+1,200
980,900	4,700	985,600	—85,300	82,58,000	73,92,000	1,043,400	6,900	1,050,300	—20,600	+64,700
210,700	...	210,700	+1,600	16,000	32,62,000	218,500	...	218,500	+9,400	+7,800
8,808,500	113,500	8,922,000	—211,300	5,75,63,000	7,49,32,000	8,833,000	129,300	8,962,300	—171,000	+40,300
3,108,300	4,991,500	8,099,800	+149,100	3,55,63,000	1,21,37,000	3,180,000	5,153,700	8,333,700	+383,000	+233,900
2,684,700	3,129,800	5,814,500	+450,400	4,19,47,000	...	2,796,500	3,283,600	6,080,100	+184,800	—265,600
878,000	109,600	987,600	+135,300	47,89,000	90,30,000	921,200	111,400	1,032,600	+90,300	—45,000
-454,400	1,752,100	1,297,700	+734,800	—1,11,73,000	31,07,000	—537,700	1,758,700	1,221,000	+658,100	—76,700
501,600	...	501,600	+100	77,08,000	...	513,800	...	513,800	+12,300	+12,200
47,200	1,752,100	1,799,300	+734,900	— 34,65,000	31,07,000	—23,900	1,758,700	1,734,800	+670,400	—64,500
1,655,900	61,200	1,717,100	+27,300	2,63,85,000	...	1,759,000	56,600	1,815,600	+125,800	+98,500
851,700	238,800	1,090,500	+10,400	1,34,08,000	...	893,900	200,700	1,094,600	+14,500	+4,100
133,300	32,200	165,500	+14,700	17,50,000	...	116,700	31,000	147,700	—3,100	—17,800
1,284,800	337,600	1,622,400	+41,100	87,74,000	1,06,71,000	1,296,300	378,100	1,674,400	+93,100	+52,000
2,578,900	300	2,579,200	+49,400	8,46,000	3,80,78,000	2,594,900	500	2,595,400	+65,600	+16,200
860,500	1,800	862,300	+35,900	19,97,000	1,10,43,000	869,300	100	869,400	+43,000	+7,100
3,782,600	2,400	3,785,000	—11,200	28,63,000	5,84,06,000	4,084,600	1,500	4,086,100	+289,900	+301,100
188,200	200	188,400	+400	...	30,64,000	204,300	100	204,400	+16,400	+16,000
1,441,900	7,700	1,449,600	—4,900	7,04,000	2,36,63,000	1,624,500	8,300	1,632,800	+178,300	+183,200
124,700	400	125,100	—6,800	19,35,000	...	129,000	400	129,400	—2,500	+4,300
838,100	6,200	844,300	—1,800	8,26,000	1,58,73,000	1,113,300	11,000	1,124,300	+278,200	+280,000
809,200	5,700	814,900	—119,700	1,21,31,000	10,96,000	881,800	3,800	885,600	—49,000	+70,700
697,600	73,300	770,900	—19,900	58,28,000	56,03,000	762,100	73,400	835,500	+44,700	+64,600
2,606,500	435,600	13,042,100	—37,500	3,59,04,000	16,74,97,000	13,560,100	477,200	14,037,300	+957,700	+995,200
229,900	23,000	252,900	+15,000	33,81,000	...	225,400	10,500	235,900	—2,000	—17,000
300	339,000	339,300	+26,900	5,000	...	300	337,500	337,800	+25,400	—1,500
982,200	2,024,000	3,006,200	—600	11,56,000	1,40,75,000	1,015,400	2,043,500	3,058,900	+52,100	+52,700
592,700	136,000	728,700	+84,200	15,78,000	67,52,000	555,300	109,300	664,600	+20,100	—64,100
461,000	39,700	500,700	+32,900	9,86,000	34,21,000	293,800	29,000	322,800	—145,000	—177,900
2,266,100	2,561,700	4,827,800	+158,400	71,06,000	2,42,48,000	2,090,200	2,529,800	4,620,000	—49,400	—207,800
516,000	...	516,000	+455,900	80,51,000	51,56,000	880,500	...	880,500	+820,400	+364,500
8,500	...	8,500	+6,200	11,000	...	700	...	700	—1,600	—7,800
394,000	13,500	407,500	—59,200	58,65,000	...	391,000	9,000	400,000	—66,700	—7,500
250,000	...	250,000	—220,700	...	37,50,000	250,000	...	250,000	—220,700	...
1,168,500	13,500	1,182,000	+182,200	1,39,27,000	89,06,000	1,522,200	9,000	1,531,200	+531,400	+349,200
7,537,700	5,208,600	32,746,300	+879,100	15,25,78,000	27,86,90,000	28,751,200	5,192,300	33,943,500	+2,076,300	+1,197,200

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909			
INDIA.			
mount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
R	£	£	£
3,77,62,000	2,517,500	2,995,100	5,512,600
41,85,000	279,000	288,500	567,500
4,19,47,000	2,796,500	3,283,600	6,080,100

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure charged to th*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.					REVIS	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincia
	R		£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	16,01,02,508	24,28,01,896	26,860,294	5,024,094	31,884,388	15,53,89,000	25,76,77,0
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	3,41,50,247	...	2,276,683	2,763,302	5,039,985	3,63,12,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	2,869,366	2,869,366	...	...
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	148,896	148,896	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	36,56,755	...	243,784	264,641	508,425	39,58,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,99,118	...	39,941	1,369,081	1,409,022	12,20,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	6,25,535	...	41,702	...	41,702	2,95,000	...
Interest	...	...	...	584,751	584,751	57,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	4,31,378	86,009	34,493	...	34,493	2,48,000	51,0
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	5,84,037	8,613	39,510	...	39,510	11,59,000	18,0
TOTAL	4,00,47,070	94,622	2,676,113	8,000,037	10,676,150	4,32,49,000	69,0
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	67,11,764	74,57,723	944,632	...	944,632	72,71,000	75,03,0
Interest on Debt	51,09,899	73,16,589	828,433	106,798	935,231	57,11,000	74,59,0
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	27,55,566	1,00,97,904	856,898	...	856,898	27,59,000	1,01,54,0
TOTAL	1,45,77,229	2,48,72,216	2,629,963	106,798	2,736,761	1,57,41,000	2,51,16,0
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	...	13,432	895	...	895	...	17,
45.—Civil Works	98,05,718	5,45,42,760	4,289,899	68,758	4,358,657	1,07,89,000	5,83,54,
TOTAL	98,05,718	5,45,56,192	4,290,794	68,758	4,359,552	1,07,89,000	5,83,71,
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	20,19,69,620	...	13,464,641	3,092,900	16,557,541	20,12,04,000	...
Non-Effective	1,01,16,965	...	674,464	2,425,840	3,100,304	99,60,000	...
	21,20,86,585	...	14,139,105	5,518,740	19,657,845	21,11,64,000	...
46A.—Marine	41,33,693	...	275,579	386,789	662,368	36,89,000	...
47.—Military Works	1,60,28,916	...	1,068,594	58,921	1,127,515	1,60,00,000	...
47 A.—Special Defences (1902)	14,11,302	...	94,087	44,271	138,358	14,35,000	...
TOTAL	23,36,60,496	...	15,577,365	6,008,721	21,586,086	23,22,88,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,81,93,021	32,23,24,926	52,034,529	19,208,408	71,242,937	45,74,56,000	34,12,33,
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	74,13,096	494,206	...	494,206	...	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*27,29,478*	*181,964*	...	*181,964*	...	*1,54,06,*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	45,81,93,021	32,70,08,544	52,346,771	19,208,408	71,555,179	45,74,56,000	32,58,27,

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.		
	R	£	£	£
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
48.—State Railways	8,04,50,245	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,
49.—Irrigation Works	1,07,73,884	718,259	79,368	797,
TOTAL	9,12,24,129	6,081,609	2,631,059	8,712,
50.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...

evenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

TIMATE, 1907-1908.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1907-1908.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1908-1909, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.
				India. (Rupee Figures.)						
Total India converted nto £at 15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
7,537,700	5,208,600	32,746,300	+879,100	15,25,78,000	27,86,90,000	28,751,200	5,192,300	33,943,500	+2,076,300	+1,197,200
2,420,800	2,841,300	5,262,100	—455,300	3,77,62,000	...	2,517,500	2,995,100	5,512,600	—204,800	+250,500
...	2,869,400	2,869,400	...	...	...	...	3,268,200	3,268,200	+398,800	+398,800
...	154,100	154,100	+200	...	..	...	159,600	159,600	+5,700	+5,500
263,900	288,500	552,400	+4,900	41,85,000	....	279,000	288,500	567,500	+20,000	+15,100
81,300	1,383,500	1,464,800	—45,700	15,26,000	...	101,700	1,592,000	1,693,700	+183,200	+228,900
19,700	...	19,700	—11,100	...	...	...	...	...	—30,800	—19,700
3,800	576,600	580,400	—7,100	...	...	...	...	...	—587,500	—580,400
19,900	...	19,900	—23,500	9,99,000	22,000	68,100	...	68,100	+24,700	+48,200
78,500	...	78,500	+25,500	7,79,000	21,000	53,300	...	53,300	+300	—25,200
2,887,900	8,113,400	11,001,300	—512,100	4,52,51,000	43,000	3,019,600	8,303,400	11,323,000	—190,400	+321,700
984,900	...	984,900	+52,800	62,54,000	83,92,000	976,400	...	976,400	+44,300	—8,500
878,000	109,600	987,600	—135,300	47,89,000	90,30,000	921,200	111,400	1,032,600	—90,300	+45,000
860,900	...	860,900	—104,800	34,27,000	1,02,04,000	908,800	...	908,800	—56,900	+47,900
2,723,800	109,600	2,833,400	—187,300	1,44,70,000	2,76,26,000	2,806,400	111,400	2,917,800	—102,900	+84,400
1,100	...	1,100	+800	...	4,000	300	...	300	...	—800
4,609,500	68,700	4,678,200	+115,600	1,09,85,000	5,49,05,000	4,392,600	60,900	4,453,500	—109,100	—224,700
4,610,600	68,700	4,679,300	+116,400	1,09,85,000	5,49,09,000	4,392,900	60,900	4,453,800	—109,100	—225,500
13,413,600	2,223,300	15,636,900	—575,600	20,54,10,000	...	13,694,000	2,130,100	15,824,100	—388,400	+187,200
664,000	2,453,700	3,117,700	—20,700	1,01,91,000	...	679,400	2,469,000	3,148,400	+10,000	+30,700
14,077,600	4,677,000	18,754,600	—596,300	21,56,01,000	...	14,373,400	4,599,100	18,972,500	—378,400	+217,900
245,900	267,600	513,500	—9,900	36,97,000	...	246,500	226,800	473,300	—50,100	—40,200
1,066,700	67,500	1,134,200	—124,900	1,74,46,000	...	1,163,100	36,100	1,199,200	—59,900	+65,000
95,700	22,500	118,200	—27,500	4,55,000	...	30,300	79,100	109,400	—36,300	—8,800
15,485,900	5,034,600	20,520,500	—758,600	23,71,99,000	...	15,813,300	4,941,100	20,754,400	—524,700	+233,900
53,245,900	18,534,900	71,780,800	—462,500	46,04,83,000	36,12,68,000	54,783,400	18,609,100	73,392,500	+1,149,200	+1,611,700
...	...	...	...	...	12,67,000	84,500	...	84,500	—7,200	+501,900
1,027,000	...	*1,027,000*	—509,100	...	*91,43,000*	*609,600*	...	*609,600*		
52,218,900	18,534,900	70,753,800	—971,600	46,04,83,000	35,33,92,000	54,258,300	18,609,100	72,867,400	+1,142,000	+2,113,600

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.			
India.				India.			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
98,36,000	5,989,100	2,264,800	8,253,900	8,23,52,000	5,490,100	3,065,000	8,555,100
1,17,25,000	781,700	85,000	866,700	1,45,79,000	971,900	28,100	1,000,000
10,15,61,000	6,770,800	2,349,800	9,120,600	9,69,31,000	6,462,000	3,093,100	9,555,100
...	...	2,144,800	2,144,800	..	...	...	...

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	72,270,089	874,465	73,144,554	70,303,700	685,500	70,989,200	72,818,300	620,600	73,438,900
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**1,589,375**			**235,400**			**571,500**
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue-									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)	...	...	...	1,895,900	...	1,895,900	3,900,000	...	3,900,000
Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway Construction	...	...	...	1,127,000	...	1,127,000	666,700	...	666,700
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Repayments	613,653	1,557	615,210	1,271,600	1,500	1,273,100	...	500	500
NET			0			0			0
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	48,267	84	48,351	8,600	1,382,000	1,390,600	13,900	2,420,600	2,434,500
NET			0			**352,100**			**1,013,900**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	2,000,000		...	7,754,000		...	746,000	
Madras Railway Debenture	...	...		...	2,144,800		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	3,000,000	...		1,666,700	...		2,000,000	...	
TOTAL	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,666,700	9,898,800	11,565,500	2,000,000	746,000	2,746,000
NET			4,166,102			10,846,800			1,795,600
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	2,535,000	...	2,535,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000
NET			0			1,000,000			500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	98,507	...		96,700	...		96,500	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,440,380	...		4,359,900	...		4,424,400	...	
TOTAL	4,538,887	...	4,538,887	4,456,600	...	4,456,600	4,520,900	...	4,520,900
NET			737,317			513,400			453,500
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	494,206	...		...	...		84,500	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	332,383	...		250,000	...		250,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,402,334	...		3,502,500	...		3,641,300	...	
Other Funds	785,601	...		799,100	...		800,000	...	
Railway Funds	24,743	...		17,200	...		...	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,119	...		11,500	... (a)		12,000	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,014,426	3,353,481		1,127,000	4,836,800		666,700	3,411,400	
Currency Reserve. Bonds drawn	...	31,726		...	69,700		...	50,600	
Currency Reserve. Gold transferred	...	1,045,000		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	21,990,348	...		23,013,100	...		22,844,200	...	
Advances	5,018,647	17,063		5,289,700	103,900		3,931,700	11,100	
Suspense Accounts	47,023	...		238,700	...		6,500	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		7,000	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	15,633	2,456		3,700	...		...	4,000	
TOTAL	36,136,463	4,449,726	40,586,189	34,259,500	5,010,400	39,269,900	32,236,900	3,477,100	35,714,000
NET			955,167			0			0
Carried over	119,142,359	7,325,832		114,98,6900	17,978,200		116,156,700	9,764,800	

(a) Includes £530,000 remitted from India by means of Council Bills.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	52,034,529	19,208,408	71,242,937	53,245,900	18,534,900	71,780,800	54,783,400	18,609,100	73,392,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	494,206	...	494,206	...	...	...	84,500	...	84,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*181,964*	...	*181,964*	*1,027,000*	...	*1,027,000*	*609,600*	...	*609,600*
TOTAL	52,346,771	19,208,408	71,555,179	52,218,900	18,534,900	70,753,800	54,258,300	18,609,100	72,867,400
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	718,259	79,368	797,627	781,700	85,000	866,700	971,900	28,100	1,000,000
OUTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	5,363,350	2,551,691	7,915,041	5,989,100	2,264,800	8,253,900	5,490,100	3,065,000	8,555,100
CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES—									
Madras Railway	...	...	...	...	2,144,800	2,144,800	...	...	...
OUTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,116,614	1,265,549	2,382,163	1,078,000	2,028,600	3,106,600	— 185,000	1,647,300	1,462,300
NET			**1,766,953**			**1,833,500**			**1,461,800**
RAISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	302,791	302,791	...	1,038,500	1,038,500	...	1,420,600	1,420,600
NET			**254,440**			0			0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures.	...	...		...	134,700		...	...	
B. B. C. I. Railway Debentures	...	749,900		...	500,000		...	865,800	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	83,384	...		82,700	...		83,300	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	554	...		600	...		700	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		300	...	
Provincial Debentures	60	...		700	...		300	...	
TOTAL	83,998	749,900	833,898	84,000	634,700	718,700	84,600	865,800	950,400
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	2,535,000	...	2,535,000	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
NET			0			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	213	...		400	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	87,364	...		90,100	...		91,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,713,993	...		3,852,700	...		3,975,300	...	
TOTAL	3,801,570	...	3,801,570	3,943,200	...	3,943,200	4,067,400	...	4,067,400
NET			0						0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	181,964	...		1,027,000	...		609,600	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,199,815	...		3,402,800	...		3,620,300	...	
Other Funds	796,270	...		780,700	...		790,000	...	
Railway Funds	17,508	...		80,200	...		...	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	4,000,000	3,353,481		1,428,300	4,501,200		666,700	3,417,000	
Currency Reserve: sums invested	...	31,726		...	69,700		...	50,600	
Do. Gold transferred	1,045,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	21,608,615	...		22,731,800	...		22,818,400	...	
Advances	4,468,657	257,937		5,229,200	52,900		3,765,300	7,100	
Suspense Accounts	634,423	...		19,400	...		3,500	..	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	15,938	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	19,613	75		...	200		900	...	
TOTAL	35,987,803	3,643,219	39,631,022	34,699,400	4,624,000	39,323,400	32,274,700	3,474,700	35,749,400
NET			0			**53,500**			**35,400**
Carried over	101,953,365	27,800,926		98,794,300	31,355,300		96,962,000	31,110,600	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of th*

	Accounts, 1906-1907.			Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.			Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	119,142,359	7,325,832		114,989,600	17,978,200		116,156,700	9,764,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	336,504	...	336,504	541,800	...	541,800	244,300	...	244,30
Net			0			411,800			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	610,654	...	610,654	694,300	...	694,300	1,621,500	...	1,621,50
Net			0			0			0
Capital account of Local Boards.	64,235	...	64,235	37,700	...	37,700	...	...	...
Net			1,587			1,700			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	25,812,013	...		27,333,300	...		29,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		341,100	...		344,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	371,304	...		830,500	...		294,400	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	552,361	...		646,800	...		409,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	603,042	...		370,600	...		...	...	
Public Works	3,249,662	...		4,254,200	...		7,176,300	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	149,443	...		166,100	...		166,100	...	
Marine	178,135	...		212,100	...		226,700	...	
Military	12,987,427	...		13,116,700	...		13,510,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	3,625,000	1,650,000		1,100,000	3,325,000		...	1,500,000	
Purchase of silver	12,633,218	...		4,573,500	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	2,129,807	3,794		3,225,000	1,901,300		5,060,900	4,653,500	
Other "	758,240	890,019		827,900	1,026,200		1,310,000	789,200	
Total	63,049,652	2,543,813	65,593,465	56,997,800	6,252,500	63,250,300	57,499,500	6,942,700	64,442,200
Net			499,437			0			51,200
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	32,907,196	32,907,196	...	(a) 15,814,000	15,814,000	...	18,500,000	18,500,000
Total Receipts	183,203,404	42,776,841		173,261,200	40,044,700		175,522,000	35,207,500	
Opening Balance	11,781,457	8,436,519		10,328,237	5,606,812		12,640,237	5,115,012	
GRAND TOTAL	194,984,861	51,213,360		183,589,437	45,651,512		188,162,237	40,322,512	

(*a*) In addition to £530,000 for remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Fort William,
Finance Department;
March 20, 1908.

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	ACCOUNTS, 1906-1907.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	101,953,365	27,800,926		98,794,300	31,355,300		96,962,000	31,110,600	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	340,755	...	340,755	130,000	...	130,000	415,700	...	415,7
NET .			4,251			0			171,4
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,192,084	...	1,192,084	2,511,300	...	2,511,300	1,657,300	...	1,657,3
NET .			581,430			1,817,060			35,8
Capital Account of Local Boards . . .	62,648	...	62,648 0	36,000	...	36,000 0	...	...	...
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	25,769,126	...		27,353,300	..		29,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	2,901	...		339,700	...		344,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	364,007	...		830,500	...		294,400	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	608,889	...		590,300	...		409,500	...	
Guaranteed Railways	603,042	...		370,600	...		...	...	
Public Works . .	2,954,778	...		4,621,900	...		7,176,300	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	152,234	...		166,100	...		166,100	...	
Marine . . .	178,971	...		212,100	...		226,700	...	
Military . . .	12,987,427	...		13,116,700	...		13,510,900	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . .	2,600,000	2,775,000		3,500,000	925,000		1,500,000	...	
Purchase of Silver .	4,277	12,370,929		...	4,516,300		...	...	
Railway transactions .	437	2,133,164		1,901,300	3,225,000		4,653,500	5,060,900	
Other "	1,062,317	526,529		1,257,500	514,900		1,656,000	392,000	
TOTAL .	47,288,406	17,805,622	65,094,028	54,260,000	9,181,200	63,441,200	58,938,100	5,452,900	64,391,0
NET .			0			190,900			
Secretary of State's Bills paid	33,819,366	...	33,819,366	(a) 15,217,600	...	15,217,600	17,989,000	...	17,989,0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	184,656,624	45,606,548		170,949,200	40,536,500		175,962,100	36,563,500	
Closing Balance .	10,328,237	5,606,812		12,640,237	5,115,012		12,200,137	3,759,012	
GRAND TOTAL .	194,984,861	51,213,360		183,589,437	45,651,512		188,162,237	40,322,512	

(a) In addition to £530,000 for payment from the Gold Standard Reserve.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
Accounts, 1906-1907.										
Balance at end of 1905-1906 . .	40,35,120	42,92,149	63,50,164	1,12,61,898	47,91,467	60,67,740	88,09,531	80,66,214	5,36,74,283	3,578,285
Added in 1906-1907 .	17,52,134	18,90,516	...	...	7,95,747	...	12,17,745	17,56,954	74,13,096	494,206
Spent in 1906-1907 .	...	...	1,98,541	18,77,455	...	6,53,482	...	...	27,29,478	181,964
Balance at end of 1906-1907 . .	57,87,254	61,82,665	61,51,623	93,84,443	55,87,214	54,14,258	1,00,27,276	98,23,168	5,83,57,901	3,890,527
Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.										
Balance at end of 1906-1907 . . .	57,87,254	61,82,665	61,51,623	93,84,443	55,87,214	54,14,258	1,00,27,276	98,23,168	5,83,57,901	3,890,527
Added in 1907-1908 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1907-1908 .	8,34,000	30,95,000	21,57,000	22,52,000	35,89,000	19,44,000	2,51,000	12,84,000	1,54,06,000	1,027,000
Balance at end of 1907-1908 . .	49,53,254	30,87,665	39,94,623	71,32,443	19,98,214	34,70,258	97,76,276	85,39,168	4,29,51,901	2,863,527
Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.										
Balance at end of 1907-1908 (including balances of absorbed Funds) . . .	49,60,796	30,87,665	39,99,215	71,32,589	20,00,132	35,15,712	97,76,276	85,85,280	4,30,57,665	2,870,578
Added in 1908-1909 .	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,000	10,20,000	...	12,67,000	84,500
Spent in 1908-1909 .	16,37,000	18,88,000	23,67,000	7,42,000	20,00,000	...	...	5,09,000	91,43,000	609,600
Balance at end of 1908-1909 . .	33,23,796	11,99,665	16,32,215	63,90,589	132	37,62,712	1,07,96,276	80,76,280	3,51,81,665	2,345,478

M. BHATTACHARYA,
Deputy Comptroller General.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

E.—*Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1906-1907.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	
		Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
	Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
cipal Heads Revenue.	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	19,793,791	726,959	3,353,922	15,712,910		14,258,700		15,649,900	
	Opium	5,660,528	3,463	1,913,292	3,743,773		3,556,100		3,351,700	
	Salt	4,362,706	267,533	364,489	3,730,684		2,702,200		2,789,400	
	Stamps	4,029,908	44,202	186,266	3,799,440		3,993,000		4,102,600	
	Excise	5,898,219	62,757	274,609	5,560,853		5,837,400		5,940,900	
	Provincial Rates	516,671	1,886	4,419	510,366		517,300		525,500	
	Customs	4,351,692	119,193	200,184	4,032,315		4,651,500		4,672,800	
	Assessed Taxes	1,423,787	7,460	23,828	1,392,499		1,450,400		1,488,300	
	Forest	1,768,911	5,284	948,866	814,761		751,400		790,000	
	Registration	379,736	845	199,431	179,460		199,900		210,300	
	Tributes	600,986	200,230	...	400,756		360,300		422,600	
	Total	48,786,935	1,439,812	7,469,306	39,877,817		38,278,200		39,944,000	
	Total deduction from Revenue		8,909,118							
	Expenditure Heads.									
t Services	Interest	972,193	1,915,884			943,691		818,500		720,200
mercial rvices.	Post Office	1,751,146	1,602,933		148,213		116,400		96,500	
	Telegraph	953,006	1,126,205			173,199		86,400		56,700
	Railways	12,983,823	10,676,150		2,307,673		1,928,100		2,406,500	
	Irrigation	3,532,917	2,736,761		796,156		614,600		722.500	
er Public orks.	Civil works, &c.	287,863	4,359,552			4,071,689		4,425,000		4,209,300
t	Mint	419,498	166,898		252,600		272,500		124,400	
l Depart-ents	Civil Departments	1,100,829	12,646,358			11,545,529		11,941,800		12,896,700
cellaneous ivil Services.	Superannuation	191,887	2,947,759			2,755,872		2,787,100		2,863,800
	Exchange	190,022	...		190,022		60,000	...		...
	Miscellaneous	478,947	436,523		42,424			214,700		81,300
	Other heads	78,745	1,122,967			1,044,222		1,232,000		1,150,600
aine Relief nd Insurance	Famine Relief	...	317,458			317,458		516,000		880,500
	Other heads	...	692,285			692,285		666,000		650,700
itary Services	Army — Effective	1,095,514	16,557,541			15,462,027		14,740,700		15,041,300
	Army — Non-effective	122,055	3,100,304			2,978,249		3,005,700		3,050,000
	Marine	148,175	662,368			514,193		431,800		394,500
	Military works	50,999	1,127,515			1,076,516		1,077,500		1,142,500
	Special Defences (1902)	...	138,358			138,358		118,200		109,400
	Total	73,144,554	71,242,937		1,901,617			791,600	46,400	
vincial Ad-stment	Surplus		312,242			312,242				
	Deficit		...				1,027,000		525,100	
	Total	73,144,554	71,555,179		1,589,375		235,400		571,500	
	Surplus				1,589,375		235,400		571,500	
ital Account	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (net)				...		1,895,900		3,900,000	
	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated for Railway Construction				...		1,127,000		666,700	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)					254,440	352,100		1,013,900	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					797,627		866,700		1,000,000
	Outlay on State Railways					7,915,041		8,253,900		8,555,100
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,766,953		1,833,500		1 461,800
	Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities					...		2,144,800		...
ebt, Deposits, dvances, and emittances .	Permanent Debt (net)				4,166,102		10,846,800		1,795,600	
	Temporary Debt (net)				...		1,000,000		500,000	
	Unfunded Debt (net)				737,317		513,400		453,500	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)					4,251	411,800			171,400
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					581,430		1,817,000		35,800
	Capital Account of Local Boards (net)				1,587		1,700			
	Deposits and Advances (net)				955,167			53,500		35,400
	Remittances (net)				499,437			190,900	51,200	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn (net)				32,907,196		15,814,000		18,500,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid (net)					33,819,366		15,217,600		17,989,000
					40,856,181	45,139,108	32,198,100	30,377,900	27,452,400	29,248,500
sh Balance	Opening Balance (net)				20,217,976		15,935,049		17,755,249	
	Closing Balance (net)					15,935,049		17,755,249		15,959,149
	Total				61,074,157	61,074,157	48,133,149	48,133,149	45,207,649	45,207,649

M. BHATTACHARYA,	O. T. BARROW,	J. S. MESTON,
Deputy Comptroller General.	*Comptroller General.*	*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1908.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Joint Secretary, Military Finance, on Military expenditure in the years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909.

This memorandum is concerned with the expenditure both Special and Ordinary incurred in England and India under the four Budget heads "46—Army," "46A—Marine," "47—Military Works," and "47A—Special Defences."

2. Special expenditure consists of outlay on—

(1) Measures connected with Lord Kitchener's scheme for the Reorganisation and Redistribution of the Army.

(2) Other special measures for the improvement of military administration which had been initiated prior to the year 1904-1905. In this case the expenditure on such measures is treated as Special only to the extent by which it exceeds the budget provision made in 1904-1905.

(3) All expenditure connected with the scheme for the re-armament and improvement of coast and frontier defences.

(4) All other new measures which add appreciably to military expenditure. If the maximum cost of such a new measure, adding the full amount of recurring expenditure in any one year to the initial outlay, exceeds R20,000 (or R50,000 in the case of buildings), the cost is debited to the grant for Special expenditure.

The balance of military expenditure outside special outlay of these descriptions is classed as Ordinary.

1.—REVISED ESTIMATE, 1907-1908.

A.—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

1907-1908. Special Expenditure. Budget and Revised compared.

3. The following table shows the provision for Special expenditure in the Budget of the current year and the probable expenditure of the year as now estimated:—

	Budget. 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Budget *minus* Revised.
	R	£	R	£	£
Army—					
Home . .	18,28,000	121,800	12,99,000	86,600	
India . .	1,55,56,000	1,037,100	1,09,80,000	732,000	
Total .	1,73,84,000	1,158,900	1,22,79,000	818,600	340,300
Marine—					
Home . .	10,78,000	71,900	6,14,000	40,900	
India . .	2,23,000	14,900	2,62,000	17,400	
Total .	13,01,000	86,800	8,76,000	58,300	28,500
Military Works—					
Home . .	...	...	2,60,000	17,300	
India . .	88,80,000	592,000	67,46,000	449,800	
Total .	88,80,000	592,000	70,06,000	467,100	124,900
Special Defences—					
Home . .	3,00,000	20,000	3,38,000	22,500	
India . .	18,85,000	125,700	14,35,000	95,700	
Total .	21,85,000	145,700	17,73,000	118,200	27,500
Total under all heads—					
Home . .	32,06,000	213,700	25,11,000	167,300	
India . .	2,65,44,000	1,769,700	1,94,23,000	1,294,900	
GRAND TOTAL .	2,97,50,000	1,983,400	2,19,34,000	1,462,200	521,200

1907-1908. Special Expenditure—(contd.) *Amount of Special grant.*

4. The Special grant was reduced in 1907-1908 from 3¼ crores (£2,166,700) the amount which it was originally intended to provide annually for the financing of the schemes of Reorganisation and Redistribution and other measures involving special expenditure, to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700) supplemented by an addition of 47½ lakhs (£316,700) on account of large lapses which had occurred in the previous year. The amount which will be spent during the current year is now estimated at 219⅓ lakhs (£1,462,200) or a little over 78 lakhs (£521,200) less than the provision made in the Budget.

Allocation of lapse :—
(i) Special Defences.

5. The whole of this lapse with the exception of about 7 lakhs (£46,400) has occurred in India. It includes under *Special Defences* a saving of 4 lakhs (£27,500) due to the postponement of work pending the reconsideration of certain questions relating to the armament of the sea-ports.

(ii) Marine.

A lapse of 4¼ lakhs (£28,500) occurred under *Marine*, owing to the suspension of the construction of the *Irrawaddy*, and to part payment for the new vessel to replace the *Investigator* having been made in England at the end of 1906-1907, instead of in the current year.

(iii) Military Works.

6. The decrease under *Military Works* amounted to 18¾ lakhs (£124,900), and was almost entirely due to delay in initiating a number of measures forming part of the Redistribution scheme: particularly those relating to Quetta and Nowshera, and to the provision of accommodation for Artillery officers and units, the construction of which was deferred in consequence of the delay in proceeding with the schemes mentioned in the next paragraph.

(iv) Army.

7. The decrease under *Army* amounted to 51 lakhs (£340,300), and was mainly due to smaller expenditure than had been anticipated on the following measures :—

(1) Reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries and Ammunition Columns.

As explained in the Memorandum on Military Expenditure attached to the Financial Statement for 1907-1908, this scheme was modified on the advice of the Army Council. The details have only been recently settled, and meanwhile it has been necessary to defer a portion of the intended expenditure.

(2) Rearmament of Horse and Field Artillery.

The short expenditure on this measure was partly due to the output of the Ordnance Factories being less than was anticipated.

(3) Conversion of two bullock draught Heavy Batteries into fully horsed Batteries.

Progress with this measure has been delayed with reference to questions of armament and accommodation.

(4) Creation of two additional Batteries of Native Mountain Artillery.

There has been unanticipated delay in the supply of guns and equipment from Home.

(5) Increase of Reserves of Artillery and Small Arms Ammunition, and of Rifles.

(6) Construction of lines for Native Troops and purchase of land for this purpose.

This decrease is mainly due to the postponement of certain Redistribution measures to which reference has already been made.

(7) Formation of a Native Cavalry Regiment from the Deoli and Erinpura Squadrons.

Special measures undertaken :—
(i) By re-allotment.

8. On the other hand, the failure to work up to the original provision for these and other measures has made it possible to allot funds to other projects, including the purchase of rifles from England, the construction of accommodation for an additional battalion of British Infantry and for two additional Gurkha battalions at Quetta, and for an additional battalion of British Infantry and for Royal Artillery at Jubbulpore, and also the improvement of the water-supply at Lahore Cantonment and Chakrata, and repairs to the coast defences at Manora which were severely damaged by a cyclonic storm.

(ii) From Budget provision.

9. The funds provided in the Budget for Special expenditure in the current year were applied in the first place to meeting the recurring outlay on measures undertaken in previous years. Rupees 17¾ lakhs (£118,200) have been expended in the prosecution of the scheme for the improvement and rearmament of coast defences. Nearly 50 lakhs (£332,600) were spent on Military Works measures appertaining to Reorganisation and Redistribution, including the construction of buildings at Quetta, Nowshera and Jubbulpore, and about 20 lakhs

(£134,500) were expended on other works chargeable to the Special grant. Under Marine the principal item was the payment of 4½ lakhs (£30,000) for the new vessel to replace the *Investigator*. The expenditure under Army enabled the scheme for increasing the number of the officers of the Native Army by 350 to be completed; new and more favourable Pension Rules were introduced for the Native Army; the reorganisation of the Staff and Establishments of Mountain Batteries was taken in hand; and progress was made with a number of the measures mentioned in paragraph 7 above, though not to the full extent anticipated in the Budget.

Summary.

10. Thus against a total provision of 297·50 lakhs (£1,983,400), Special expenditure to the extent of 219·34 lakhs (£1,462,200) is likely to be incurred in the current year; the difference is made up of 51·05 lakhs (£340,300) under *Army*, 4·25 lakhs (£28,500) under *Marine*, 18·74 lakhs (£124,900) under *Military Works* and 4·12 lakhs (£27,500) under *Special Defences*. With the exception of 7 lakhs (£46,400), the whole of the lapse has occurred in India, the cause, as already stated, being the postponement of Schedule measures or inability to carry them out to the extent anticipated.

B.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1907-1908. Ordinary Expenditure. Budget and Revised compar

11. The following table compares the provision for Ordinary expenditure in the Budget of the current year and the probable expenditure as now estimated:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.		Saving on Budget (+), Excess over Budget (—).
	R	£	R	£	£
Army—					
Home	6,95,33,000	4,635,600	6,88,56,000	4,590,400	
India	20,33,47,000	13,556,400	20,01,84,000	13,345,600	
Total	27,28,80,000	18,192,000	26,90,40,000	17,936,000	+ 256,000
Marine—					
Home	31,73,000	211,500	34,00,000	226,700	
India	33,76,000	225,100	34,27,000	228,500	
Total	65,49,000	436,600	68,27,000	455,200	—18,600
Military Works—					
Home	4,05,000	27,000	7,53,000	50,200	
India	96,02,000	640,100	92,54,000	616,900	
Total	1,00,07,000	667,100	1,00,07,000	667,100	*Nil*
Total under all heads—					
Home	7,31,11,000	4,874,100	7,30,09,000	4,867,300	
India	21,63,25,000	14,421,600	21,28,65,000	14,191,000	
GRAND TOTAL	28,94,36,000	19,295,700	28,58,74,000	19,058,300	+ 237,400

Cause of excess saving. (i) Marine.

12. *Marine* charges are about 2¾ lakhs (£18,600) in excess of the Budget owing mainly to an increase of 2¼ lakhs in Home outlay on stores.

(ii) Military Works.

13. Ordinary *Military Works* expenditure is met from a fixed grant which is expected to be fully spent.

(iii) (a) Army—Home.

14. The Revised Estimate under *Army* shows an improvement of 38·40 lakhs (£256,000) of which 6·77 lakhs (£45,200) occurred in England and 31·63 lakhs (£210,800) in India. The decrease under Home expenditure includes a large diminution (£71,100) in the expected outlay on stores; a reduction in payments due to the War Office owing to the early adjustment of advances made on behalf of India; and a decrease in the cost of the Indian Trooping Service: partly counterbalanced by an increase in the expenditure on furlough allowances, and by the transfer from the Indian to the Home account of certain charges for the purchase of mules.

1907-1908. Ordinary Expenditure. Cause of excess or saving—contd.

(iii) (*b*) *Army India.*

15. The improvement of 31·63 lakhs (£210,800) in the Indian expenditure is partly nominal, as beside the saving arising from the transfer already mentioned, there is a reduction of 5½ lakhs (£36,700), counterbalanced by a corresponding diminution of receipts, in connection with the new arrangements for the supply of malt liquor, which under the system introduced on the 1st January 1908, the soldier will obtain direct from the contractors. There are also large fluctuations, including savings of about 9 lakhs (£60,000) due to a temporary shortage in the strength of British and Native troops, of 6½ lakhs (£43,300) arising from the absence of officers on leave, and of 8½ lakhs (£56,700) in rail and other transport charges. Certain economies, particularly those connected with the reorganisation of the Supply and Transport Corps and the reduction of the Army Bearer Corps, also contribute to the total improvement.

16. The saving would have been much larger but for additional expenditure on the feeding of the army, amounting to about 12¾ lakhs (£85,000), which resulted from the prevailing high prices, and the expenditure on the Bazar Valley Field Force, which is estimated at 7½ lakhs (£50,000) to be brought to account within the current year, beside 1 lakh (£6,700) of arrear charges to come forward in 1908-1909.

Summary.

17. The total Ordinary expenditure under all heads shows a decrease of over 35½ lakhs (£237,400), the result of an increase of 2¾ lakhs (£18,600) under *Marine* and an improvement of about 38½ lakhs (£256,000) under *Army*. As will be seen from the foregoing explanations the principal causes of this improvement are the reduction in the demand for stores from Home, savings due to shortage in the strength of troops and absence of officers, and various economies, permanent or temporary, the total decrease arising from these causes being partly counterbalanced by extraordinary expenditure on feeding charges and Special Services.

C.—TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL.

1907-1908. Total Expenditure—Ordinary and Special.

18. The following statement compares the total Military expenditure, *i.e.*, Ordinary and Special taken together, as shown in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	
	R	£	R	£
Army—				
Home . . .	7,13,61,000	4,757,400	7,01,55,000	4,677,000
India . . .	21,89,03,000	14,593,500	21,11,64,000	14,077,600
Total .	29,02,64,000	19,350,900	28,13,19,000	18,754,600
Marine—				
Home . . .	42,51,000	283,400	40,14,000	267,600
India . . .	35,99,000	240,000	36,89,000	245,900
Total .	78,50,000	523,400	77,03,000	513,500
Military Works—				
Home . . .	4,05,000	27,000	10,13,000	67,500
India . . .	1,84,82,000	1,232,100	1,60,00,000	1,066,700
Total .	1,88,87,000	1,259,100	1,70,13,000	1,134,200
Special Defences—				
Home . . .	3,00,000	20,000	3,38,000	22,500
India . . .	18,85,000	125,700	14,35,000	95,700
Total .	21,85,000	145,700	17,73,000	118,200
Total under all heads—				
Home . . .	7,63,17,000	5,087,800	7,55,20,000	5,034,600
India . . .	24,28,69,000	16,191,300	23,22,88,000	15,485,900
GRAND TOTAL .	31,91,86,000	21,279,100	30,78,08,000	20,520,500

19. The Revised Estimate shows a decrease of $113\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs (£758,600) made up of a lapse of over 78 lakhs under Special expenditure and a saving of over $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Ordinary charges, the reasons for which have been explained above.

D.—MILITARY RECEIPTS.

1907-1908. Receipts.

20. Certain receipts are credited under Army, Military Works, and Marine. These arise mainly from payments by His Majesty's Government against charges incurred on their account, and rents of quarters, sales of stores, and recoveries on certain issues to soldiers, such as dairy produce, rum, and in certain cases clothing.

21. The following table shows the Budget and the Revised Estimates of receipts in 1907-1908:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.		Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	
	R	£	R	£
Army . . .	1,59,57,000	1,063,800	1,51,22,000	1,008,200
Marine . . .	10,53,000	70,200	12,26,000	81,700
Military Works . .	7,32,000	48,800	8,50,000	56,700
Total .	1,77,42,000	1,182,800	1,71,98,000	1,146,600

22. The decrease of 5·44 lakhs (£36,200) in total receipts is mainly due to the change in the system of supplying malt liquor already referred to.

E.—NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

1907-1908. Net Expenditure

23. Deducting the receipts from the gross expenditure, the net Military expenditure for 1907-1908 was taken at R 30,14,44,000 (£20,096,300) in the Budget, and is now estimated at R29,06,10,000 (£19,373,900).

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1908-1909.

A.—SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

1908-1909. Special Expenditure. Budget 1908-190 compared with Budget and Revised 1907-190

24. The following tables compare the Budget provision of 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1907-1908:—

Rupee figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army—			
Home . . .	18,28,000	12,99,000	9,88,000
India . . .	1,55,56,000	1,09,80,000	1,39,60,000
Total .	1,73,84,000	1,22,79,000	1,49,48,000
Marine—			
Home . . .	10,78,000	6,14,000	1,55,000
India . . .	2,23,000	2,62,000	2,74,000
Total .	13,01,000	8,76,000	4,29,000
Military Works—			
Home . . .	...	2,60,000	...
India . . .	88,80,000	67,46,000	79,81,000
Total .	88,80,000	70,06,000	79,81,000
Special Defences—			
Home . . .	3,00,000	3,38,000	11,87,000
India . . .	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
Total .	21,85,000	17,73,000	16,42,000
Total under all heads—			
Home . .	32,06,000	25,11,000	23,30,000
India . . .	2,65,44,000	1,94,23,000	2,26,70,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,97,50,000	2,19,34,000	2,50,00,000

1908-1909. Special Expenditure—(contd.)

Sterling figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Army—			
Home	121,800	86,600	65,800
India	1,037,100	732,000	930,700
Total	1,158,900	818,600	996,500
Marine—			
Home	71,900	40,900	10,400
India	14,900	17,400	18,300
Total	86,800	58,300	28,700
Military Works—			
Home	...	17,300	...
India	592,000	449,800	532,100
Total	592,000	467,100	532,100
Special Defences—			
Home	20,000	22,500	79,100
India	125,700	95,700	30,300
Total	145,700	118,200	109,400
Total under all heads—			
Home	213,700	167,300	155,300
India	1,769,700	1,294,900	1,511,400
GRAND TOTAL	1,983,400	1,462,200	1,666,700

Amount of Special Grant.

25. For the coming year the Special grant has again been restricted to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700), and in view of the general financial situation no addition has been made on account of the heavy lapse accruing in the current year. Recurring expenditure on account of measures carried out between 1904-1905 and 1907-1908 absorbs 98 lakhs (£653,300) out of the total grant, and the sum available for new expenditure is thus restricted to 152 lakhs (£1,013,400). The bulk of this sum is required for carrying on measures already in progress. These include works connected with Special Defences and the Redistribution Scheme, and also, among others, the following measures the cost of which is chargeable to *Army*:—

Special measures to be undertaken.

(1) The addition of two batteries of Native Mountain Artillery.
(2) Increase in the reserve of rifles.
(3) Reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries and ammunition columns.
(4) Re-armament of Horse and Field Artillery.
(5) Provision of lines for native troops and purchase of land for this purpose.
(6) Increase to the Native Army Reserve.

The usual provision has been made for new Military works of an ordinary character but costing more than R50,000 (£3,300) in each case; and funds have also been allotted for a few new measures of minor importance, or are held in reserve for others which are still under consideration.

B.—Ordinary Expenditure.

1908-1909. Ordinary Expenditure.

26. The following statements compare the Budget provision for 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1907-1908.

Budget, 1908-19 compared with Budget and Revised, 1907-19

Rupee figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army—			
Home .	6,95,33,000	6,88,56,000	6,79,99,000
India .	20,33,47,000	20,01,84,000	20,16,41,000
Total .	27,28,80,000	26,90,40,000	26,96,40,000
Marine—			
Home .	31,73,000	34,00,000	32,46,000
India . .	33,76,000	34,27,000	34,23,000
Total .	65,49,000	68,27,000	66,69,000
Military Works—			
Home .	4,05,000	7,53,000	5,42,000
India .	96,02,000	92,54,000	94,65,000
Total .	1,00,07,000	1,00,07,000	1,00,07,000
Total under all heads—			
Home .	7,31,11,000	7,30,09,000	7,17,87,000
India .	21,63,25,000	21,28,65,000	21,45,29,000
GRAND TOTAL .	28,94,36,000	28,58,74,000	28,63,16,000

Sterling figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
Army—	£	£	£
Home . .	4,635,600	4,590,400	4,533,300
India . .	13,556,400	13,345,600	13,442,700
Total .	18,192,000	17,936,000	17,976,000
Marine—			
Home . .	211,500	226,700	216,400
India . .	225,100	228,500	228,200
Total .	436,600	455,200	444,600
Military Works—			
Home . .	27,000	50,200	36,100
India . .	640,100	616,900	631,000
Total .	667,100	667,100	667,100
Total under all heads—			
Home . .	4,874,100	4,867,300	4,785,800
India . .	14,421,600	14,191,000	14,301,900
GRAND TOTAL .	19,295,700	19,058,300	19,087,700

Causes of excess decrease as compared with Budget 1907-1908:—

(i) Marine.

(ii) Military Works.

27. As compared with the current year's Budget, *Marine* charges show a small increase of about 1¼ lakhs (£8,000). The *Military Works* fixed grant stands as before at about Rs. 1 crore.

(iii) (a) Army—Home.

28. *Army* expenditure shows a decrease of 17 lakhs (£113,700) in India and about 15½ lakhs (£102,300) in England, or a total of about 32½ lakhs (£216,000) in all. The improvement as regards Home expenditure is mainly due to a reduction of £130,000 in the provision for stores, the diminution in demands from India being mainly under Ordnance.

(iii) (b) Army—India. 29. The provision for Ordinary expenditure in India includes an addition of 32¼ lakhs (£215,000) to meet increased charges on account of feeding. On the other hand, there is a nominal reduction of 23 lakhs (£153,700) in consequence of the disappearance from the accounts of the malt liquor charges (together with the corresponding receipts) owing to the change of system already explained. But for this special expenditure and nominal saving, the provision for Ordinary expenditure in India would have been 26¼ lakhs (£175,400) less than that made in 1907-1908. This is in some measure attributable to economies such as those already mentioned in connection with the Supply and Transport Corps and the Army Bearer Corps. A further improvement is expected with regard to railway charges in view of the recent revision of the system of rates. The charges on account of the Aden Delimitation Commission now cease, and a reduction of 3½ lakhs (£23,300) is anticipated in connection with the Tibet Mission, owing to the withdrawal of the bulk of the troops.

Summary. 30. The total Ordinary Military expenditure for the coming year is expected to fall below the provision made for the current year by 31¼ lakhs (£208,000) and approximates closely to the Revised Estimate.

C.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL.

1908-1909. Total Expenditure—Ordinary and Special. 31. The following tables compare the total Military expenditure under the various heads, as provided in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year and in the Budget for 1908-1909:—

		Budget, 1907-1908	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
		R	R	R
Rupee figures.	Army—			
	Home . . .	7,13,61,000	7,01,55,000	6,89,87,000
	India . . .	21,89,03,000	21,11,64,000	21,56,01,000
	Total .	29,02,64,000	28,13,19,000	28,45,88,000
	Marine—			
	Home . . .	42,51,000	40,14,000	34,01,000
	India . . .	35,99,000	36,89,000	36,97,000
	Total .	78,50,000	77,03,000	70,98,000
	Military Works—			
	Home . . .	4,05,000	10,13,000	5,42,000
	India . . .	1,84,82,000	1,60,00,000	1,74,46,000
	Total .	1,88,87,000	1,70,13,000	1,79,88,000
	Special Defences—			
	Home . .	3,00,000	3,38,000	11,87,000
	India . .	18,85,000	14,35,000	4,55,000
	Total .	21,85,000	17,73,000	16,42,000
	Total under all heads—			
	Home . .	7,63,17,000	7,55,20,000	7,41,17,000
	India . .	24,28,69,000	23,22,88,000	23,71,99,000
	GRAND TOTAL .	31,91,86,000	30,78,08,000	31,13,16,000

1908-1909.
Total Expenditu
Ordinary and
Special—contd.

Sterling figures.

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	£	£	£
Army—			
Home . . .	4,757,400	4,677,000	4,599,100
India . . .	14,593,500	14,077,600	14,373,400
Total .	19,350,900	18,754,600	18,972,500
Marine—			
Home . . .	283,400	267,600	226,800
India . . .	240,000	245,900	246,500
Total .	523,400	513,500	473,300
Military Works—			
Home . . .	27,000	67,500	36,100
India . . .	1,232,100	1,066,700	1,163,100
Total .	1,259,100	1,134,200	1,199,200
Special Defences—			
Home . . .	20,000	22,500	79,100
India . . .	125,700	95,700	30,300
Total .	145,700	118,200	109,400
Total under all heads—			
Home . . .	5,087,800	5,034,600	4,941,100
India . . .	16,191,300	15,485,900	15,813,300
GRAND TOTAL .	21,279,100	20,520,500	20,754,400

Budget 1908-19
compared with
Budget 1907-190

32. The Estimate for 1908-1909 under the four Military heads thus shews a total decrease of 78¾ lakhs (£524,700) as compared with the Budget of 1907-1908, of which 47½ lakhs (£316,700) is due to the restricted scale of Special expenditure, and a decrease of 31¼ lakhs (£208,000) occurs under Ordinary.

Budget 1908-19
compared with
Revised 1907-1

33. As compared with the probable actual outlay in the current year, the Budget Estimate for 1908-1909 provides for an increase of 35 lakhs (£233,900). This is mainly due to the heavy lapse on Schedule expenditure in 1907-1908. The estimate for Ordinary charges exceeds the probable expenditure of the current year by only 4½ lakhs (£29,400).

Revised 1907-19
and Budget
1908-1909 comp
with Budget
1904-1905.

34. The standard of expenditure now attained may also be compared with the Budget Estimate for 1904-1905, which was framed a few months before the formulation of the Reorganisation and Redistribution schemes. Notwithstanding the temporary expansion of feeding charges owing to scarcity by £85,000 during 1907-1908, and the additional expenditure of £215,000 anticipated from the same cause in the coming year, the aggregate military expenditure of 1907-1908 indicates an improvement of £471,000 on the provision made in 1904-1905, and that of 1908-1909 an improvement of £237,000. An analysis of the latter figure shews that it is made up of the following items:—

(1) A reduction of about £1 million in the provision for new expenditure on special measures.
(2) An increase of about £⅔ million, representing the recurring cost of special measures brought into effect since the system of a Special grant was introduced in the course of 1904-1905.
(3) An increase of about £90,000 in Ordinary expenditure.

35. As regards the first item, it may be noted that for some years previous to 1904-1905 it was the practice to set aside large sums for Special measures, the average provision for new Special expenditure in the three years 1901-1902 to 1903-1904, including allotments from war savings, being £1½ millions a year. In the Budget of 1904-1905 this was raised to £2 millions. As already mentioned, the provision for new expenditure included in the Special grant of 250 lakhs (£1⅔ millions) for 1908-1909 is half this amount.

Revised 1907-1908 and Budget 1908-1909 compared with Budget 1904-1905 contd.

36. The second item represents about half the ultimate addition to permanent expenditure which will be attained when the schemes alluded to in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the second paragraph of this memorandum have been completed.

37. The figure given against the third item somewhat understates the growth of Ordinary expenditure in the usual sense, as it is reduced by the fact that the Budget provision for 1904-1905 included about £⅓ million for expenditure on Special Services. Excluding this, and also the temporary addition to feeding charges in 1908-1909, the growth of Ordinary expenditure in the four years is somewhat less than £¼ million.

D.—MILITARY RECEIPTS.

1908-1909. Receipts.

38. The following statements compare the receipts taken in the Budget of 1908-1909 with those of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Army	1,59,57,000	1,51,22,000	1,32,18,000
Marine	10,53,000	12,26,000	11,82,000
Military Works	7,32,000	8,50,000	8,50,000
TOTAL	1,77,42,000	1,71,98,000	1,52,50,000
	£	£	£
Army	1,063,800	1,008,200	881,200
Marine	70,200	81,700	78,800
Military Works	48,800	56,700	56,700
TOTAL	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700

39. As compared with the current year's Budget, the only noticeable variation is the decrease of over 27 lakhs (£182,600) under *Army* due mainly to the disappearance of malt liquor receipts amounting to 23 lakhs (£153,300).

E.—NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

1908-1909. Net Expenditure.

40. The following figures compare the Estimate of aggregate net Military expenditure under all heads for 1908-1909 with the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1907-1908:—

	Budget, 1907-1908.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget, 1908-1909.
	R	R	R
Gross expenditure	31,91,86,000	30,78,08,000	31,13,16,000
Receipts	1,77,42,000	1,71,98,000	1,52,50,000
Net expenditure	30,14,44,000	29,06,10,000	29,60,66,000
	£	£	£
Gross expenditure	21,279,100	20,520.500	20,754,400
Receipts	1,182,800	1,146,600	1,016,700
Net expenditure	20,096,300	19,373,900	19,737,700

CALCUTTA:

The 20th March 1908.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Railway Board

ON THE

Results of Indian Railway Working, 1907-1908, and Proposals for 1908-1909.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure during the year 1907-1908 will amount to R15,00,00,000 (£10,000,000) being more than half a crore in excess of the expenditure for the year 1906-1907.

2. For the year 1908-1909 the estimate provides for spending a sum of 15 crores (£10,000,000), which is the same as the programme for 1907-1908.

3. Under the head of lines already open, including the provision for additional rolling stock, the amount expended in 1907-1908 will be 1,109¼ lakhs (£7,394,600), showing an increase of 187 lakhs in the expenditure under the same head for the previous year. Under the same heads in 1908-1909 provision is made for 1,149 lakhs (£7,659,200).

4. A comparison showing capital expenditure for 1908-1909 and the previous five years is contained in the following statement:—

	Lines already open, including additional rolling stock.	Lines under construction.		Total.	Equivalent in sterling.
		Started in previous years.	Started in current year.		
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
1903-1904 (actual expenditure) .	5,58·77	3,13·68	84·62	9,57·07	6,380,468
1904-1905 („ „) .	5,02·76	4,86·91	88·62	10,78·29	7,188,600
1905-1906 („ „) .	7,68·19	5,49·46	32·26	13,49·91	8,999,430
1906-1907 („ „) .	8,92·21	5,28·91	26·50	14,47·62	9,650,800
1907-1908 (latest grants) . .	11,09·19	3,90·81	...	15,00·00	10,000,000
1908-1909 (proposed grants) .	11,48·88	3,31·12	20,00	15,00·00	10,000,000

5. The information showing in detail how the expenditure in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 will be distributed is contained in statement A attached to this memorandum. The programme for 1908-1909 contemplates an outlay of R15 crores.

6. The mileage of lines of all gauges open to traffic on 1st April 1907 was 29,303 and under construction 2,629; on 1st April 1908 there will be 30,287 open and 1,987 under construction. At the end of the coming year there will be 1,066 miles under construction.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

7. The railways of India, taken as a whole, have for a succession of years shown a balance to the credit of general revenues, after allowing for working expenses, interest on capital expended, charges for annuities in redemption of capital and miscellaneous railway expenditure. The following table shows the approximate figures for 1907-1908 compared with the actual results for the previous five years:—

[Figures in rupees, omitting 000.]

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Interest charges, etc.	Surplus of Revenue over expenditure.	Equivalent in sterling.
	R	R	R	R	£
Actuals—					
1901-1902 . . .	30,33,90	14,23,85	14,83,06	1,26,99	846,600
1902-1903 . . .	30,20,08	14,74,08	15,11,66	34,34	228,900
1903-1904 . . .	32,33,68	15,56,72	15,47,86	1,29,10	860,700
1904-1905 . . .	36,03,37	16,94,32	15,93,23	3,15,82	2,105,500
1905-1906 . . .	36,89,12	*16,95,16	16,93,67	3,00,29	2,001,900
1906-1907 . . .	39,35,41	19,28,39	16,60,87	3,46,15	2,307,700
†*Estimate—*					
1907-1908 . . .	41,56,72	21,53,62	17,13,89	2,89,21	1,928,100

* NOTE.—The figures to end of 1904-1905 include the Companies' shares of surplus profits, now shown under interest charges, etc.

† Excluding Local Fund transactions.

Compared with the results of the previous year the figures for 1907-1908 show a decrease of R56,94,000 (£379,600). The receipts are more by R2,21,31,000 (£1,475,400), the working expenses are higher by R2,25,23,000 (£1,501,500), while interest charges, etc., have increased by R53,02,000 (£353,500).

GROSS RECEIPTS.

8. In 1906-1907, the gross receipts of railways showed a large improvement over those of the previous year consequent on the opening of new lines, development of traffic on existing lines, a heavy coal traffic on the East Indian Railway, and large movements of food grains chiefly on the North Western, Eastern Bengal and Indian Midland Railways. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a falling-off in traffic in food grains and cotton owing to short crops and production being below the average.

9. In the current year while there has been a partial recovery in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the earnings from other railways have continued to expand, notably under coaching traffic on the East Indian Railway, and famine traffic on the North Western Railway. The earnings of the Burma, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Southern Mahratta and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways also show large increases due to general development of traffic.

10. The more important increases are:—

	R
East Indian	26,45,000
North Western	73,91,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,44,000
Southern Mahratta	13,11,000
Great Indian Peninsula	15,47,000
Burma Railways	14,28,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,23,000
Eastern Bengal	11,17,000

WORKING EXPENSES.

11. The increase in working expenses during the year 1907-1908 is estimated to amount to R2,25,23,000 (£1,501,500).

This increase is due partly to more traffic being carried than was estimated for when the budget was prepared and partly to circumstances which tend to steadily increase the cost of working Indian Railways.

12. The rise in the cost of living in India both for Europeans as well as for Indians has necessitated a considerable rise in salaries of the working staff. The high price of grain too has rendered it necessary to grant grain allowances on a large scale.

The enormous rise in the price of coal is a most serious item in increased working expenses and is, moreover, one that seems at the present time to be likely to increase rather than diminish in the future.

13. The steady cause of increased working expenses is the pressing demand for more rapid transport facilities, and more conveniences to the travelling public. These improvements which take time to mature are being steadily carried out, as far as financial considerations permit of their being done. They throw a greater burden on Revenue than was the case a few years ago.

OPEN LINE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

14. The total amount allotted during 1908-1909 to open lines, *viz.*, 1,149 lakhs (£7,659,200) out of a total for the year of 1,500 lakhs (£10,000,000), has been divided between open line works and additional rolling stock approximately as follows :—

		Lakhs. R
1908-1909	Open line works	601¼
	Rolling stock	547¾

This shows an increase of 95 lakhs under open line works and a decrease of 55¼ lakhs under rolling stock, in comparison with the provision made under these heads in 1907-1908, the figures for which were as follows :—

		Lakhs. R
1907-1908	Open line works	506¼
	Rolling stock	603

The figures for 1907-1908 include the extra grant of 1½ crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the year which was divided between open line works generally and rolling stock to the extent of about 115 lakhs and 35 lakhs, respectively.

15. With the present demand of the trade for more rolling stock on Indian railways the decrease of 55¼ lakhs in the provision for rolling stock for 1908-1909 than during the previous year requires some explanation. Large additions to rolling stock on a railway cannot be efficiently used unless additions to and improvements in open line works which are required to facilitate the effective working of the additional stock are also carried out.

16. For the year 1907-1908 the amount allotted for rolling stock was a crore in excess of that allotted for works, and as a great deal of the stock thus obtained will not come into use until the year 1908-1909, the most pressing claims during the coming year are for works to enable the increased stock to be made use of most effectively.

It thus becomes necessary to provide increased funds during 1908-1909 to enable the necessary works and facilities to be carried out simultaneously with the provision of the additional rolling stock, and it will be observed that the increase in the grant for works largely exceeds the decrease in the grant for rolling stock.

17. In their previous Memoranda the Railway Board have stated that in their opinion the standard of equipment of Indian Railways had not been maintained at a rate commensurate with the development of trade, and within

the financial restrictions imposed on them they have devoted as much of the Capital at their disposal to meeting the cost of open line requirements including additional rolling stock as other claims on their resources permitted them to do.

18. For the year 1908-1909 they propose to restrict outlay on new construction as much as is possible, feeling that the demands of open lines for works to meet the requirements of existing trade have the first claim on their resources.

LINES IN PROGRESS AND NEW LINES.

19. Previous to the receipt of the Secretary of State's order regarding the extra 1½ crores for 1908-1909 280 lakhs had been distributed to lines in progress. It is intended to increase this to 331 lakhs, and accordingly 51 lakhs have been shown in statement A as reserved for this purpose, which includes the 1·10 lakhs, originally allotted to the Bezwada Masulipatam Railway as the District Board of Kistna will meet further Capital outlay on this railway from their accumulated Revenue and not from Provincial loans.

20. After meeting the requirements of open lines and lines in progress as above 20 lakhs remain for new lines for which no allotment had previously been provided in the detailed statement. This 20 lakhs will be distributed over (1) the Nagpur-Itarsi Railway, (2) the Sini-Gurumaisini branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway—both on the 5′ 6″ gauge. The commencement of the earthwork on the former is considered desirable in order to afford employment to the inhabitants of certain districts where scarcity prevails and funds will be allotted for this purpose. The latter line is 44 miles long and is intended mainly to serve Messrs. Tata & Co.'s Steel and Iron Works which are to be located at Kalimati.

GENERAL.

21. The year 1907-1908 has been one of considerable anxiety and trouble to Railway Administrations.

There has been considerable unrest among the working staff, which in the case of some lines caused serious dislocation to traffic and heavy losses to both the Railways and the trade of the country.

The existence of a very serious famine in Northern India has caused increased difficulties in working traffic, the normal trend of which was entirely changed for a time, so that what would ordinarily have been a large export traffic was suddenly diverted to other destinations the routes to which were not fully provided with sufficient facilities to meet the enormous increase in the traffic required to be carried over them.

22. The Railway systems of India are now in a state of transition during which they are endeavouring to deal with the rapid development of traffic with inadequate facilities for doing so. The Railway Board and Railway Administrations are however fully alive to the fact that trade has been expanding more rapidly than railway facilities and Capital is being spent as freely as financial considerations permit in developing the carrying power of Indian Railways and bringing them up to the requirements of the time, the process must however necessarily be a gradual one as a consequence of the restricted funds available for the purpose.

23. Attention is invited to statement B attached to this memorandum which shows proposed new lines which are under negotiation for construction by private Companies, and also to Statement C which shows the progress of railway construction during the year.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Chairman.

W. H. WOOD,
Member.

T. R. WYNNE,
Member.

The 14th March 1908.

STATEMENT A IN APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open and under Construction, for the year 1908-1909.

[Branch lines under rebate terms are excluded.]

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909.

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1907-1908.	Distributio grants duri 1908-190
	A.—OPEN LINES.		
	I. (i)—STATE, BY STATE AGENCY.	R	R
	Eastern Bengal—		
1	Main line	96·19	85·9
2	Murshidabad branch		
3	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	1·93	·3
	North Western—		
4	Main line	165·85	215·9
5	Kalka-Simla		
6	Khushalgarh-Kohat conversion and Indus bridge	9·48	1·4
7	Rohri-Samasata, doubling	13·65	3·97
8	Shahdara-Sangla	2·65	·86
9	Jech Doab (Southern section)	·96	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—		
10	Main line	51·34	31·36
11	Allahabad-Jaunpur	2·74	...
12	Warora Colliery	—1·69	...
13	Amount to complete payment for rolling stock, see note below	...	119·17
	Total Open Lines, State, by State Agency	343·10	459·05
	I. (ii)—STATE, BY AGENCY OF COMPANIES.		
14	Assam-Bengal	2·15	28·91
15	" " Land	·12	...
	Bengal and North-Western—		
16	Tirhoot	21·50	20·02
17	Tirhoot extensions	15·98	8·50
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India—		
18	Main line	33·00	34·31
19	Rewari-Phulera	2·12	...
20	Rajputana-Malwa	36·28	36·09
	East Indian—		
21	Main line	186·02	147·72
22	Agra Junction-Belinganj		
23	Hariharpur-Barakar		
24	Khurja-Hapur		
	Great Indian Peninsula—		
25	Main line	158·68	117·60
26	Agra-Delhi chord	1·30	·05
27	Bhopal-Itarsi (British section)	1·10	1·00
28	Lonavla-Poona, doubling	...	·50
	Nizam's Guaranteed State—		
29	Bezwada extension	·02	·03
	Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway—		
30	Kachlaghat Bridge	·76	...
	Carried over	459·03	394·7

Note to item 13.—This amount is to complete payment for special additional rolling stock ordered and partly paid for in 1907-1908 under ind No. 14 of 25th April 1907 for 5′ 6″ gauge open lines only and is being distributed over both State and Company wor lines. The entry under State is merely a matter of convenience.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*contd.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1907-1908.	Distribution of grants during 1908-1909.
		R	R
	Brought forward	459·03	394·73
	A.—OPEN LINES—*concld.*		
	I. (ii)—State, by Agency of Companies—*concld.*		
	South Indian—		
31	Main line	22·00	28·68
32	Azhikhal-Mangalore	6·92	—2·62
33	Madras Railway Section	4·87	2·30
34	Nilgiri Railway	·15	·45
35	Travancore branch (Native State section)	—·03	·05
36	„ „ (British section)	·15	·15
	Southern Mahratta—		
37	Madras Railway, North-East line	8·40	...
38	Madras Railway Section	13·00	7·56
39	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	·10	...
	Total Open Lines, State, by Agency of Companies	514·59	431·30
39A	I (iii) Further amount for distribution among open lines out of additional grant of 1·50 crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908	...	80·00
	Total	...	80·00
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies.		
40	Assam-Bengal	26·82	...
	Bengal-Nagpur—		
41	Main line	119·35	65·68
42	Midnapur-Jherriah		
43	Pench Valley		
44	Satpura (Jubbulpur-Gondia)		
45	Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta		
	Burma—		
46	Main line	56·57	34·27
47	Hlawga-Letpadan, doubling		...
48	Thingangyan Pegu „		14·00
49	Irrawadi Bridge Sagaing		3·00
	Great Indian Peninsula—		
50	Indian Midland	12·44	13·60
	Rohilkund and Kumaon—		
51	Lucknow-Bareilly	2·65	14·00
	Southern Mahratta—		
52	Main line	21·24	33·68
	Total Open Lines, other Companies	239·07	178·23
	III—From the Capital Account of the old Guaranteed Companies.		
53	Madras Railway	42·37	...
54	„ Extensions	·33	...
	Total Open Lines, Guaranteed Companies	42·70	...
	IV.—From Capital of Branch Line Companies with firm Guarantee.		
55	Hardwar-Dehra	·03	·30
	Total Open Lines, Branch Line Companies	·03	·30

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*contd.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	RAILWAY.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1906-1907.	Grants allotted during 1907-1908.	Distrib tion o grant during 1908-19
	B.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINES. I. (i)—STATE, BY STATE AGENCY. *Lines in Progress.*	Miles.	R	R	R	R
56	Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	28·53	15·60	8·73	3·5
	Eastern Bengal—					
57	Forbesganj-Nepal Frontier	7	2·22	1·66	·65	·2
58	Golakganj-Gauhati	149	129·87	83·34	16·27	16·0
59	Katihar-Godagari	105	121·72	68·47	23·88	18·0
	Nagda-Muttra—					
60	Main line	340	417·93	224·48	77·31	70·8
61	Baran-Kotah	40	45·92	20·40	13·00	11·0
	North Western—					
62	Kohat-Thal conversion	63	40·80	4·71	8·47	...
63	Thal-Parachinar	60	88·05			
64	Lodhran-Khanewal	57	45·15	7·58	26·70	9·5
65	Loi-Shilman	22	72·30	28·79	17·86	11·6
66	Shorkot Road-Chichoki	131	101·95	3·53	13·96	16·0
	TOTAL	...	...	458·56	206·83	156·7
	I. (ii)—STATE, BY AGENCY OF COMPANIES. *Lines in Progress.*					
	Assam-Bengal—					
67	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar	19	19·24	6·50	...	8·0
68	Kalaura-Khooseara	16	7·80	·32	...	...
	Burma—					
69	Henzada-Kyangin	66	65·05	138·48		
70	Pegu-Moulmein	121	142·84		42·00	30·5
	East Indian—					
71	Bhagalpur-Bausi	31	23·31	5·12	·49	35·1
72	Hooghly-Katwa	65	58·46	6·59	2·90	
73	Katwa-Barharwa	103	86·37	1·91	7·00	
	Great Indian Peninsula—					
74	Bombay Harbour Branch	8	62·21	21·76	5·70	5·0
75	Warora-Bellarpur	38	39·94	29·64	7·48	2·0
	Southern Mahratta—					
76	Dhone-Kurnool	32	9·66	1·07	4·00	4·48
	TOTAL	...	...	211·39	69·57	85·08
76A	I (iii) Further amount for distribution amongst lines under construction out of additional grant sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908	...	...	...	...	50·0
	II.—FROM CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES. *Lines in Progress.*					
	Assam-Bengal—					
77	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar	...	...	...	4·41	...
	Bengal-Nagpur—					
78	Gondia-Chanda and Brahmapuri-Nagpur branch	212	117·80	31·39	40·15	22·5
79	Kampti-Ramtek	17	7·42	3·20	4·22	·7
80	Nainpur-Mandla	26	11·55	·99	4·84	5·0
81	Purulia-Ranchi	72	41·08	26·39	9·20	5·0
82	Vizianagram-Parbatipur (Raipur-Vizianagram project)	49	35·00	4·59	15·89	5·0
	TOTAL	...	...	66·56	78·71	38·2
	IV.—FROM CAPITAL OF LOCAL BOARDS.					
83	Bezwada-Masulipatam	50	22·93	13·40	5·40	...
	C.—NEW LINES. I. (ii)—STATE BY AGENCY OF COMPANIES.					
	Great Indian Peninsula—					
84	Itarsi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coal Fields	260	410·00	...	...	20·0
	II.—FROM CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
	Bengal-Nagpur—					
85	Sini-Gurumaisini	44	32·29	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	20·0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS, 1908-1909—*concld.*

(Figures in lakhs and decimals of lakhs.)

No.	Railway.	Distribution of grants for 1908-1909.	
		R	R
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION.		
	A.—Capital for Open Lines.		
	I. (i) State, by State agency	* 459·05	
	I. (ii) State, by agency of Companies	431·30	
	I. (iii) Reserve to be distributed, see item 39A.	80·00	
	II. Indian Railway Companies	178·23	
	III. Branch Line Companies	·30	
	Total Open Lines		11,48·88
	B.—Capital for Lines in Progress.		
	I. (i) State, by State agency	156·74	
	I. (ii) State, by agency of Companies	85·08	
	I. (iii) Reserve to be distributed, see item 76A.	† 51·10	
	II. Indian Railway Companies	38·20	
	III. Branch Line Companies	...	
	Total Lines in Progress		331·12
	C.—Reserve for new lines from the grant of 1·50 crores sanctioned by the Secretary of State on 5th March 1908, see items 84 and 85	20·00	20·00
	GRAND TOTAL		15,00·00
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS.		
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (i) State, by State agency (a) Open Lines	* 459·05	
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (i) State, by State agency (b) Construction	156·74	
	Total (i)		615·79
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii) State, by agency of Companies (a) Open Lines	431·30	
	I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii) State, by agency of Companies (b) Construction	85·08	
	Total (ii)		516·38
	Total I		11,32·17
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies (a) Open Lines	178·23	
	II.—From Capital of Indian Railway Companies (b) Construction	38·20	
	Total II		216·43
	III.—From Capital of Branch Line Companies with firm Guarantee. (a) Open Lines	·30	
	III.—From Capital of Branch Line Companies with firm Guarantee. (b) Construction	...	
	Total III		·30
	Total, I to III (a) Open Lines	10,68·88	
	Total, I to III (b) Construction	2,80·02	13,48·90
	Additional grant for open lines and lines in progress and reserve for new lines to be started in 1908-1909, see items 39A, 76A, 84 and 85	151·10	151·10†
	GRAND TOTAL	15,00·00	15,00·00

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* See note under item 13.

† Includes 1·10 lakhs originally allotted to the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway.

STATEMENT B IN APPENDIX III.

Statement showing proposed lines which are under negotiation for construction by private Companies.

No.	Name of railway.	Length.	Estimated cost.	
		Miles.	R	
	Bengal—			
1	Behar-Silao	10	2,70,000	This is a tramway.
	Bombay—			
2	Dholka-Dholera	40	18,00,000	Approximate amount.
	Idar Road to Bramhakhed . . .	32	Not stated.	
4	Nadiad *viâ* Kapadvanj to Meghraj with branch from Malpur to Godhra.	112	Do.	
	Bombay and Hyderabad (Nizam's)—			
5	Tadwale to Latur	37	Not stated.	
	Central Provinces—			
6	Murtajapur-Pisgaon	150	55,48,000	
	Madras—			
7	Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur . . .	38	20,52,000	
	Punjab—			
8	Jullundur Doab Group . . .	124	1,00,00,000	Approximate amount.
9	Kaithal-Thanesar	29	Not stated.	
10	Kasur-Lodhran	210	Do.	
11	Patti-Kasur	30	Do.	
	United Provinces and Oudh—			
12	Jalesar Road-Kasganj . . .	50	20,00,000	Approximate amount.
13	Pilibhit-Barmdeo	38¾	12,91,844	This is a tramway.

STATEMENT C IN APPENDIX III.

Memorandum on the Construction of Railways.

At the commencement of 1907-1908, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1907, the total length of railways open for traffic was 29,303·37 miles, made up as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5' 6" gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by the State—			
Eastern Bengal	500·20		
Nagda-Muttra	40·00		
North Western	(*a*) 3,371·71		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	(*b*) 1,223·23		
		5,135·14	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			
Agra-Delhi Chord (*c*)	125·99		
Azhikal-Mangalore (*d*)	56·35		
Bengal-Nagpur	1,722·12		
Bezwada Extension (*e*)	20·58		
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*) (*c*)	13·11		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	(*f*) 504·35		
East Indian	2,165·04		
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda (*g*)	141·14		
Great Indian Peninsula	1,561·63		
Indian Midland (*c*)	809·85		
Madras (North-East line) (*d*)	(*h*) 498·04		
		7,618·20	
(iii) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under the old contracts—			
Madras	...	905·01	
(iv) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under modern contracts—			
Hardwar-Dehra (*i*)	...	32·04	
(v) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Amritsar-Patti (*j*)	27·49		
Southern Punjab (*j*)	425·33		
Southern Punjab (Ludhiana) Extension (*j*)	155·05		
Tapti Valley (*g*)	155·48		
		763·35	
Carried over	...	14,453·74	

(*a*) Includes 5·63 miles of military line not used for public traffic and 26·28 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line between Bhatinda and Kot Kapura, worked over by the North Western State and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

(*b*) Includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0·59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line and 1·81 miles of 3' 3⅜" gauge line between the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway Cantonment and the Bengal and North-Western Railway city stations at Benares.

(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.

(*e*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(*f*) Includes 39·23 miles of 3' 3⅜" gauge line between Viramgam and Wadhwan.

(*g*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*h*) Includes 1·89 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3⅜") gauge line between Bezwada and Kistna block hut and 1·08 mile of 3' 3⅜" gauge line between Kistna block hut and Tadepalli.

(*i*) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

(*j*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	14,453·74	
5′ 6″ gauge—concld.			
(vi) **Assisted companies' lines—**			
A. **Subsidized by the Government of India—**			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka (*a*)	...	162·36	
B. **Receiving land only from Government—**			
Tarkessur (*a*)	...	22·23	
(vii) **Native State lines—**			
A. **Worked by companies—**			
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*) (*b*)	44·28		
Bhopal-Ujjain (*b*)	113·27		
Bina-Goona-Baran (*b*)	145·63		
Kolar Gold Fields (*c*)	9·88		
Nagda-Ujjain (*d*)	34·32		
Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*e*) 330·13		
Petlad-Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section) (*d*)	21·50		
Petlad-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section) (*d*)	12·30		
		711·31	
B. **Worked by State railway agency—**			
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*) (*f*) and (*g*)	15·98		
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal (*f*)	78·65		
Rajpura-Bhatinda (*f*)	107·05		
		201·68	
(viii) **Leased lines—**			
South Behar (*a*)	...	78·76	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge	...	...	15,630·08
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(ix) **State lines worked by the State—**			
Cawnpore-Burhwal (*metre gauge link*)	(*h*) 79·60		
Eastern Bengal—			
Behar, Kaunia-Dhubri and Northern sections (*including the British section of the Santrabari extension and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar and Teesta-Kurigram branches*)	687·42		
Dacca section	85·92		
		852·94	
Carried over	...	852·94	15,630·08

(*a*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

(*b*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*c*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*e*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.

(*f*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

(*g*) The British section of this railway forms an integral part of the North Western State Railway.

(*h*) Excludes 3·40 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway between Aishbagh and Daliganj, worked over, but includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0·59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	852·94	15,630·08
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—contd.			
(x) State lines worked by companies—			
Assam-Bengal	775·28		
Bellary-Rayadrug (*a*)	33·35		
Burma	1,340·15		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier (*a*)	119·50		
Hospet-Kottur (*a*)	48·03		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*) (*b*) and (*c*)	123·98		
Lucknow-Bareilly (*d*)	237·04		
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta) (*a*)	296·22		
Nilgiri (*e*)	16·99		
Palanpur-Deesa (*f*)	17·28		
Rajputana-Malwa (*f*)	(*g*) 1,774·36		
South Indian	1,130·00		
Southern Mahratta	1,042·04		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*British section*) (*h*)	50·48		
Tirhoot (*i*)	658·63		
		7,663·33	
(xi) District Boards' lines—			
Tanjore District Board (*h*)	...	103·36	
(xii) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka (*f*)	33·50		
Ahmedabad-Parantij (*f*)	54·70		
Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (*j*)	53·22		
		141·42	
(xiii) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Rohilkund and Kumaon	...	117·87	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Dibru-Sadiya	...	77·50	
C. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Bengal-Dooars	...	36·40	
D. Receiving land only from Government—			
Bengal and North-Western	993·12		
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	116·56		
Deoghur	4·79		
		1,114·47	
(xiv) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Ledo and Tikak-Margherita (*k*)	...	8·50	
Carried over	...	10,115·79	15,630·08

(*a*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*b*) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

(*c*) The Native State section of this railway forms an integral part of the Jodhpur section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.

(*e*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.

(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*g*) Includes 2·10 miles at Ujjain, 3·07 miles between Agra Cantonment and Jumna East Bank and 0·94 mile between Lahori Gate Cabin and Brewery Cabin, Delhi, laid on the 5′ 6″ gauge, and 26·28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the Rajputana-Malwa and North Western State Railways.

(*h*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*i*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*j*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(*k*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	10,115·79	15,630·08
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—concld.			
(xv) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	(*a*) 334·19		
Bikaner	245·35		
Dhrangadra (*b*)	20·83		
Jamnagar (*b*)	(*c*) 54·22		
Jetalsar-Rajkot (*b*)	46·21		
Jodhpur	463·89		
Morvi	(*d*) 94·64		
Udaipur-Chitor	67·30		
		1,326·63	
B. Worked by companies—			
Birur-Shimoga (*e*)	37·92		
Gaekwar's Mehsana (*f*)	92·63		
Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier) (*e*)	51·35		
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (*g*)	(*h*) 391·13		
Jaipur (*f*)	32·18		
Kolhapur (*e*)	29·27		
Mysore-Nanjangud (*e*)	15·80		
Shoranur-Cochin (*i*)	64·75		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) *Native State section*) (*j*)	57·98		
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (*f*)	41·37		
		814·38	
(xvi) Lines in Foreign Territory—			
Karaikkal-Peralam (*j*)	14·65		
Pondicherry (*j*)	7·85		
West of India Portuguese (*e*)	51·10		
		73·60	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	12,330·40
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—			
(xvii) State lines worked by the State—			
Dandot Light (2′ 0″) (*k*)	6·18		
Jorhat (2′ 0″)	31·75		
Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″) (*k*)	59·44		
Khushâlgarh-Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″) (*k*)	91·73		
Nowshera-Durgai (2′ 6″) (*k*)	40·25		
		229·35	
Carried over	...	229·35	27,960·48

(*a*) Includes 5·23 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.
(*b*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.
(*c*) Includes 3·93 miles of the Bedi Bandar Dock estate lines.
(*d*) Includes 20·70 miles of 2′ 6″ gauge line between Vankaner and Morvi.
(*e*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*g*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*h*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.
(*i*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*j*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*k*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	229·35	27,960·48
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—concld.			
(xviii) State lines worked by companies—			
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2′ 6″) (*a*)	250·77		
Morappur-Dharmapuri (2′ 6″) (*b*)	18·53		
Raipur-Dhamtari (2′ 6″) (*a*)	56·94		
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri (2′ 6″) (*b*)	25·38		
		351·62	
(xix) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	51·00		
Thaton-Duyinzaik (2′ 6″)	7·76		
		58·76	
B. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2′ 6″)	26·06		
Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light (2′ 6″)	18·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2′ 0″)	37·19		
Howrah-Sheakhala Light (2′ 0″)	19·75		
Tezpore-Balipara Light (2′ 6″)	20·10		
		121·60	
C. Receiving land only from Government—			
Barsi Light (2′ 6″)	78·50		
Matheran (2′ 0″) (*c*)	12·61		
Powayan Light (2′ 6″) (*d*)	39·50		
		130·61	
(xx) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Tarakeshwar-Magra Light (2′ 6″)	...	33·27	
(xxi) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Cutch (2′ 6″)	...	11·67	
B. Worked by companies—			
Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″) (*e*)	94·48		
Gwalior Light (2′ 0″) (*c*)	183·53		
Mourbhanj (2′ 6″) (*a*)	32·41		
Parlakimedi Light (2′ 6″) (*a*)	24·62		
Rajpipla (2′ 6″) (*e*)	37·37		
		372·41	
C. Worked by State railway agency—			
Cooch Behar (2′ 6″) (*f*)	...	33·60	
Total 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	...	...	1,342·89
Total mileage open of all railways on the 31st March 1907	...	..	29,303·37

(*a*) Worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,149·82 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Durgapur Chur line . .	3·39			
Lalgola to Lalgola Ghat .	2·75			
		6·14		
Nagda-Muttra . . .	...	340·50		
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22·50 .	22·50			
Khushalgarh bridge and approaches . .	3·63			
Lodhran to Khanewal . .	56·59			
Sangla Hill to Shahdara (near Lahore)	55·57			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki .	130·65			
		268·94		
Oudh and Rohilkhand—				
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*) . .	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*) . .	51·36			
		88·48		
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			704·06	
Azhikal-Mangalore—				
Kumbla to Mangalore . .	...	20·91		
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Kamptee to Ramtek . .	14·74			
Kandri Branch . . .	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*) .	44·00			
Vizianagram to Raipur . .	310·62			
		371·89		
East Indian—				
Agra direct access . .	1·75			
Barharwa to Katwa . .	99·14			
Bhagalpur to Bausi . .	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur . .	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai . . .	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian . .	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara . .	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa . .	65·20			
Khurja to Hapur . . .	38·87			
Mile 170⅞ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore .	4·16			
Toposi to Baraboni . .	9·31			
		258·72		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Kurla to Mazagaon . .	6·87			
Mahim link	1·32			
Warora to Balharshah . .	37·59			
		45·78		
Salem-Attur (*a*) . . .	...	36·06		
			733·36	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge .	...	...	...	1,437·42
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7·40			
Katihar to Godagari . .	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati .	115·87			
		...	228·27	
Carried over .	...	...	228·27	1,437·42

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	228·27	1,437·42
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—concld.				
(iv) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj	19·00			
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	16·00			
Burma—		35·00		
Neikban to Begayet	66·25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6·70			
Burma Extensions—		72·95		
Henzada to Kyangin	65·66			
Pegu to Martaban	121·27			
		186·93		
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Ootacamund	...	11·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachetti to Sivagunga	9·00			
Tirhoot—		13·88		
Bairagnia to Narkatiaganj	58·05			
Bhagalpur Kachery to Bhagalpur	0·79			
Mansi to Makhana Bazar	16·04			
Narkatiaganj to Bagaha	26·24			
Saharsa to Murliganj	18·61			
		119·73		
			472·24	
(v) District Boards' lines—				
Bezwada-Masulipatam	...	...	49·47	
(vi) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—				
Rohilkund and Kumaon—				
Lalkua to Kashipur	36·43			
Moradabad to Ramnagar	47·69			
			84·12	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Saikhoa Ghat	...	...	8·52	
C. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72·58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59·79			
Daronda to Maharajganj	3·90			
Savan to Thawe	17·83			
			154·10	
(vii) Native State lines worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16·74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7·73			
Manund Road to Harij	21·37			
Jaipur—		45·84		
Nawai to Siwai Madhopur	...	40·65		
Sangli	...	5·77		
			92·26	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	...	1,088·98
Carried over	...	...	...	2,526·40

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	2,526·40
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—				
(viii) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)—				
Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(ix) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2′ 6″)—				
Gondia to Chanda	148·65			
Nagbhir to Nagpur	63·75			
		212·40		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2′ 6″)—				
Khirsadoh to Sirgora	7·76			
Nainpur to Mandla	32·14			
		39·90		
Purulia-Ranchi (2′ 6″)	...	72·28		
			324·58	
(x) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Howrah-Amta Light (2′ 0″)—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*)	9·00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*)	3·50			
			12·50	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2′ 6″)—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*)	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*)	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2′ 6″)—				
Baraut to Meerut (*b*)	30·00			
Delhi Shahdara to Saharanpur	95·00			
		125·00		
			144·50	
(xi) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2′ 6″)—				
Anjar to Bhuj	...	27·38		
Dholpur-Bari (2′ 6″)	...	19·25		
			46·63	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur	...	...	66·39	
C. Worked by State railway agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)—				
Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*)	...	...	22·02	
Total 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	...	...	...	623·42
Total of all railways under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1907	...	...	...	3,149·82

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand on the 1st April 1907, of 32,453·19 miles.

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized and question of gauge not finally settled.

(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*c*) Completion deferred.

During 1907-1908, *i.e.*, from the 1st April 1907 to the 31st March 1908, 301·57 miles of new railway have been authorised as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by companies—			
South Indian—			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi	...	11·30	
(ii) Assisted companies' lines receiving land only from Government—			
Bengal and North-Western—			
Madho Singh to the Ganges river opposite Mirzapur	10·30		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	48·00		
		58·30	
(iii) Native State lines worked by Native States—			
Bikaner—			
Seyangarh to Hissar	135·68		
Jodhpur—			
Degana to Seyangarh	61·35		
		197·03	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	266·63
2′ 6″ gauge—			
(iv) Assisted companies' lines subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light—			
Basirhat to Hosanabad	...	8·50	
(v) Native State lines worked by companies—			
Kosamba-Zankavav	...	26·44	
Total 2′ 6″ gauge	...	...	34·94
Total	...	...	301·57

And 985·16 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Durgapur Chur Line	*4·51			
Lalgola to Lalgola Ghat	2·75			
		7·26		
North Western—				
Khushalgarh bridge and approaches	*3·67			
Sangla Hill to Shahdara (near Lahore)	55·57			
		59·24		
			66·50	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—				
Azhikal-Mangalore—				
Kumbla to Mangalore	...	20·91		
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Kamptee to Ramtek	...	*14·24		
East Indian—				
Agra direct access	1·75			
Barharwa to Dhulian	17·35			
Khurja to Hapur	*39·54			
		58·64		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Warora to Balharshah	...	*37·50		
Nagda-Muttra—				
Nagda to Kotah	...	140·54		
			271·83	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge	...	...	...	338·33
Carried over	...	...	...	338·33

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* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward .	...	...	...	338·33
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by companies—				
Burma Extensions—				
Henzada to Danbi . . .	13·50			
Pegu to Martaban . . .	121·27			
		134·77		
Tirhoot—				
Bairagnia to Narkatiaganj .	*56·62			
Bhagalpur Kachery to Bhagalpur	0·79			
Mansi to Makhana Bazar .	16·04			
Narkatiaganj to Bagaha Ghat .	26·24			
Saharsa to Murliganj .	18·61			
		118·30		
(iv) District Boards' lines—			253·07	
Bezwada-Muslipatam . .	...	...	*49·38	
(v) Assisted companies lines—				
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—				
Rohilkund and Kumaon—				
Lalkua to Kashipur . .	36·43			
Moradabad to Ramnagar .	47·69			
			84·12	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Daronda to Maharajganj .	3·90			
Savan to Thawe . .	*17·82			
			21·72	
(vi) Native State lines worked by companies—				
Jaipur—				
Nawai to Sawai Madhopur .	...	*40·66		
Sangli—				
Miraj to Sangli . . .	...	*4·90		
			45·56	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge .	...	...	...	453·85
2′ 6″ gauge—				
(vii) State lines worked by companies—				
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension—				
Khirsadoh to Sirgora . .	...	*8·43		
Purulia-Ranchi . . .	...	72·28		
			80·71	
(viii) Assisted companies' lines receiving land only from Government—				
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur—				
Delhi Shahdara to Saharanpur .	...	...	*93·02	
(ix) Native State lines worked by Native States—				
Dholpur-Bari . . .	...	...	19·25	
Total 2′ 6″ gauge .	...	...	...	192·98
Total .	...	...	...	985·16

* Correction of mileage.

The total length of open line at the commencement of 1908-1909, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1908, will, therefore, be 30,286·65 miles, comprising—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—			
(i) State lines worked by the State—			
Eastern Bengal	507·47		
North Western	(*a*)* 3,460·15		
Oudh and Rohilkhand	(*b*) 1,223·23		
		5,190·85	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			
Agra-Delhi Chord (*c*)	125·99		
Azhikal-Mangalore (*d*)	77·26		
Baran-Kotah (*c*)	40·00		
Bengal-Nagpur	*1,733·36		
Bezwada Extension (*e*)	20·58		
Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*) (*c*)	13·11		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	(*f*) 504·35		
East Indian	*2,226·09		
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda (*g*)	141·14		
Great Indian Peninsula	1,599·13		
Indian Midland (*c*)	809·85		
Madras (North-East line) (*h*)	(*i*) 498·04		
Madras and Southern Mahratta	535·75		
South Indian	369·27		
Nagda-Muttra (*g*)	140·54		
		8,834·46	
(iii) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under the old contracts—			
Madras	...	(*j*)	
(iv) Companies' lines guaranteed by Government under modern contracts—			
Hardwar-Derha (*k*)	...	32·04	
(v) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Amritsar-Patti (*l*)	27·49		
Southern Punjab (*l*)	425·33		
Southern Punjab (Ludhiana) Extension (*l*)	155·05		
Tapti Valley (*g*)	155·48		
		763·35	
Carried over	...	14,820·70	

(*a*) Includes 5·63 miles of military line not used for public traffic and 26·28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bhatinda and Kot Kapura, worked over by the North-Western State and Rajputana-Malwa Railways.

(*b*) Includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0·59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line, and 1·81 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway Cantonment and the Bengal and North-Western Railway city stations at Benares.

(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*e*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(*f*) Includes 39·23 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Viramgam and Wadhwan.

(*g*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*h*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*i*) Includes 1·89 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Bezwada and Kistna block hut, and 1·08 miles of 3′ 3⅜″ gauge line between Kistna block hut and Tadepalli

(*j*) Purchased by the State on 1st January 1908 and transferred to "State lines worked by companies" under the headings "Madras and Southern Mahratta" and "South Indian."

(*k*) Worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

(*l*) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	14,820·70	
5′ 6″ gauge—concld.			
(vi) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka (*a*)	...	162·36	
B. Receiving land only from Government—			
Tarkessur (*a*)	...	22·23	
(vii) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by companies—			
Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*) (*b*)	44·28		
Bhopal-Ujjain (*b*)	113·27		
Bina-Goona-Baran (*b*)	145·63		
Kolar Gold-fields (*c*)	9·88		
Nagda-Ujjain (*d*)	34·32		
Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*e*) 330·13		
Petlad-Cambay (Anand-Tarapur section) (*d*)	21·50		
Petlad-Cambay (Tarapur-Cambay section) (*d*)	12·30		
		711·31	
B. Worked by State railway agency—			
Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*) (*f*) and (*g*)	15·98		
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal (*f*)	78·65		
Rajpura-Bhatinda (*f*)	107·05		
(viii) Leased lines—		201·68	
South Behar (*a*)	...	78·76	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge	...	...	15,997·04
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—			
(ix) State lines worked by the State—			
Cawnpore-Burhwal (*metre gauge link*)	(*h*) 79·60		
Eastern Bengal—			
Behar, Kaunia-Dhubri and Northern sections (*including the British section of the Santrabari Extension and the Ranaghat-Krishnagar and Teesta-Kurigram branches*)	*680·22		
Dacca section	85·92		
		845·74	
Carried over	...	845·74	15,997·04

(*a*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

(*b*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(*c*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*d*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*e*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.

(*f*) Worked by the North-Western State Railway.

(*g*) The British section of this railway forms an integral part of the North-Western State Railway.

(*h*) Excludes 3·40 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway between Aishbagh and Daliganj, worked over, but includes 16·79 miles between Burhwal and Bara Banki and 0·59 mile on the Cawnpore Bridge of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	845·74	15,997·04
3′ 3⅜″ *gauge*—contd.			
(x) State lines worked by companies—			
Assam-Bengal	775·28		
Bellary-Rayadrug (*a*)	33·35		
Burma	1,340·15		
Burma Extensions	134·77		
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier (*a*)	119·50		
Hospet-Kottur (*a*)	48·03		
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (*British section*)(*b*) and (*c*)	123·98		
Lucknow-Bareilly (*d*)	237·04		
Madras and Southern Mahratta	1,307·51		
Mysore section (Madras and Southern Mahratta) (*a*)	296·22		
Nilgiri (*e*)	16·99		
Palanpur-Deesa (*f*)	17·28		
Rajputana-Malwa (*f*)	(*g*) 1,774·36		
South Indian	865·25		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*British section*) (*e*)	50·48		
Tirhoot (*h*)	*782·32		
		7,922·51	
(xi) District Boards' lines—			
Bezwada-Masulipatam (*a*)	49·38		
Tanjore District Board (*e*)	103·36		
		152·74	
(xii) Branch line companies' railways assisted by Government under "rebate" terms—			
Ahmedabad-Dholka (*f*)	33·50		
Ahmedabad-Parantij (*f*)	54·70		
Mymensing-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj (*i*)	* 53·90		
		142·10	
(xiii) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by the Government of India—			
Rohilkund and Kumaon	...	201·99	
B. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Dibru-Sadiya	...	77·50	
C. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Bengal-Dooars	...	36·40	
D. Receiving land only from Government—			
Bengal and North-Western	*1,014·83		
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	116·56		
Deoghur	4·79		
		1,136·18	
(xiv) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Ledo and Tikak-Margherita (*j*)	...	8·50	
Carried over	...	10,523·66	15,997·04

(*a*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*b*) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

(*c*) The Native State section of this railway forms an integral part of the Jodhpur section of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.

(*e*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*g*) Includes 2·10 miles at Ujjain, 3·07 miles between Agra Cantonment and Jumna East Bank and 0·94 mile between Lahori Gate Cabin and Brewery Cabin, Delhi, laid on the 5′ 6″ gauge, and 26·28 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the Rajputana-Malwa and North Western State Railways.

(*h*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*i*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(*j*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	10,523·66	15,997·04
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—concld.			
(xv) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	(*a*) 334·19		
Bikaner	245·35		
Dhrangadra (*b*)	20·83		
Jamnagar (*b*)	(*c*) 54·22		
Jetalsar-Rajkot (*b*)	46·21		
Jodhpur	463·89		
Morvi	(*d*) 94·64		
Udaipur-Chitor	67·30		
		1,326·63	
B. Worked by companies—			
Birur-Shimoga (*e*)	37·92		
Gaekwar's Mehsana (*f*)	92·63		
Hindupur (Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier) (*e*)	51·35		
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (*g*)	(*h*) 391·13		
Jaipur (*f*)	72·84		
Kolhapur (*e*)	29·27		
Mysore-Nanjangud (*e*)	15·80		
Sangli (*e*)	4·90		
Shoranur-Cochin (*i*)	64·75		
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) (*Native State section*) (*i*)	57·98		
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (*f*)	41·37		
		859·94	
(xvi) Lines in Foreign Territory—			
Karaikkal-Peralam (*i*)	14·65		
Pondicherry (*i*)	7·85		
West of India Portuguese (*e*)	51·10		
		73·60	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	12,783·83
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—			
(xvii) State lines worked by the State—			
Dandot Light (2′ 0″) (*j*)	6·18		
Jorhat (2′ 0″)	31·75		
Kalka-Simla (2′ 6″) (*j*)	59·44		
Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″) (*j*)	62·16		
Nowshera-Durgai (2′ 6″) (*j*)	40·25		
		199·78	
Carried over	...	199·78	28,780·87

(*a*) Includes 5·23 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.

(*b*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.

(*c*) Includes 3·93 miles of the Bedi Bandar Dock estate lines.

(*d*) Includes 20·70 miles of 2′ 6″ gauge line between Vankaner and Morvi.

(*e*) Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

(*f*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

(*g*) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.

(*h*) Includes 5·82 miles of mixed (5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″) gauge line between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, worked over by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railways.

(*i*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.

(*j*) Worked by the North Western State Railway.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	199·78	28,780·87
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—concld.			
(xviii) State lines worked by companies—			
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2′ 6″) (*a*)	*258·53		
Morappur-Dharmapuri (2′ 6″) (*b*)	18·53		
Purulia-Ranchi (2′ 6″) (*a*)	72·28		
Raipur-Dhamtari (2′ 6″) (*a*)	56·94		
Tirupattur-Krishnagiri (2′ 6″) (*b*)	25·38		
		431·66	
(xix) Assisted companies' lines—			
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—			
Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	51·00		
Thaton-Duyinzaik (2′ 6″)	7·76		
		58·76	
B. Subsidized by District Boards—			
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2′ 6″)	26·06		
Bukhtiarpore-Behar Light (2′ 6″)	18·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2′ 0″)	37·19		
Howrah-Sheakhala Light (2′ 0″)	19·75		
Tezpore-Balipara Light (2′ 6″)	20·10		
		121·60	
C. Receiving land only from Government—			
Barsi Light (2′ 6″)	78·50		
Matheran (2′ 0″) (*c*)	* 12·76		
Powayan Light (2′ 6″) (*d*)	39·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2′ 6″)	93·02		
		223·78	
(xx) Unassisted companies' lines—			
Tarakeshwar-Magra Light (2′ 6″)	...	33·27	
(xxi) Native State lines—			
A. Worked by Native States—			
Cutch (2′ 6″)	11·67		
Dholpur-Bari (2′ 6″)	19·25		
		30·92	
B. Worked by companies—			
Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″) (*e*)	94·48		
Gwalior Light (2′ 0″) (*c*)	183·53		
Mourbhanj (2′ 6″) (*a*)	32·41		
Parlakimedi Light (2′ 6″) (*a*)	24·62		
Rajpipla (2′ 6″) (*e*)	37·37		
		372·41	
C. Worked by State railway agency—			
Cooch Behar (2′ 6″) (*f*)	...	33·60	
Total 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	...	...	1,505·78
Total mileage open of all railways on the 31st March 1908	...	...	†30,286·65

(*a*) Worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
* Correction of mileage.
† Made up as follows :—

Open at the commencement of 1907-1908	29,303·37
Add—	
Open during 1907-1908	985·16
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage	5·36
	30,293·89
Deduct—	
Forbesganj-Debiganj section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway abandoned	7·24
	30,286·65

And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1908 will therefore be 2,457·16 miles, made up as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22·40	*22·40			
Lodhran to Khanewal	56·59			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki	130·65			
Oudh and Rohilkhand—		209·64		
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*)	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*)	51·36			
		88·48		
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			298·12	
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Branch line near Khanoodih	*1·97			
Kandri Branch	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*)	44·00			
Vizianagram to Raipur (*b*)	310·62			
East Indian—		359·12		
Dhulian to Katwa	81·79			
Bhagalpur to Bausi	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa	65·20			
Mile 170⅞ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore	4·16			
Toposi to Baraboni	9·31			
Great Indian Peninsula—		200·75		
Kurla to Mazagaon	*6·83			
Mahim link	1·32			
Nagda-Muttra—		8·15		
Kotah to Muttra	...	199·96		
Salem-Attur (*a*)	...	36·06		
			804·04	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge	...	...	...	1,102·16
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7·40			
Katihar to Godagari	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati	*112·93			
			225·33	
Carried over	...	...	225·33	1,102·16

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*b*) Commencement of work on the Parvatipuram-Raipur section deferred.

* Correction of mileage.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	225·33	1,102·16
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—concld.				
(iv) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj	*19·32			
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	16·00			
		35·32		
Burma—				
Neikban to Begayet	66·25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6·70			
		72·95		
Burma Extension—				
Danbi to Kyangin	...	52·16		
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Ootacamund	..	11·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi	11·30			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachettai to Sivagunga	9·00			
		25·18		
			229·36	
(v) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Saikhoa Ghat	...	...	8·52	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72·58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59·79			
Madho Singh to the Ganges river opposite Mirzapur	10·30			
		142·67		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	...	48·00		
			190·67	
(vi) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Bikaner—				
Seyangarh to Hissar	...	135·68		
Jodhpur—				
Degana to Seyangarh	...	61·35		
			197·03	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16·74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7·73			
Manund Road to Harij	21·37			
			45·84	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge	...	...	...	896·75
Carried over	...	...	...	1,998·91

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* Correction of mileage.

	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	1,998·91
2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges—				
(vii) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kâpurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)—				
Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(viii) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2' 6")—				
Gondia to Chanda	148·65			
Nagbhir to Nagpur	63·75			
		212·40		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2' 6")—				
Nainpur to Mandla	...	*26·32		
			238·72	
(ix) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2' 0")—				
Basirhat to Hosanabad	...	8·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2' 0")—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*)	9·00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*)	3·50			
		12·50		
			21·00	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2' 6")—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*)	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*)	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2' 6")—				
Baraut to Meerut (*b*)	...	30·00		
			49·50	
(x) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2' 6")—				
Anjar to Bhuj	...	...	27·38	
B. Worked by companies—				
Kosamba-Zankavav (2' 6")	...	26·44		
Gwalior Light (2' 0")—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur	...	66·39		
			92·83	
C. Worked by State Railway Agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)—				
Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*)	...	...	22·02	
Total 2' 6" and 2' 0" gauges	...	...	...	458·25
Total of all railways under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1908	...	...	...	2,457·16

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized and question of gauge not finally settled.

(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*c*) Completion deferred.

* Correction of mileage.

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1908-1909	*32,743·81
And showing, after allowing for lines abandoned and corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year of miles	290·62

It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1908-1909:—

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—				
North Western—				
Lodhran to Khanewal . .	...	...	56·59	
(ii) State lines worked by companies—				
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Vizianagram to Parvatipuram .	...	48·50		
East Indian—				
Toposi to mile 2·50 .	...	2·50		
Great Indian Peninsula—				
Kurla to Mazagaon . .	6·83			
Mahim link	1·32			
		8·15		
Nagda-Muttra—				
Kotah to Muttra . . .	...	199·96		
			259·11	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge .	...	...	...	315·70
3′ 3⅜″ gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by the State—				
Eastern Bengal—				
Forbesganj to the Nepal Frontier	7·40			
Katihar to Godagari	105·00			
Kokrajhar to the Brahmaputra river opposite Gauhati .	112·93			
			225·33	
(iv) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Akhaura to Ashuganj . .	...	19·32		
Burma Extensions—				
Danbi to Kyangin . .	...	52·16		
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32·00		
Nilgiri—				
Coonoor to Fern Hill . .	...	11·00		
			114·48	
Total 3′ 3⅜″ gauge .	...	...	...	339·81
Carried over .	...	...	...	655·51

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* Made up as follows:—

Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1907-1908 . . .		32,453·19
Add—		
Sanctioned during 1907-1908		301·57
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage . . .		2·11
		32,756·87
Deduct—		
Forbesganj-Debiganj section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway abandoned	7·24	
Decrease in the mileage of the Mandla branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	5·82	
		13·06
		32,743·81

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	655·51
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—				
(v) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2′ 6″)—				
Gondia to Nagpur	...	145·75		
Jubbulpore-Gondia Extension (2′ 6″)—				
Nainpur to Mandla	...	26·32		
(vi) Native State lines—			172·07	
A. Worked by Native States—				
Cutch (2′ 6″)—				
Anjar to Bhuj	...	...	27·38	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)—				
Sabalgarh to Shiupur	..	...	66·39	
Total 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	...	...	...	265·84
Total	...	...	...	921·35

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1909-1910 or later.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
5′ 6″ gauge—				
(i) State lines worked by the State—	. .			
North Western—				
Kacha Garhi to mile 22·40	22·40			
Shorkot Road to Chichoki	130·65			
Oudh and Rohilkhand—		153·05		
Balamau to Sitapur (*a*)	37·12			
Rosa to Sitapur (*a*)	51·36			
		88·48		
(ii) State lines worked by companies—			241·53	
Bengal-Nagpur—				
Branch line near Khanoodih	1·97			
Kandri Branch	2·53			
Sini to Gurumaishini (*a*)	44·00			
Parvatipuram to Raipur (*b*)	262·12			
East Indian—		310·62		
Dhulian to Katwa	81·79			
Bhagalpur to Bausi	31·04			
Borachuk to Sodepur	4·50			
Chord line between the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railways near Moghal Sarai	1·19			
Ghat line to Dhulian	1·06			
Ghat line to Sajimpara	2·50			
Hooghly to Katwa	65·20			
Mile 170⅞ from Howrah on the Jharia branch to Chandore	4·16			
Mile 2·50 to Baraboni	6·81			
		198·25		
Salem-Attur (*a*)	...	36·06		
			544·93	
Total 5′ 6″ gauge	...	...	..	786·46
Carried over	..	...	...	786·46

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized.
(*b*) Commencement of work deferred.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	...	...	786·46
3' 3⅜" gauge—				
(iii) State lines worked by companies—				
Assam-Bengal—				
Kalaura to the Khooseara river	...	16·00		
Burma—				
Neikban to Bigayet	66·25			
Thamaing to Malagaon	6·70			
		72·95		
Nilgiri—				
Fern Hill to Ootacamund	...	0·75		
South Indian—				
Portion of the Rameswaram Extension	3·17			
Rameswaram to Danishkodi	11·30			
Tangachimadam to Port Ampthill	1·71			
Tiruppachettai to Sivagunga	9·00			
		25·18		
			114·88	
(iv) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by Local Governments—				
Dibru-Sadiya—				
Talap to Shaikhoa Ghat	...	...	8·52	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Bengal and North-Western—				
Benares to Jhoosi	72·58			
Burhwal to Sitapur	59·79			
Madho Singh to the Ganges River opposite Mirzapur	10·30			
		142·67		
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	...	48·00		
			190·67	
(v) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by Native States—				
Bikaner—				
Seyangarh to Hissar	...	135·68		
Jodhpur—				
Degana to Seyangarh	...	61·35		
			197·03	
B. Worked by companies—				
Gaekwar's Mehsana—				
Chanasma to Bechraji	16·74			
Kheralu to Dabhora	7·73			
Manund Road to Harij	21·37			
			45·84	
Total 3' 3⅜" gauge	...	...	...	556·94
Carried over	...	...	...	1,343·40

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brought forward	...	..	...	1,343·40
2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges—				
(vi) State lines worked by the State—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*British section*) (*a*)— Jullundur to the British Frontier	...	...	6·80	
(vii) State lines worked by companies—				
Gondia-Chanda (2′ 6″)— Nagbhir to Chanda	...	...	66·65	
(viii) Assisted companies' lines—				
A. Subsidized by District Boards—				
Baraset-Basirhat Light (2′ 6″)— Basirhat to Hosanabad	...	8·50		
Howrah-Amta Light (2′ 0″)—				
Autpur to Champadanga (*b*)	9·00			
Autpur to Rajbulhat (*b*)	3·50			
		12·50		
			21·00	
B. Receiving land only from Government—				
Dwara-Therria Light (2′ 6″)—				
Dwara to Maolong (*c*)	13·50			
Maolong to Therria Ghat (*b*)	6·00			
		19·50		
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light (2′ 6″)— Baraut to Meerut (*b*)	...	30·00		
			49·50	
(ix) Native State lines—				
A. Worked by companies—				
Kosamba-Zankavav (2′ 6″)	...	...	26·44	
B. Worked by State railway agency—				
Jullundur-Kapurthala-Sultanpur (*Native State section*)— Sultanpur to the British Frontier (*a*).	...	...	22·02	
Total 2′ 6″ and 2′ 0″ gauges	...	...	...	192·41
Total	...	...	...	1,535·81

(*a*) Commencement of work not authorized and question of gauge not finally settled.

(*b*) Commencement of work not authorized.

(*c*) Completion deferred.

APPENDIX IV.

APPEN

COMMERCIAL AND

TABLE I.—MIS

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Recorded Revenue compared with recorded expenditure excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	£ 2,774,623	£ 1,670,204	£4,950,243
Deficit	...	...	...
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	£ 4,093,159	£ 4,040,958	£ 4,071,152
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	£ 5,922,350	...
Net Public Debt incurred	—121,298	£ 10,827,153	£ 2,582,283
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	£ —787,763	£ 12,173,251	£ 3,207,898
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . R	1,09,08,30,000	1,07,71,80,000	1,24,89,50,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . R	75,30,40,000	80,89,50,000	88,78,00,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver . R	33,77,90,000	26,82,30,000	36,11,50,000
Net Imports of Gold . R	9,44,00,000	84,20,000	1,93,80,000
Ditto of Silver . R	3,57,70,000	9,50,70,000	7,19,30,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . R	13,01,70,000	10,34,90,000	9,13,10,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver . R	20,76,20,000	16,47,40,000	26,98,40,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds . R	2,13,31,80,000	2,27,41,70,000	2,45,74,80,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) . R	28,48,00,943	19,98,37,693	§ 27,83,01,050
Sterling Equivalent received . £	19,067,022	13,300,277	§ 18,539,071
Silver coined at the Indian Mints . R	2,22,59,751	17,26,48,724	5,13,47,732
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy, standard Silver in London	29 (Apl.)	$30\frac{3}{16}$ (Oct.)	$27\frac{15}{16}$ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$26\frac{5}{8}$ (Oct.)	$27\frac{5}{16}$ (Apl.)	$24\frac{13}{16}$ (Mar.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1*s.* 4·0676*d.*	1*s.* 3·9733*d.*	1*s.* 3·9876*d.*
Fixed rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of Transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	8 (Oct. 17 to 25 and Jan. 11 to Mar. 14).	8 (Feb. 7 to Mar. 20).	8 (Feb. 12 to Mar. 26)
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	4 (July 6 to Sept. 13).	3 (July 5 to Aug. 8).	3 (July 18 to Aug. 21).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	6 (Nov. 30 to Jan. 10).	5 (Jan. 3 to Feb. 1).	4 (Apl. to June 5 and Nov. to Jan. 22).
Minimum ditto ditto	3 (Apl. to July 12).	3 (June 14 to July 18).	3 (June 13 to Oct. 30, and Feb. 6 to Mar. 31).
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks R	4,16,05,000 (June)	3,31,13,000 (Jan.)	3,38,00,000 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto R	2,58,60,000 (Nov.)	2,59,78,000 (Nov.)	2,93,82,000 (Mar.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 4 per cent Rupee Securities	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	101—9 (May 3 4 and 25 to 27).	97—12 (Oct. 24)	97—7 (Aug. 15)
Minimum ditto ditto	92—4 (Oct. 6)	93—11 (July 28)	94—7 (May 11)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities	95—8 (May 15 to 29).	89 (Apl. 5 & 6 and May 1 to 9).	87—0 (Apl. 1 to May 8).
Minimum ditto ditto	88 (Mar. 13 14, 19, 20 and 22 to 31).	85—12 (Feb. 4 to Mar. 25).	83—0 (Jan. 11 to Feb. 1 and Mar. 8 to Mar. 31).
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts R	21,36,32,000 (Apl.)	22,25,04,000 (Sept.)	22,34,60,000 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	20,28,73,000 (Aug.)	20,84,80,000 (Sept.)	20,23,95,000 (Dec.)
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum price in London of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	$67\frac{5}{8}$ (Apl.)	65 (Nov.)	$64\frac{3}{4}$ (Feb.)
Minimum ditto ditto	62 (Oct. and Dec.)	$62\frac{5}{16}$ (July)	63 (July)
Maximum price in London of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	$116\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	$111\frac{1}{2}$ (Apl.)	$109\frac{5}{8}$ (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto	$104\frac{3}{4}$ (Dec.)	105 (July	$106\frac{1}{4}$ (July)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	$109\frac{1}{4}$ (Aug)	$103\frac{5}{8}$ (Apl.)	102 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	$98\frac{3}{4}$ (Dec.)	95 (Aug.)	$97\frac{3}{16}$ (Oct.)
Maximum price in London of India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock	$99\frac{1}{4}$ (Apl.)	$90\frac{3}{8}$ (May)	87 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto	85 (Dec.)	85 (Aug.)	$84\frac{1}{8}$ (Dec.)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding . R	29,27,12 000 (July)	30,78,41,000 (July)	31,85,96,000 (Oct.)
Minimum ditto ditto . R	26,26,32,006 (Dec.)	27,89,64,000 (Apl.)	27,67,80,000 (Feb.)
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	6,479	6,636	7,053
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	785,729	816,651	866,653
Amount deposited in Savings Banks . R	9,64,64,466	10,04,32,569	10,68,21,233
Average of each deposit . R	122·77	122·98	123·25
Net addition to deposits . R	21,84,425	39,68,103	63,88,664

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* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of

§ Include remittances of the Gold Reserve Fund.

DIX IV

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

CELLANEOUS.

1902-1903.	1903-1904	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908, Revised.	1908-1909, Budget.
£ 3,069,549	£ 2,996,400	£ 3,456,066	£ 2,091,854	£ 1,589,340	£ 235,400	£ 571,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
£ 5,128,192	£ 5,043,003	£ 6,258,195	£ 9,966,393	£ 8,712,668	£ 9,120,600	£ 9,555,100
...	...	...	£ 12,980,960	...	£ 2,144,800	...
£ 1,039,655	£ 2,146,825	£ 3,413,480	£ 16,752,546	£ 4,166,102	£ 10,846,800	£ 1,795,600
£ 1,414,781	£ 225,540	£ 4,488,109	£ 18,567,395	£ 2,144,709	£ 11,261,300	£ 11,261,300
1,29,39,60,000	1,53,51,70,000	1,57,72,20,000	1,61,83,50,000	1,76,67,40,000	1,48,55,30,000 (b)	
85,81,90,000	92,59,20,000	1,04,41,30,000	1,12,11,40,000	1,17,24,20,000	1,1310,00,000(b)	
43,57,70,000	60,92,50,000	53,30,90,000	49,72,10,000	59,43,20,000	35,45,30,000(b)	
8,76,40,000	9,93,20,000	9,70,60,000	45,80,000	1,85,60,000	14,39,40,000(b)	
6,95,70,000	13,65,30,000	13,26,10,000	15,72,30,000	24,00,60,000	17,02,03,000(b)	
15,72,10,000	23,58,50,000	22,96,70,000	16,18,10,000	33,86,20,000	31,4 ,70,000(b)	
27,85,60,000	37,34,00,000	30,34,20,000	33,54,00,000	20,57,00,000	4,03,60,000(b)	
2,50,25,20,000	2,99,57,70,000	3,18,18,40,000	3,21,07,00,000	3,44,21,40,000	3,02,40,00,000(b)	
§27,74,67,265	§35,67,94,845	§36,53,57,364	§46,62,43,256(a)	49,09,99,935		
§18,499,947	§23,859,303	§24,425,558	§31,166,973(a)	3,29,07,196		
11,38,94,848	16,53,11,541	11,37,04,366	20,00,14,452	26,08,57,405		
27⅞ (Apl.)	28½ (Oct.)	28$\frac{9}{16}$ (Dec.)	30$\frac{13}{16}$ (Feb.)	33⅛ (Nov.)	32$\frac{3}{16}$ (Aug.)	
21$\frac{11}{16}$ (Nov.&Jan.)	22⅜ (Apl.)	24½ (Apl.)	25$\frac{7}{16}$ (Apl.)	29⅝ (Apl. & June)	24 (Dec.)	
1s. 4·0018*d.*	1s. 4·049*d.*	1s. 4·045*d.*	1s. 4·042*d.*	1s. 4·083*d.*	1s. 4·03*d.*	1s. 4*d.*
1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*	1s. 4*d.*
8 (Feb. 19 to Mar. 25).	7 (from Jan. 21 to Mar. 9).	8 (from Mar. 9 to 22).	9 (from Feb. 1 to Mar. 14).	9 (from Dec. 6 to Mar. 31).	9 (Apl. 1 to 17& Jan. 16 to Mar. 4).	
3 (July 10 to Oct. 14).	3 (Aug. 27 to Dec. 9).	3 (June 23 to Oct. 5).	2 (July 20 to Aug. 16).	3 (from July 19 to Aug. 8).	3 (July 25 to Sept. 11).	
4 (Oct. 2 to Mar. 31).	4 (Apl. 1 to May 20 and Sept. 3 to Mar.).	4(Apl. 5 to 13)	4 (Sept. 28 to Mar.).	6 (Oct. 19 to Jan. 16).	7 (Nov. 7 to Dec. 31).	
3 (Apl. 1 to Oct. 1).	3 (June 18 to Sept. 2).	2½ (from Mar. 9).	2½ (Apl. 1 to Sept. 7).	3½ (Apl. 5 to May 2, June 21 to Sept. 12).	3½ (March).	
3,60,28,000(Dec.)	3,52,12,000 (Apl.)	3,84,32,000 (Sept.)	3,82,91,000 (May)	3,68,28,000 (Aug.)	4,01,51,000 (July)	
3,06,74,000(Oct.)	3,03,54,000 (Feb.)	3,00,53,000 (Jan.)	2,84,08,000 (Nov.)	2,95,11,000 (Oct.)	2,86,56,000 (Apl.)	
...	...					
...	...					
99—9 (May 17)	99—7 (Apl. 27 & 28).	99—9 (Aug. 16 Mar. 2 & 3).	100—4 (Aug. 4)	99—11 (Apl. 1 & 2).	98—6 (May 4 to 7).	
96—12 (Apl. 2 & 3)	94—10 (Jan. 9)	96—11 (Nov. 11)	97—8 (Jan. 9 & 10).	94—13 (Dec. 17 & 18).	95—8 (Jan. 14 & 15).	
87—8 (Mar. 30)	87—8 (Apl. 1)	87—4 (from Mar. 3).	88—12 (Aug. 10 to 16).	87—2 (Apl. 1 to 19 & Apl. 24 to May 14).	82—8 (Apl. 1 to May 14).	
82—12 (Apl. 1 & 2)	85—4 (Feb. 8 to Mar. 31).	85—4 (Apl. 5 to May 3rd).	87—0 (Dec. 21 and Mar. 19 to 22).	82—8 (Feb 20 to 26 & Mar. 28).	79 (Feb. 5 to Mar.).	
20,28,92,000(Apl.)	18,61,10,000(Apl.)	17,02,89,000(Apl.)	17,01,09,000(May)	16,92,17,000(Dec.)	16,44,30,000(Apl.)	
18,63,35,000(Mar.)	17,05,01,000 (Jan.)	16,50,97,000(Feb.)	16,21,03,000(Dec.)	16,30,8,000(July)	15,23,61,000(Feb.)	
...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...			
66⅛ (Feb.&Mar.)	66$\frac{3}{16}$ (Sept.)	66⅝(Feb. & Mar.)	66$\frac{11}{16}$ (Aug.)	66⅜ (Apl.)	64¾ (Apl. & May)	
64½(Apl.& June)	64 (Jan. & Feb.)	65 (July)	65⅝ (June)	64$\frac{3}{16}$ (Dec.)	62¾ (Nov.)	
110⅝ (June)	108⅞ (July)	109 (Feb.)	107⅝ (Apl.)	106 (Apl.)	102¾ (Apl.)	
105¼ (Mar.)	102 (Jan.)	103 (Apl.)	103⅛ (Oct.)	99½ (Mar.)	96¾ (Aug.)	
102¼ (June)	100¼ (May)	99⅝(Feb.)	98$\frac{11}{16}$ (Apl.)	97¼ (Apl)	92⅜ (Jan.)	
98¼ (Mar.)	93¾ (Mar.)	93⅛ (Aug.)	94⅞ (Oct.)	88½ (Mar.)	84½ (Sept.)	
90⅛ (June)	85¼ (Apl)	85¼ (Feb.)	84¼ (Apl.)	82 (Apl.)	78 (Jan.)	
84½ (Mar.)	78¾ (Mar.)	79¼ (Apl.)	79⅝ (Oct)	75 (Mar.)	70½ (Aug.)	
35,72,36,000(Mar.)	38,21,17,000(Mar.)	42,51,61,000 (July)	44,65,66,000(Mar)	47,30,20,000 (July)	52,74,34,000(Sept.)	
31,24,79,000(Apl.)	33,94,09,000 (Apl.)	36,11,07,000(Apl.)	39,63,12,000(Dec.)	42,89,24,000 (May)	41,81,65,000(Jan.)	
7,075	7,372	7,855	8,071	8,049		
922,353	987,635	1,058,813	1,115,758	1,190,220		
11,42,15,534	12,33,36,717	13,40,70,130	13,99,26,260	14,76,69,779		
123·83	124·88	126·62	130·83	133·93		
73,94,301	91,21,183	1,07,33,414	58,56,130	77,43,519		

liabilities.

(a) Include remittance of the Currency Department.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table II.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

(Omitting 000 in rupee figures and 00 in sterling figures, except in accounts.)

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budg Estim 1908-
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles*
Open mileage at end of official year	1,349	1,408	1,408	904	904	9,05	...
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross traffic receipts	2,82,66,517	2,99,01,287	3,23,13,144	2,81,37,181	1,52,03,434	1,15,39	...
Working expenses	1,40,73,782	1,57,79,341	1,61,90,936	1,43,07,550	92,21,417	81,60	...
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	49·79	52·77	50·11	50·85	60·65	70·72	...
Net Revenue	1,41,92,735	1,41,21,946	1,61,22,208	1,38,29,631	59,82,017	33,79	...
Guaranteed Interest paid in England £	1,026,892	1,032,772	*1,047,316	*1,052,955	584,751	576,6	...
Ditto converted at Rs. 15 = £1 from 1898-99	1,54,03,371	1,54,91,582	1,57,09,732	1,57,94,325	87,71,265	86,49	...
Guaranteed interest paid in India *plus* interest on overdrawn Capital	1,24,895	2,28,672	2,77,131	40,318	...	57	...
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	13,33,564	15,27,629	19,08,241	17,73,467	9,05,248	1,30	..
Land and Supervision	*—95,196*	3,359	(*a*) 1,12,648	1,19,911	*—2,79,713*	1,65	...
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	3,59,811	8,46,623	4,72,410	5,66,282	6,62,552	2,85	...
Total Expenditure	1,71,26,445	1,80,97,865	1,84,80,162	1,82,94,303	1,00,59,352	92,86	...
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	29,33,710	39,75,919	23,57,954	44,64,672	40,77,335	59,07	...

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* The Accounts for 1904 1905 and for 1905-1906 include £2,173 and £14,335 respectively on account of "Interest on advances" to Guarant Railway Companies (B., B. and C. I. Railway).

(*a*) Excludes the net credit under supervision, *vide* Account 54 A of the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1904-1905.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ble III.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1906-1907 and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, and to end of 1908-1909.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	To end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
OPEN LINES.								
st Indian	37,34,48,601	2,29,41,816	1,96,41,000	1,82,82,000	43,43,13,417	43,43,13,417	...	(a) Rs 1,796 outlay prior to March 1900 on the metre gauge line between Bhatinda and Ferozepore transferred from Rajputana-Malwa railway to North Western railway.
ijputana-Malwa System	(a)15,91,68,327	27,60,002	38,40,000	36,09,000	16,93,77,329	16,93,77,329	...	
lanpur-Deesa	2,38,069	1,086	...	...	2,39,155	2,39,155	...	
ewari-Phulera	47,93,212	3,76,883	...	...	51,70,095	51,70,095	...	
iopal	32,13,558	1,10,082	1,10,000	1,00,000	35,33,640	35,33,640	...	
'arora Colliery	12,97,760	—16,500	—1,69,000	...	11,12,260	11,12,260	...	
irma	7,69,12,324	...	...	...	7,69,12,324	7,69,12,324	...	
ssam-Bengal (Construction)	7,41,85,109	23,33,945	2,15,000	36,91,000	8,04,25,054	8,04,25,054	...	
Ditto (Land)	36,90,704	5,40,996	12,000	...	42,43,700	42,43,700	...	(b) Rs. 86,149 outlay during 1901-1902 on Junction works at Hyderabad transferred from the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.
rhat	9,08,575	13 432	17,000	4,000	9,43,007	9,43,007	...	
astern Bengal	17,48,92,873	58,68,532	96,19,000	85,90,000	19,89,70,405	19,89,70,405	...	
irhoot and Extensions	6,39,33,475	45,25,989	37,48,000	28,52,000	7,50,59,464	7,50,59,464	...	
udh and Rohilkhand	21,81,23,993	35,53 890	54,08,000	31,36,000	23,02,21,883	23,02,21,883	...	
ucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	51,21,139	...	
orth-Western	(a,b)53,27,81,875	2,26,49,975	1,65,85,000	2,15,98,000	59,36,14,850	59,36,14,850	...	(c) Includes Rs. 9,72,065 on account of outlay on Berar railways brought on.
untakal Mysore Frontier	59,24,020	979	10,000	...	59,34,999	59,34,999	...	
outh Indian	10,68,92,512	27,88,081	26,87,000	30,98,000	11,54,65,593	11,54,65,593	...	
anjore District Board	29,42,803	35,119	3,000	...	29,80,922	29,80,922	...	
dhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	(b)39,74,527	49,445	1,93,000	34,000	42,50,972	42,50,972	...	
etroleum Operations	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	1,19,187	...	
rontier Railway Reserve Material	43,98,177	—701	...	...	43,97,476	43,97,476	...	
reat Indian Peninsula and Warora-Bellarpur	(c)13,44,92,127	83,72,477	1,71,86,000	1,25,10,000	17,25,60,604	17,25,60,604	...	
gra-Delhi Chord	1,24,89,272	2,97,188	1,30,000	5,000	1,29,21,460	1,29,21,460	...	
ast Coast—Northern Section	3,09,29 430	...	...	...	3,09,29,430	3,09,29,430	...	
adras Railway—North-East Line	6,52,85,342	6,22,110	8,40,000	...	6,67,47,452	6,67,47,452	...	
adras Railway System—overdrawn Capital	...	...	1,03,99,000	...	1,03,99,000	1,03,99,000	...	
ezwada Extension	11,80,726	1,055	2,000	3,000	11,86,781	11,86,781	...	
ilgiri Railway	37,02,834	39,560	15,000	45,000	38,02,394	38,02,394	...	
ombay, Baroda and Central India	20,24,78,750	9,82,276	33,00,000	34,31,000	21,01,92,026	21,01,92,026	...	
ohri-Samasata Doubling	75,74,115	39,27,385	13,65,000	3,97,000	1,32,63,500	1,32,63,500	...	
'innevelly Quilon—British Section	43,60,757	15,164	15,000	15,000	44,05.921	44,05,921	...	
Ditto Native State Section	1,18,20,206	—4,332	—3,000	5,000	1,18,17,874	1,18,17,874	...	
hmedabad Dholka (earthwork, etc.)	59,900	...	...	...	59,900	59,900	...	
ohilkhand and Kumaon Railway (Kachhaghat bridge)	...	...	76,000	...	76,000	76,000	...	
Carried over	2,29,13,34,279	8,27,85,934	9,52,44,000	8,14,05,000	2,55,07,69,213	2,55,07,69,213		

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	To end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
Brought forward .	2,29,13,34,279	8,27,85,934	9,52,44,000	8,14,05,000	2,55,07,69,213	2,55,07,69,213	...
adras Railway—Purchase	...	...	3,21,72,000	...	3,21,72,000	3,21,72,000	...
uthern Mahratta Railway—Madras Railway Section	...	...	13,00,000	7,56,000	20,56,000	20,56,000	...
ellary-Royadrug	7,74,964	3,745	10,000	3,000	7,91,709	7,91,709	...
ospet-Kottur	14,02,335	16,337	1,08,000	8,000	15,34,672	15,34,672	...
rupatur-Krishnagiri	10.77,250	4,606	9,000	...	10,90,856	10,90,856	...
orappur-Dhurmapuri	8,16,376	26,938	1,000	...	8,44,314	8,44,314	...
TOTAL OPEN LINES .	2,29,54,05,204	8,28,37,560	12,88,44,000	8,21,72,000	2,58,92,58,764	2,58,92,58,764	...
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.							
rbesganj-Nepal Frontier	64,887	1,01,499	65,000	20,000	2,51,386	2,22,024	*—29,362*
ahdera-Sangla	18,32,377	7,43,500	2,65,000	86,000	29,26,877	28,79,068	*—47,809*
dhran-Khanewal	(*a*) 7,216	7,51,038	26,70,000	9,50,000	43,78,254	45,15,000	1,36,746
rma Railway Extensions	84,28,719	54,19,444	42,00,000	30,50,000	2,10,98,163	1,85,81,888	*—25,16,275*
usalgarh-Kohat Railway—Conversion and Indus Bridge.	11,15.980	16,52,810	9,48,000	1,47,000	38,63,790	31,92,047	*—6,71,743*
onoor-Ootacamund	9,06,897	6,53,594	8,73,000	3,57,000	27,90,491	28,52,880	62,389
ch-Doab (Southern Section)	63,49,162	5,32,826	96,000	...	69,77,988	70,77,733	99,745
orkot Road Chichoki	(*a*) 18,566	3,34,305	13,96,000	16,00,000	33,48,871	81,34,076	47,85,205
llundur-Hoshiarpur	14,531	...	...	...	14,531	15,000	469
dhiana-Ferozepur	28,311	...	...	...	28,311	29,000	689
ikhal-Mangalore	1,06,21,152	20,40,528	6,92,000	*—2,62,000*	1,30,91,680	1,29,04,981	*—1,86,699*
lakganj-Gauhati	54,81,295	28,53,184	16,27,000	16,00,000	1,15,61,479	92,31,245	*—23,30,234*
ilman Branch	8,70,264	20,09,123	17,86,000	11,60,000	58,25,387	1,00,00,000	41,74,613
rnool-Kurnool Road	(*a*) 13,574	93,650	4,00,000	4,48,000	9,55,224	9,65,706	10,482
al-Parachinar Railway and Kohat Thal Conversion	(*a*) 1,05,957	3,64,795	8,47,000	...	13,17,752	85,00,000	71,82,248
Carried over .	3,58,58,888	1,75,50,296	1,58,65,000	91,56,000	7,84,30,184	8,91,00,648	1,06,70,464
TOTAL OPEN LINES carried over	2,29,54,05,204	8,28,37,560	12,88,44,000	8,21,72,000	2,58,92,58,764	2,58,92,58,764	

(*a*) Survey outlay brought on to the construction account during 1905-1906.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	To end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
TOTAL OPEN LINES, brought forward	2,29,54,05,204	8,28,37,560	12,88,44,000	8,21,72,000	2,58,92,58,764	2,58,92,58,764	...
Brought forward	3,58,58,888	1,75,50,296	1,58,65,000	91,56,000	7,84,30,284	8,91,00,648	1,06,70,464
Barun Kotah	1,06,878	19,32,875	13,00,000	11,00,000	44,39,753	45,91,830	1,52,077
Nagda-Muttra	82,39,372	1,42,08,488	77,31,000	70,87,000	3,72,65,860	4,00,30,069	27,64,209
Katihar-Godagiri	36,59,941	31,86,776	23,88,000	18,00,000	1,10,34,717	1,04,86,222	*—5,48,495*
TOTAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION	4,78,65,079	3,68,78,435	2,72,84,000	1,91,43,000	13,11,70,514	14,42,08,769	1,30,38,255
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450	3,02,450	...
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071	5,27,071	...
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416	1,65,78,416	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132	75,132	...
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035	2,45,035	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038	6,57,038	...
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...	...	...	1,82,672	1,82,672	...
TOTAL LINES IN ABEYANCE, ETC.	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814	1,85,67,814	...
Stores	15,52,375	*—8,90,214*	...	...	6,62,161	6,62,161	...
Reserve	...	...	...	2,70,27,000	2,70,27,000	2,70,27,000	...
GRAND TOTAL, carried over	2,36,33,90,472	11,88,25,781	15,61,28,000	12,83,42,000	2,76,66,86,253	2,77,97,24,508	1,30,38,255

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	To end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
GRAND TOTAL, brought forward .	2,36,33,90,472	11,88,25,781	15,61,28,000	12,83,42,000	2,76,66,86,253	2,77,97,24,508	1,30,38,255
Distributed as under—							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged to Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction* . . .	1,42,17,89,649	11,87,25,604	12,38,08,000	12,83,27,000	1,79,26,50,253		
Redemption of Liabilities†	78,67,98,043	...	3,21,72,000	..	81,89,70,043		
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—							
Protective Railways	7,64,52,657	51,626	1,28,000	11,000	7,66,43,283		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	5,45,35,712	...	...	...	5,45,35,712		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues).	1,02,50,623	48,551	20,000	4,000	1,03,23,174		
OTHER EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue .	1,35,63,788	...	...	...	1,35,63,788		
TOTAL AS ABOVE .	2,36,33,90,472	11,88,25,781	15,61,28,000	12,83,42,000	2,76,66,86,253	2,77,97,24,508	1,30,38,255

* INCLUDES DEBENTURES RAISED BY COMPANIES—

East Indian Railway	11,80,56,409	...	2,84,56,000	3,60,00,000	18,25,12,409
South Indian Railway	2,27,07,237	...	—18,000	...	2,26,89,237
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	...	...	...	75,00,000	75,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	...	...	...	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
TOTAL .	14,07,63,646	...	2,84,38,000	5,85,00,000	22,77,01,646

	Rs.
† East Indian Railway	18,05,98,229
Eastern Bengal Railway	3,10,54,458
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15,50,40,735
North Western Railway	7,36,74,320
South Indian Railway	7,03,88,355
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	8,88,35,250
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	18,72,06,696
TOTAL .	78,67,98,043
Madras Railway	3,21,72,000
	81,89,70,043

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ble IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1906-1907, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, and to the end of 1908-1909.

IRRIGATION WORKS. APITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	Actual outlay to end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Burma.							
ndalay Canal . . .	50,42,867	—30,179	16,000	32,000	50,60,688	...	...
webo Canal . . .	41,94,441	3,25,943	2,84,000	3,33,000	51,37,384	46,28,060	...
n Canals	8,20,609	8,41,773	8,00,000	6,61,000	31,23,382	42,63,836	11,40,454
-u Canal	4,65,104	1,38,537	10,000	1,74,000	7,87,641	34,05,297	26,17,656
Bengal.							
issa Canals . . .	2,60,18,065	18,824	54,000	73,000	2,61,63,889	...	...
dnapur Canal . . .	83,03,838	1,444	4,000	6,000	83,15,282	...	..
jili Tidal Canal . . .	25,51,641	...	...	...	25,51,641	...	...
ne Canal	2,58,09,090	5,292	1,000	6,000	2,58,21,382	...	...
United Provinces.							
nges Canal . . .	2,91,55,041	2,39,670	1,45,000	4,45,000	2,99,84,711	...	...
wer Ganges Canal . .	3,44,02,271	2,47,101	2,74,000	2,39,000	3,51,62,372	...	...
Ditto, Fatehpur Branch	32,74,463	44,294	57,000	52,000	34,27,757	...	...
gra Canal	98,19,862	4,44,285	3,65,000	3,29,000	1,09,58,147	...	...
stern Jumna Canal . .	45,50,312	45,287	49,000	85,000	47,29,599	...	...
Punjab.							
estern Jumna Canal . .	1,64,96,117	38,774	23,000	30,000	1,65,87,891	...	...
pper Bari Doab Canal . .	1,92,68,674	80,881	5,35,000	1,50,000	2,00,34,555	...	...
rhind Canal (State outlay) .	2,36,49,378	72,165	62,000	56,000	2,38,39,543	...	...
wer Chenab Canal . .	2,75,20,128	14,747	31,000	4,00,000	2,79,65,875	...	...
wer Jhelum Canal . .	1,46,12,631	4,93,018	4,60,000	3,00,000	1,58,65,649	1,83,95,782	25,30,133
dus Inundation Canals . .	17,72,984	2,27,068	2,91,000	2,00,000	25,91,052	...	...
pper Jhelum Canal . .	13,72,928	26,15,620	26,00 000	30,00,000	95,88,548	2,90,70,397	1,94,81,849
pper Chenab Canal . .	20,60,493	36 31,300	39,88,000	40,00,000	1,36,79,793	2,89,29,792	1,52,49,899
wer Bari Doab Canal . .	...	1,03,653	6,03,000	17,50,000	24,56,653	1,78,11,841	1,53,55,188
orth-West Frontier Province.	...						
aharpur Inundation Canal .	2,21,523	2,87,221	1,00,000	2,50,000	8,58,744	7,07,703	...
pper Swat River Canal . .	...	58,345	6,00,000	10,00,000	16,58,345	1,77,64,752	1,61,06,407
wer Ditto * .	40,31,953	58,213	68,000	1,50,000	43,08,166	...	...
Madras.							
odavari Delta System . .	1,19,67,628	1,60,309	39,000	39,000	1,22,05,937	...	...
istna Delta System . .	1,44,06,821	37,543	35,000	35,000	1,45,14,364	...	...
ennér River Canals System .	54,97,828	9,425	...	...	55,07,253	...	...
eriyar Project . . .	91,62,231	4,68,107	65,000	65,000	97,60,338	...	...
auvery Delta system . .	32,85,061	1,15,702	76,000	76,000	35,52,763	...	...
agavalli River Project .	1,87,835	2,96,147	4,00,000	3,00,000	11,83,982	10,26,606	...
ivi Island Project . .	3,69,525	7,71,955	4,00,000	3,00,000	18,41,480	18,06,000	...
Bombay.							
esert Canal . . .	26,04,994	16,914	...	25,000	26,46,908	...	...
egari Canal . . .	16,57,544	67,677	2,10,000	1,88,000	21,23,221	...	...
astern Nara Works . .	64,16,533	26,988	31,000	27,000	65,01,521	...	...
amrao Canal . . .	79,43,239	—41,203	8,000	27,000	79,37,036	...	...
utha Canals . . .	69,30,757	...	15,000	2,54,000	71,99,757	...	...
Other projects . .	3,69,43,269	2,44,901	4,34,000	3,31,000	3,78,53,170	...	...
	37,41,77,316	1,21,77,741	1,31,33,000	1,53,88,000	41,48,76,057	...	...
educt—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues . .	5,86,73,053	2,13,335	1,33,000	3,88,000	5,94,07,388	...	...
Carried over .	† 31,55,04,263	1,19,64,406	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000	35,54,68,669	...	

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* Transferred to "40" from 1st April 1906.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1906-1907, and estimat expenditure on such works in 1907-1908 and 1908-1909, and to the end of 1908-1909.

	Actual outlay to end of 1905-1906.	Accounts, 1906-1907.	Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1908-1909.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance sanctione estimat remaining be spent
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Brought forward	31,55,04,263	1,19,64,406	1,30,00,000	1,50,00,000	35,54,68,669	...	...
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
Central Provinces.							
Tank Projects	16,88,556	6,97,953	10,24,000	11,73,000	45,83,509	...	...
Bengal.							
Tribeni Canal	16,41,758	5,92,287	9,01,000	6,05,000	37,40,045	50,20,251	12,80,20
United Provinces.							
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa weir)	51,36,428	6,84,498	8,09,000	7,03,000	73,32,926	...	...
Ken Canal	20,01,115	11,05,583	5,50,000	2,54,000	39,10,698	36,74,729	...
Dassan Canal	1,60,242	6,96,351	9,19,000	9,72,000	27,47,593	38,79,619	11,32,02
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	46,32,509	15,952	25,000	21,000	46,94,461	...	...
Mopad Project	2,33,499	2,78,697	...	...	5,12,196	11,36,000	6,23,80
Bombay.							
Godaveri Canal	...	68,091	7,69,000	10,95,000	19,32,091	87,73,347	68,41,25
Chankapur Tank	6,04,796	2,51,823	3,38,000	1,62,000	13,56,619	13,11,518	...
Nira Canal	53,79,875	2,125	6,000	6,000	53,94,000	...	...
Budhihal Tank	4,62,543	26,140	...	...	4,88,683	13,98,529	9,09,84
Other projects	33,17,687	28,259	1,53,000	3,71,000	38,69,946	...	...
	*2,52,59,085	44,47,759	54,94,000	53,62,000	4,05,62,844	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	30,81,744	...	...	...	30,81,744	...	...
TOTAL	2,21,77,341	44,47,759	54,94,000	53,62,000	3,74,81,100	..	...
GRAND TOTAL	33,76,81,604	1,64,12,165	1,84,94,000	2,03,62,000	39,29,49,769	...	...

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* Exclusive of Rs. 8,964 on account of the Lower Swat River Canal, transferred to "49" from 1st April 1906.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

able V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1906-1907, with Revised Estimates for 1907-1908 and Budget Estimates for 1908-1909.

(Omitting 000. except in accounts.)

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
UARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
en mileage at beginning of year	1,334	1,349	1,408	1,408	904	905	...
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
dras	1,20,68,312	1,27,77,060	1,34,30,576	1,39,56,526	1,46,73,214	1,12,70	...
Ditto Extensions . .	1,86,889	3,17,370	3,75,918	3,62,742	3,22,004	2,60	...
mbay, Baroda and Central India	1,60,11,316	1,68,06,857	1,85,06,650	1,38,17,913	2,08,216	9	...
Total .	2,82,66,517	2,99,01,287	3,23,13,144	2,81,37,181	1,52,03,434	1,15,39	...
Working Expenses.							
dras	61,69,379	69,95,955	76,05,016	77,38,956	90,22,859	79,80	...
Ditto Extensions . .	79,538	1,48,793	2,02,666	1,96,999	1,97,465	1,80	...
mbay, Baroda and Central India	78,24,865	86,34,593	83,83,254	63,71,595	1,093	...	...
Total .	1,40,73,782	1,57,79,341	1,61,90,936	1,43,07,550	92,21,417	81,60	...
Net Traffic Receipts.							
adras	58,98,933	57,81,105	58,25,560	62,17,570	56,50,355	32,90	...
Ditto Extensions . .	1,07,351	1,68,577	1,73,252	1,65,743	1,24,539	80	...
mbay, Baroda and Central India	81,86,451	81,72,264	1,01,23,396	74,46,318	2,07,123	9	...
Total .	1,41,92,735	1,41,21,946	1,61,22,208	1,38,29,631	59,82,017	33,79	...

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budge Estimat 1908-19
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
STATE RAILWAYS. (*a*)	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	19,380	20,119	20,744	20,330	21,544	22,065	23,
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian — England	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3	
East Indian — India	6,74,11,071	7,08,45,143	7,61,21,110	7,71,30,117	7,98,54,849	8,25,00	8,5
Rajputana-Malwa System	2,49,93,926	2,19,35,587	2,54,29,995	2,81,13,465	2,78,60,181	2,75,00	2,9
Bhopal	3,46,103	3,77,177	3,95,734	3,25,637	3,60,294	4,80	
Palanpur-Deesa	31,756	28,155	31,619	37,498	38,817	43	
Warora Colliery	6,74,934	5,52,948	5,51,760	5,67,646	—6,888	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	1,45,37,860	1,65,95,948	1,98,35,177	2,54,70,343	2,73,88,250	2,80,00	3,1
Burma Railways	1,26,67,364	1,41,06,869	1,51,48,710	1,58,36,907	1,58,71,602	1,73,00	1,7
Burma Railway Extensions	...	...	...	...	...	4,00	
Assam-Bengal	21,10,110	25,87,822	29,88,285	35,20,101	45,73,987	47,00	5
Jorhat	88,476	89,205	75,720	85,825	86,196	92	
Eastern Bengal	1,75,21,934	1,87,14,401	1,92,64,510	2,14,98,671	2,53,83,103	2,65,00	2,8
Bengal and North-Western, and Tirhoot	1,02,19,920	1,21,67,584	1,28,88,240	62,01,343	67,51,698	75,00	7
Bengal Central	13,24,944	15,05,612	15,68,378	3,54,039	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	2,40,827	2,69,758	1,721	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,35,27,277	1,40,12,128	1,54,69,228	1,61,80,743	1,64,55,956	1,80,00	1,8
Indian Midland	90,10,835	77,85,868	83,35,493	83,78,109	1,07,13,307	1,07,50	1,0
Lucknow-Bareilly	14,53,542	14,29,244	14,93,378	16,10,514	16,18,784	17,00	1
Hardwar-Dehra	2,53,685	2,65,261	2,69,354	3,19,239	3,45,574	3,90	
North-Western	4,18,16,329	5,20,87,345	6,33,47,929	5,73,11,526	6,36,09,390	7,10,00	7,1
South Indian	1,09,05,420	1,21,89,359	1,27,61,620	1,29,85,262	1,34,00,303	1,54,84	2,0
Mysore	16,42,156	15,66,130	15,82,491	18,61,906	18,57,765	22,50	2
Nilgiri	...	2,74,905	2,90,129	3,15,491	3,20,242	3,40	...
Agra Delhi Chord	...	...	18,070	8,04,655	16,46,320	16,20	1
Bezwáda Extension	3,02,442	3,07,113	3,20,656	3,47,490	3,49,206	3,15	
North East Line, Madras Railway (East Coast, Southern Section)	44,53,516	46,03,446	55,91,475	65,44,160	59,67,405	43,50	...
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	4,72,119	5,17,267	8,18,265	8,12,109	9,02,442	7,50	
Tinnevelly-Quilon	69,746	2,03,472	3,59,584	4,92,058	4,98,585	6,20	
Mayavaram-Mutupet	3,31,866	4,10,936	5,47,235	5,99,483	6,03,305	6,40	...
Southern Mahratta	65,62,022	67,81,358	74,09,721	80,28,947	81,10,661	94,22	1,0
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	5,05,058	5,83,491	5,90,818	8,35,698	9,41,261	8,70	
Great Indian Peninsula	4,35,86,154	4,58,51,887	4,99,95,200	5,29,22,539	5,07,52,595	5,23,00	5,3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	47,31,394	2,00,76,882	2,10,00	2,2
Hospet Kottur	...	...	...	43,427	47,628	50	
Bezwada Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	28	...
Bellary Rayadrug	...	...	...	24,009	39,647	45	
Tirruppattur-Krishnagiri	...	...	...	22,950	48,113	43	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri	...	...	...	5,767	34,404	31	...
Kalka-Simla	...	...	...	1,20,649	7,57,785	9,50	...
Azikhal-Mangalore	...	...	...	...	56,378	1,45	...
Nagda-Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	1,20	
Madras Section (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	38,50	1,6
In England	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3	
" India	28,70,61,392	30,86,45,419	34,35,81,605	35,44,39,717	38,73,16,027	41,20,78	43,6
TOTAL	28,70,64,842	30,86,48,869	34,35,05,055	35,44,43,167	38,73,19,477	41,20,81	43,6

(*a*) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway prior to the year 1905-1906.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
Working Expenses.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
t Indian	2,61,45,029	2,62,26,989	2,81,18,126	2,70,22,684	3,13,27,086	3,27,50	3,40,00
putana-Malwa System	1,18,36,743	1,11,21,644	1,16,67,461	1,24,80,664	1,33,31,287	1,44,00	1,47,00
pal	1,74,867	1,85,736	1,97,668	1,58,332	1,81,533	2,58	2,45
anpur-Deesa	25,375	21,987	19,662	14,052	20,325	20	20
rora Colliery	4,44,571	3,82,076	3,75,159	3,57,688	57,231	...	...
igal-Nagpur	74,31,631	86,21,206	97,10,297	1,14,17,032	1,29,89,459	1,44,00	1,55,00
ma Railway	77,32,319	89,17,418	93,93,401	96,68,947	1,00,28,892	1,07,00	1,07,00
ma Railway Extensions	...	...	...	...	...	2,00	4,00
sam-Bengal	18,61,892	20,81,249	30,46,275	32,73,619	39,82,185	43,00	45,00
hat	83,046	80,280	81,672	73,246	89,102	89	80
stern Bengal	88,83,728	99,98,494	99,05,097	1,19,53,967	1,43,98,746	1,65,00	1,57,00
ngal and North-Western, and Tirhoot	80,26,894	87,88,628	1,01,27,727	25,79,047	27,35,890	29,00	29,00
ngal Central	9,13,996	11,25,074	10,75,964	3,46,036	...	...	...
ahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	1,31,113	1,47,254	8,510	...	...	...	...
dh and Rohilkhand	65,35,525	70,31,234	81,74,262	90,12,591	95,62,330	1,18,00	1,11,00
lian Midland	46,23,692	39,04,440	41,09,663	40,72,743	51,97,946	60,00	57,00
cknow-Bareilly	7,50,202	7,24,648	8,32,539	6,85,474	7,89,911	7,50	7,50
rdwar-Dehra	1,47,440	1,55,680	1,57,191	1,59,619	1,72,787	1,95	1,75
rth Western	2,42,93,882	2,64,98,970	2,91,09,608	3,04,35,792	3,34,90,646	3,80,00	3,70,00
uth Indian	51,28,993	60,53,945	66,99,779	65,44,483	69,14,141	75,44	1,19,06
ysore	11,88,564	11,03,305	11,57,652	11,17,411	11,19,760	14,25	14,00
lgiri	...	2,00,918	2,23,967	2,66,520	2,84,137	3,00	...
gra Delhi Chord	...	...	8,079	3,85,030	8,30,957	8,70	8,45
zwáda Extension	1,49,334	1,52,891	1,41,701	1,43,251	1,57,468	1,30	1,70
orth East Line, Madras Railway (East Coast, Southern Section)	30,07,291	29,71,686	38,03,792	38,46,491	37,45,786	32,10	...
ntakal-Mysore Frontier	2,92,918	3,05,337	5,12,162	4,73,857	5,25,198	4,50	4,50
innevelly Quilon	29,574	89,900	1,96,312	2,45,343	2,55,736	3,10	3,80
ayavaram-Mutupet	1,61,797	2,05,581	2,91,361	3,37,457	3,42,249	3,55	...
uthern Mahratta	46,99,571	48,09,622	52,29,796	49,26,716	47,13,799	58,37	62,49
dhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	2,91,566	3,21,112	2,95,152	3,81,481	4,41,882	5,40	5,00
reat Indian Peninsula	2,24,16,610	2,34,45,061	2,47,61,525	2,50,58,635	2,53,05,913	2,88,60	2,80,00
ombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	19,20,153	95,24,142	96,00	96,00
ospet-Kottur	...	...	...	46,144	47,994	50	50
ezwada-Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
ellary-Rayadrug	...	...	...	27,133	34,016	35	35
irruppatur-Krishnagiri	...	...	...	25,329	48,101	37	...
orappur-Dharmapuri	...	...	...	6,619	34,851	27	...
alka-Simla	...	...	...	52,877	4,74,351	5,50	...
zikhal-Mangalore	...	...	...	...	25,578	85	...
agda-Muttra	...		...	...	...	1,10	2,40
adras Section (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway)	...	...	...	...	...	21,30	1,11,00
TOTAL	14,74,08,163	15,56,72.365	16,94,31,560	16,95,16,463	19,31,81,415	21.57,29	22,43,95

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.	Budge Estimat 1908-19
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
Net Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	4,12,69,492	4,46,21,604	4,80,06,434	5,01,10,883	4,85,31,213	4,97,53	5,10
Rajputana-Malwa System . .	1,31,57,183	1,08,13,943	1,37,62,534	1,56,32,801	1,45,28,894	1,31,00	1,48
Bhopal	1,71,236	1,91,441	1,98,066	1,67,305	1,78,761	2,22	2
Palanpur-Deesa . . .	6,381	6,168	11,957	23,446	18,492	23	
Warora Colliery . . .	2,30,363	1,70,872	1,76,601	2,09,958	—64,119	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	71,06,229	79,74,742	1,01,24,880	1,40,53,311	1,43,98,791	1,36,00	1,55
Burma Railways . . .	49,35,045	51,89,451	57,55,309	61,67,960	58,42,710	66,00	68
Burma Railway Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	2,00	2
Assam-Bengal	2,48,218	5,06,573	—57,990	2,46,482	5,91,802	4,00	5
Jorhat	5,430	8,925	—5,952	12,579	—2,906	3	
Eastern Bengal . . .	86,38,206	87,15,907	93,59,413	95,44,704	1,09,84,357	1,00,00	1,23
Bengal and North-Western, and Tirhoot	21,93,026	33,78,956	27,60,513	36,22,296	40,15,808	1,00,00	46
Bengal Central	4,10,948	3,80,538	4,92,414	8,003	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch .	1,09,714	1,22,504	—6,789	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	69,91,752	69,80,894	72,94,966	71,68,152	68,93,626	62,00	69,
Indian Midland . . .	43,87,143	38,81,428	42,25,830	43,05,366	55,15,361	47,50	51,
Lucknow-Bareilly . . .	7,03,340	7,04,596	6,60,839	9,25,040	8,28,873	9,50	9,
Hardwar-Dehra . . .	1,06,245	1,09,581	1,12,163	1,59,620	1,72,787	1,95	1,
North Western . . .	1,75,22,447	2,55,88,375	3,42,38,321	2,68,75,734	3,01,18,744	3,30,00	3,40,
South Indian	57,76,427	61,35,414	60,61,841	64,40,779	64,86,162	79,40	86,
Mysore	4,53,592	4,62,825	4,24,839	7,44,495	7,38,005	8,25	8,
Nilgiri	...	73,987	66,162	48,971	36,105	40	...
Agra Delhi Chord . . .	...	...	9,991	4,19,625	8,15,363	7,50	7,
Bezwáda Extension . . .	1,53,108	1,54,222	1,78,955	2,04,239	1,91,738	1,85	1,
North East line, Madras Railway (East Coast, Southern Section) .	14,46,225	16,31,760	17,87,683	26,97,669	22,21,619	11,40	...
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier . .	1,79,201	2,11,930	3,06,103	3,38,252	3,77,244	3,00	3,
Tinnevelly-Quilon . . .	40,172	1,13,572	1,63,272	2,46,715	2,42,849	3,10	2,
Mayavaram-Mutupet . .	1,70,069	2,05,355	2,55,874	2,62,026	2,61,056	2,85	...
Southern Mahratta . . .	18,62,451	19,71,736	21,79,925	31,02,231	33,96,862	35,85	38,
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	2,13,492	2,62,379	2,95,666	4,54,217	4,99,379	3,30	3,
Great Indian Peninsula . .	2,11,69,544	2,24,06,826	2,52,33,675	2,78,63,904	2,54,46,682	2,34,40	2,50,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	28,11,241	1,05,52,740	1,14,00	1,24,
Hospet-Kottur	...	...	...	*—2,717*	—366	...	...
Bezwadā Maulipatam . .	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Bellary-Rayadrug . . .	...	...	...	*—3,124*	5,631	10	
Tirrupattur-Krishnagiri . .	...	...	...	*—2,379*	12	6	...
Morappur-Dharmapuri . .	...	...	...	*—852*	—447	4	...
Kalka-Simla	...	...	...	67,772	2,83,434	4,00	...
Azikhal-Mangalore . . .	...	...	...	...	30,800	60	...
Nagda-Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,
Madras Section (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) .	...	...	...	...	...	17,20	57,
TOTAL .	13,96,56.679	15,29,76,504	17,40,73,495	18,49,26,704	19,41,38,062	19 63.52	21,16

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ble VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1906-07, with Revised Estimates for 1907-08, and Budget Estimates for 1908-09.

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1907-08.	Budget Estimate, 1908-09.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.		
ECT RECEIPTS—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Mandalay canal	17,803	79,048	70,695	2,03,313	2,59,342	2,61,000	2,75,000
Shwebo canal	...	...	..	...	99,464	2,70,000	3,50,000
Orissa canals	4,05,592	4,29,897	3,88,900	4,61,355	5,01,729	5,03,000	5,10,000
Midnapur canal	2,24,150	2,20,343	2,06,215	2,10,623	1,56,521	1,68,000	1,68,000
Hijili Tidal canal	41,050	42,334	45,242	70,448	71,515	69,000	66,000
Sone canals	14,50,516	13,28,315	14,05,810	13,96,628	15,64,819	15,94,000	16,63,000
Ganges canal	35,23,554	32,95,743	34,46,755	30,14,166	45,41,080	40,44,000	43,23,000
Lower Ganges canal	22,82,197	23,40,320	24,98,352	21,49,299	28,92,380	26,46,000	27,12,000
Ditto, Fatehpur Branch	1,35,186	2,46,399	2,82,584	1,62,015	2,68,441	3,18,000	3,25,000
Agra canal	8,80,933	8,37,371	8,91,284	5,20,088	11,19,818	7,92,000	9,46,000
Eastern Jumna canal	13,53,857	11,92,809	13,02,309	10,69,416	16,15,213	15,56,000	13,10,000
Betwa canal	1,06,859	1,42,688	1,72,992	1,94,969	2,63,612	2,10,000	1,55,000
Western Jumna canal	23,61,573	24,09,698	27,34,556	27,58,415	31,38,384	21,20,000	20,00,000
Lower Chenab canal	62,03,439	72,17,299	73,38,371	65,97,316	76,84,112	57,29,000	71,00,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	32,97,204	33,03,413	33,35,459	31,84,267	35,69,867	32,83,000	33,50,000
Sirhind canal	27,82,581	27,41,580	26,85,001	27,06,842	32,20,358	30,71,000	32,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	24,104	2,83,611	4,73,231	7,78,837	13,56,667	12,89,000	19,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	...	1,36,764	1,07,344	1,62,950	1,62,445	1,40,000	1,20,000
Lower Swat River canal	4,82,394	5,10,505	4,82,779	4,39,630	5,12,330	5,00,000	5,00,000
Godavari Delta System	1,04,532	1,07,943	1,11,389	1,12,357	1,08,822	1,13,000	1,13,000
Kistna " "	78,578	86,005	70,184	70,866	83,765	71,000	71,000
Pennér River canals "	1,938	1,602	1,890	2,586	2,525	3,000	3,000
Periyar Project	2,168	3,017	2,547	3,926	2,179	3,000	3,000
Cauvery Delta System	3,315	3,148	1,432	1,325	1,995	2,000	2,000
Rushikulya Project	2,811	1,958	751	785	1,036	1,000	1,000
Desert canal	53,023	49,591	1,52,059	1,07,205	1,11,170	1,22,000	1,20,000
Begari "	44,956	18,496	67,498	42,861	40,217	42,000	24,000
Eastern Nara Works	26,578	26,025	36,094	45,229	37,473	58,000	65,000
Mutha canals	2,98,645	3,27,935	2,70,328	3,70,380	3,28,532	3,50,000	4,00,000
Nira canal	2,31,616	2,54,754	1,23,191	1,66,203	2,27,150	2,95,000	3,10,000
Jamrao canal	43,686	1,70,160	1,46,572	1,25,359	16,940	14,000	15,000
Other projects	7,79,181	9,91,678	10,63,157	9,07,673	11,73,575	14,99,000	14,47,000
TOTAL	2,72,44,019	2,88,00,449	2,99,14,971	2,80,37,332	3,51,33,476	*3,12,36,000	*3,36,15,000
RTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE O IRRIGATION—							
Mandalay canal	4,619	13,748	19,216	16,944	30,596	23,000	25,000
Shwebo canal	...	...	...	...	14,595	30,000	33,000
Ganges canal	8,72,442	8,93,659	9,05,865	9,10,288	9,19,139	9,19,000	9,19,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,09,586	2,65,747	3,04,245	3,73,152	3,88,669	3,89,000	3,89,000
Eastern Jumna "	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,54,000	2,54,000
Lower Chenab canal	10,56,041	11,38,808	13,63,773	11,28,751	10,95,882	8,03,000	11,50,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	2,38,756	2,49,263	2,61,668	2,99,249	3,00,639	2,50,000	2,50,000
Lower Jhelum "	13,706	*—60,465*	12,724	81,613	2.69,721	2,32,000	4,00,000
Indus Inundation canals	...	2,69,918	2,71,538	2,73,536	2,74,872	2,67,000	2,70,000
Lower Swat River canal	47,284	55,240	51,248	48,672	50,420	50,000	50,000
Godavari Delta System	29,68,262	29,15,810	32,74,398	34,27,101	33,02,168	34,10,000	34,10,000
Kistna " "	27,25,450	25,13,947	29,23,231	29,64,950	30,24,604	29,95,000	29,95,090
Pennér River canals "	3,70,918	3,77,049	85,518	4,24,710	5,06,271	4,25,000	4,25,000
Periyar Project	4,56,571	4,51,757	4,73,813	4,85,029	4,93,493	5,05,000	5,05,000
Cauvery Delta System	9,21,373	9,14,310	9,20,194	9,29,106	9,15,939	9,35,000	9,35,000
Rushikulya Project	94,832	90,318	97,589	1,05,745	1,04,874	1,08,000	1,08,000
Desert canal	1,41,889	1,59,159	1,64,772	2,67,663	2,56,319	2,52,000	2,52,000
Begari "	3,14,732	3,72,424	3,15,487	4,41,417	4,69,903	4,72,000	4,59,000
Eastern Nara Works	4,93,647	5,00,159	5,08,482	6,31,933	6,82,701	6,32,000	7,15,000
Mutha canals	*—8,063*	*—10,113*	*—6,459*	*—11,391*	*—7,562*	...	...
Nira canal	*—11,465*	*—12,615*	*—6,036*	*—8,104*	*—11,148*	...	...
Jamrao canal	4,97,692	4,79,936	5,08,190	7,80,961	6,52,546	8,67,000	8,75,000
Other projects	5,53,665	7,25,079	6,95,335	7,06,410	11,16,097	15,59,000	16,80,000
TOTAL	1,22,15,889	1,25,57,090	1,33,98,743	1,45,31,687	1,51,04,710	1,54,77,000	1,60,99,000

* Excluding Civil officers' figures as under:—

	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	2,00,000	2,00,000
Punjab	12,84,000	15,45,000
Total	14,84,000	17,45,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Ma Works, for five years ending 1906-07, with Revised Estimates for 1907-08, and Budg Estimates for 1908-09—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1907-08.	Bud Estim 1908-1
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-1905.	1905-06.	1906-07.		
Total Revenue—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*R*
Mandalay canal	22,422	92,796	89,91[illegible]	2,20,257	2,89,938	2,84,000	3,0
Shwebo canal	...	...	...	...	1,14,059	3,00,000	3,8
Orissa canals	4,05,592	4,29,897	3,88,900	4,61,355	5,01,729	5,03,000	5,1
Midnapur canal	2,24,150	2,20,343	2,06,215	2,10,623	1,56,521	1,68,000	1 6
Hijili Tidal canal	41,050	42,334	45,242	70,448	71,515	69,000	6
Sone canals	14,50,516	13,28,315	14,05,810	13,96,628	15,64,819	15,94,000	16,6
Ganges canal	43,95,996	41,89,402	43,52,620	39,24,454	54,60,219	49,63,000	52,4
Lower Ganges canal	24,91,783	26,06,067	28,02,597	25,22,451	32,81,049	30,35,000	31,0
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	1,35,186	2,46,399	2,82,584	1,62,015	2,68,829	3,18,000	3,2
Agra canal	8,80,933	8,37,371	8,91,284	5,20,088	11,19,818	7,92,000	9,4
Eastern Jumna canal	16,07,809	14,46,761	15,56,261	13,23,368	18,69,165	18,10,000	15,6
Betwa canal	1,06,859	1,42,688	1,72,992	1,94,969	2,63,612	2,10,000	1,5
Western Jumna canal	23,61,573	24,09,698	27,34,556	27,58,415	31,38,384	21,20,000	20,0
Lower Chenab canal	72,59,480	83,56,107	87,02,144	77,26,067	87,79,994	65,32,000	82,5
Upper Bari Doab canal	35,35,960	35,52,676	35,97,127	34,83,516	38,70,506	35,33,000	36,0
Sirhind canal	27,82,581	27,41,580	26,85,001	27,06,842	32,20,358	30,71,000	32,0
Lower Jhelum canal	37,810	2,23,146	4,85,955	8,60,450	16,26,388	15,21,000	23,5
Indus Inundation canals	...	4,06,682	3,78,882	4,36,486	4,37,317	4,07,000	3,9
Lower Swat River canal	5,29,678	5,65,745	5,34,027	4,88,302	5,62,750	5,50,000	5,5
Godavari Delta System	30,72,794	30,23,753	33,85,787	35,39,458	34,10,990	35,23,000	35,2
Kistna " "	28,04,028	25,99,952	29,93,415	30,35,816	31,08,369	30,66,000	30,6
Pennér River canals "	3,72,856	3,78,651	87,408	4,27,296	5,08,790	4,28,000	4,2
Periyar Project	4,58,739	4,54,774	4,76,360	4,88,955	4,95,672	5,08,000	5,0
Cauvery Delta System	9,24,688	9,17,458	9,21,626	9,30,431	9,17,934	9,37,000	9,37
Rushikulya Project	97,643	92,276	98,340	1,06,530	1,05,910	1,09,000	1,0
Desert canal	1,94,912	2,08,750	3,16,831	3,74,868	3,67,489	3,74,000	3,72
Begari "	3,59,688	3,90,920	3,82,985	4,84,278	5,10,120	5,14,000	5,01
Eastern Nara Works	5,20,225	5,26,184	5,44,576	6,77,162	7,20,174	6,90,000	7,8
Mutha canals	2,90,582	3,17,822	2,63,869	3,58,989	3,20,970	3,50,000	4,0
Nira canal	2,20,151	2,42,139	1,17,155	1,58,099	2,16,002	2,95,000	3,1
Jamrao canal	5,41,378	6,50,096	6,54,762	9,06,320	6,69,486	8,81,000	8,9
Other projects	13,32,846	17,16,757	17,58,492	16,14,083	22,89,672	30,58,000	31,27
Total	3,94,40,245	4,13,57,539	4,33,13,714	4,25,69,019	5,02,38,186	4,67,13,000	4,97,14
Working Expenses—							
Mandalay canal	30,312	92,027	75,301	99,165	85.898	68,000	84
Shwebo canal	...	...	...	...	47,241	1,22,000	95
Orissa canals	3,61,432	3,57,837	3,18,396	3,53,817	3,99,092	4,11,000	3,95
Midnapur canal	1,44,522	1,41,042	1,31,362	1,42,981	1,61,123	1,75,000	2,36
Hijili Tidal canal	34,685	23,805	47,652	45,518	51,493	44,000	48
Sone canals	5,27,716	4,94,357	4,90,595	4,75,823	5,73,895	6,48,000	5,86
Ganges canal	11,20,924	10,00,807	11,87,448	12,48,973	13,16,804	10,60,000	12,31
Lower Ganges canal	10,56,724	11,35,205	10,28,308	9,38,717	10,46,866	10,23,000	10,39
Ditto, Fatehpur Branch	1,21,579	1,33,566	1,27,412	1,28,022	1,22,204	1,31,000	1,23
Agra canal	2,52,836	2,60,904	2,77,508	2,88,274	3,32,366	3,31,000	3,09
Eastern Jumna canal	5,15,809	4,33,254	4,47,027	3,99,569	4,46,771	3,99,000	4,22
Betwa canal	1,22,892	1,08,458	1,24,821	1,33,784	1,08,053	1,07,000	1,22
Western Jumna canal	8,17,970	8,47,358	9,33,606	10,32,192	10,64,403	10,45,000	9,00
Lower Chenab canal	13,15,846	16,73,711	16,96,071	17,37,856	18,48,265	18,65,000	18,00
Upper Bari Doab canal	9,64,870	9,95,494	11,29,036	11,62,570	11,88,489	14,90,000	12,50
Sirhind canal	8,35,062	8,47,146	9,19,230	8,68,842	10,34,695	9,39,000	8,00
Lower Jhelum canal	1,42,414	2,78,982	4,74,667	6,61,147	7,45,058	7,14,000	7,00
Indus Inundation canals	...	2,93,174	2,22,829	3,21,049	3,18,987	4,10,000	3,25
Lower Swat River canal	80,111	97,710	1,17,878	83,924	1,13,839	1,09,000	1,09
Godavari Delta System	5,70,647	6,07,601	6,96,655	7,52,964	6,30,672	6,50,000	6,50
Kistna " "	4,96,071	6,42,508	7,34,128	6,80,810	6,39,218	5,90,000	5,90
Pennér River canals "	55,091	74,963	76,498	87,180	79,445	76,000	76
Periyar Project	1,26,351	95,726	91,707	98,514	69,971	1,16,000	1,16
Cauvery Delta System	44,048	45,482	65,442	67,864	94,707	1,05,000	1,05
Rushikulya Project	66,003	55,532	59,376	47,713	73,554	67,000	67
Desert canal	99,246	1,19,526	1,22,881	1,38,793	1,39,328	1,27,000	1,06
Begari "	87,067	75,250	85,912	1,01,404	54,553	76,000	70
Eastern Nara Works	84,196	78,255	1,26,737	1,02,972	1,13,835	1,28,000	1,34
Mutha canals	1,22,653	85,913	95,461	89,636	93,618	99,000	81
Nira canal	43,591	47,868	66,394	65,782	70,419	77,000	54
Jamrao canal	2,18,286	2,09,931	3,15,472	2,95,237	2,67,529	2,78,000	2,89
Other projects	8,60,204	8,07,876	8,43,402	8,16,255	8,37,096	12,71,000	17,08
Total	1,13,19,158	1,21,61,268	1,31,29,212	1,34,67,347	1,41,69,487	1,47,51,000*	1,46,20

* Excluding Civil officers' figures as under:—

	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	19,000	19,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

le VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1906-07, with Revised Estimates for 1907-08, and Budget Estimates for 1908-09—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1907-08.	Budget Estimate, 1908-09.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-1905.	1905-06.	1906-07.		
Revenue—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
andalay canal . . .	*—7,890*	769	14,610	1,21,092	2,04,040	2,16,000	2,16,000
ıwebo canal . . .	...	...	...	...	66,818	1,78,000	2,88,000
rissa canals . . .	44,160	72,060	70,504	1,07,538	1,02,637	92,000	1,15,000
idnapur canal . . .	79,628	79,301	74,853	67,642	*—4,602*	*—7,000*	*—68,000*
ijili Tidal canal . . .	6,365	18,529	*—2,410*	24,930	20,022	25,000	18,000
ne canals . . .	9,22,800	8,33,958	9,15,215	9,20,805	9,90,924	9,46,000	10,77,000
anges canal . . .	32,75,072	31,88,595	31,65,172	26,75,481	41,43,415	39,03,000	40,11,000
ower Ganges canal . .	14,35,058	14,70,862	17,74,289	15,83,734	22,34,183	20,12,000	20,62,000
Ditto, Fatehpur Branch .	13,607	1,12,833	1,55,172	33,993	1,46,625	1,87,000	2,02,000
gra canal	6,28,097	5,76,467	6,13,776	2,31,814	7,87,452	4,61,000	6,37,000
astern Jumna canal . .	10,92,000	10,13,507	11,09,234	9,23,799	14,22,394	14,11,000	11,42,000
etwa canal	*—16,033*	34,230	48,171	61,185	1,55,559	1,03,000	33,000
estern Jumna canal . .	15,43,603	15,62,340	18,00,950	17,26,223	20,73,981	10,75,000	11,00,000
ower Chenab canal . .	59,43,634	66,82,396	70,06,073	59,88,211	69,31,729	46,67,000	64,50,000
pper Bari Doab canal . .	25,71,090	25,57,182	24,68,091	23,20,946	26,82,017	20,43,000	23,50,000
irhind canal . . .	19,47,519	18,94,434	17,65,771	18,38,000	21,85,663	21,32,000	24,00,000
ower Jhelum canal . .	*—1,04,604*	*—55,836*	11,288	1,99,303	8,81,330	8,07,000	16,50,000
ıdus Inundation canals . .	...	1,13,508	1,56,053	1,15,437	1,18,350	*—3,000*	65,000
ower Swat River canal .	4,49,567	4,68,035	4,16,149	4,04,378	4,48,911	4,41,000	4,41,000
odavari Delta System . .	25,02,147	24,16,152	26,89,132	27,86,494	27,80,318	28,73,000	28,73,000
istna „ „ . .	23,07,957	19,57,444	22,59,287	23,55,006	24,69,151	24,76,000	24,76,000
ennér River canals „ . .	3,17,765	3,03,688	10,910	3,40,116	4,29,351	3,52,000	3,82,000
eriyar Project . . .	3,32,388	3,59,048	3,84,653	3,90,441	4,25,701	3,92,000	3,92,000
auvery Delta System . .	8,80,640	8,71,976	8,56,184	8,62,567	8,23,227	8,32,000	8,32,000
ushikulya Project . .	31,640	36,744	38,964	58,817	32,356	42,000	42,000
esert canal	95,666	89,224	1,93,950	2,36,075	2,28,161	2,48,000	2,66,000
egari „	2,72,621	3,15,670	2,97,073	3,82,874	4,55,567	4,38,000	4,31,000
astern Nara Works . .	4,36,029	4,47,929	4,17,839	5,74,190	6,05,339	5,62,000	6,46,000
lutha canals . . .	1,67,929	2,31,909	1,68,408	2,69,353	2,27,352	2,51,000	3,19,000
lira canal	1,76,560	1,94,271	50,761	92,317	1,45,583	2,18,000	2,56,000
amrao canal . . .	3,23,092	4,40,165	3,39,290	6,11,083	4,01,957	6,03,000	6,01,000
ther projects . . .	4,72,642	9,08,881	9,15,090	7,97,828	14,52,576	17,87,000	14,19,000
Total .	2,81,40,750	2,91,96,271	3,01,84,502	2,91,01,672	3,60,68,699	3,19,62,000	3,50,94,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Actuals, 1906-1907.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.	Exchange.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	66,92,217	613,453	92,01,799	*—25,09,582*
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	3,000	200	3,000	...
TOTAL	66,95,217	613,653	92,04,799	*—25,09,582*
ADVANCES.				
Madras	48,91,158	448,356	67,25,343	*—18,34,185*
Madras Extensions	*—1,630*	*—109*	*—1,630*	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,256	750	11,256	...
TOTAL	49,00,784	448,997	67,34,969	*—18,34,185*
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	18,01,059	165,097	24,76,456	*—6,75,397*
Madras Extensions	1,630	109	1,630	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	*—8,256*	*—550*	*—8,256*	...
TOTAL	17,94,433	164,656	24,69,830	*—6,75,397*
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Capital received in India.				
Amritsar-Patti	6,30,000	42,000	6,30,000	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	54,000	3,600	54,000	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	3,000	200	3,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6,000	400	6,000	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	43,000	2,867	43,000	...
Tapti Valley	*—12,000*	*—800*	*—12,000*	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	7,24,000	48,267	7,24,000	...
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	*—13,15,073*	*—87,671*	*—13,15,073*	...
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	8,09,098	53,940	8,09,098	...
Ditto Extensions	74,31,632	495,442	74,31,632	...
Burma	21,72,902	144,860	21,72,902	...
Indian Midland	10,33,448	68,896	10,33,448	...
Ditto Saugor-Katni	57,899	3,860	57,899	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	42,242	2,816	42,242	...
Mysore	2,81,557	21,036	3,15,537	*—33,980*
Southern Mahratta	*—11,38,713*	*—75,915*	*—11,38,713*	...
	93,74,992	627,264	94,08,972	*—33,980*
Amritsar-Patti	5,30,811	35,387	5,30,811	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	45,180	3,012	45,180	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	4,925	328	4,925	...
Hardwar-Dehra	5,408	361	5,408	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	19,278	1,286	19,278	...
South Behar	*—397*	*—26*	*—397*	...
Tapti Valley	71	5	71	...
	6,05,276	40,353	6,05,276	...
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	99,80,268	667,617	1,00,14,248	*—33,980*
Net Withdrawals	92,56,268	619,350	92,90,248	*33,980*
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	74,61,835	454,694	68,20,418	6,41,417

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS —*continued.*

Revised Estimate, 1907-1908.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
	R	£	R	R
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	59,30	543,6	81,54	—22,24
Overdrawn Capital	1,09,20	728,0	1,09,20	...
	1,68,50	1,271,6	2,90,74	—22,24
ADVANCES.				
Madras	51,70	473,9	71,09	—19,39
Madras Extensions	33	2,2	33	...
Balance of Capital	5,21	34,7	5,21	...
TOTAL	57,24	510,8	76,63	—19,39
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	1,16,80	797,7	1,19,65	—2,85
Madras Extensions	—5,54	—36,9	—5,54	...
TOTAL	1,11,26	760,8	1,14,11	—2,85
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Capital received in India. Ahmedabad-Dholka	11	7	11	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	21	1,4	21	...
Amritsar-Patti	...	...	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	5	3	5	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagarnathganj	76	5,1	76	...
Tapti Valley	17	1,1	17	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,30	8,6	1,30	...
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam Bengal	14,02	93,4	14,02	...
Bengal-Nagpur	—16,02	—106,8	—16,02	...
Ditto Extensions	74,30	495,3	74,30	...
Burma	13,77	91,8	13,77	...
Indian Midland	11,21	74,8	11,21	...
Ditto Extensions	13	9	13	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	—73	—4,9	—73	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	—14,25	—95,0	—14,25	...
	82,43	549,5	82,43	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	14	9	14	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	20	1,3	20	...
Amritsar-Patti	1,17	7,8	1,17	...
Hardwar-Dehra	3	2	3	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	1,00	6,7	1,00	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...
Tapti Valley	10	7	10	...
	2,64	17,6	2,64	...
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	85,07	567,1	85,07	...
Net Withdrawals	83,77	558,5	83,77	...
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	—27,49	—202,3	—30,34	2,85

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* Includes R79,42 on account of overdrawn capital transferred to "48.—State Railways Construtcion."

APPENDIX IV—*concluded.*

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS —*concluded.*

Budget Estimate, 1908-1909.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000.)	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.	R	£	R	£
Madras	...	...	...	...
ADVANCES.				
Madras	...	...	...	...
Madras Extensions	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	...	...	...	...
Madras Extensions	..	...	....	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
CAPITAL RECEIVED IN INDIA.				
Ahmedabad-Dholka	10	7	10	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	56	3,7	56	...
Amritsar-Patti	6	4	6	...
Hardwar-Dehra	30	2,0	30	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	50	3,3	50	...
Tapti Valley	57	3,8	57	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,09	13,9	2,09	...
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	*—18,52*	*—123,5*	*—18,52*	...
Bengal Nagpur	*—43,36*	*—289,0*	*—43,36*	...
Ditto Extensions	38,20	254,7	38,20	...
Burma	13,80	92,0	13,80	...
Indian Midland	13,26	88,4	13,26	...
Ditto Extension	...	...	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	*—40*	*—2,7*	*—40*	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	*—33,57*	*—223,8*	*—33,57*	...
	—30,59	*—203,9*	*—30,59*	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	0	7	10	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	56	3,7	56	...
Amritsar-Patti	74	4,9	74	...
Hardwar-Dehra	30	2,0	30	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	50	3,3	50	...
South Behar	...	...	...	...
Tapti Valley	64	4,3	64	...
	2,84	18,9	2,84	...
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	*—27,75*	*—185,0*	*27,75*	...
Net Withdrawals	*—29,84*	*—198,9*	*—29,84*	...
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	*—29,84*	*—198,9*	*—29,84*	...

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th March, 1908.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.

The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, K.S.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Drew.

The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.

[*Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Saiyid Bahadur ; Sir Harvey Adamson ; Mr. Chitnavis ; Mr Harvey ; Mr Miller.*]

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR asked :—

"Is Government aware that as a consequence of the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., in Madras, many Government servants, who could not invest money in lands, lost all their savings?

"In view of the suffering caused by the said failure, will the Government be pleased to amend the Rules for the conduct of Government servants by omitting the words 'or subordinate' in paragraph 3 of rule 9 and to cancel paragraph 4 of the said rule?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"Government are aware that the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. caused heavy losses to members of all classes of the community who had dealings with that firm.

"The question whether the rules should be revised is under consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is the Government aware that Japan supports its industries by a system of bounties, and that in consequence of such support, cotton goods, especially hosiery, made in Japan have an advantage over goods made in India in the market here? Is the Government further aware that the large hosiery department of the Bomanji Patel Mills of Bombay has had to be closed on account of Japan underselling her goods in India? Will Government be pleased to take such steps in the matter as will protect Indian industries from competition of this nature and equalise trade conditions?"

The Hon'ble MR. HARVEY replied :—

"Government have no definite information regarding the first and second parts of the question, but they will make enquiries and communicate such information as may be available. Until they know the facts of the case they are unable to say whether it will be possible to take any action."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS asked :—

"Is the Government aware that prices of plough cattle have risen abnormally all over the country during the past few years? In view of the paramount importance of the sufficiency of cattle in an agricultural country like India, will Government be pleased to inquire into the causes of the rise, and to take adequate steps for the improvement of the stock, and thereby to remove the anxiety of the agricultural population in this respect?"

The Hon'ble MR. MILLER replied :—

"The latest statistics available do not show that the price of plough cattle has risen over the whole of India, but it has undoubtedly risen over a great part of the country and frequently to a very great extent. The Government of India fully recognise the paramount importance of cattle to the agriculture of the country and have on that account given much attention to the development of the Civil Veterinary Department, which has already been able to do much good work in the prevention of disease. They have also made special arrangements on the occasion of droughts to prevent mortality amongst cattle from failure of the fodder supply. In 1906 the Government of India placed before Local Governments a scheme for making a complete cattle survey of India with a view to the improvement of the stock, and the proposals have in most cases been accepted in principle though their prosecution is impeded by the want of a sufficiently strong and well trained staff. The Government of India must leave it to Local Governments to carry out this enquiry. They do not consider that any separate enquiry is necessary."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1908-1909.

[*Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.*]

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, the principal feature of the Financial Statement presented to this Council is an attempt to grapple with the famine which has unfortunately appeared in the country. The disaster is not so great as in 1896 and 1899, but still it is sufficiently serious and extensive to give rise to considerable anxiety and to necessitate large suspensions of revenue. The experience of previous famines has been utilised to adopt early and effective measures to afford relief and to help the agricultural classes to resist the terrible affliction that has befallen them. The tract most seriously affected is the United Provinces, and the Government of Sir John Hewett is to be warmly congratulated on the prompt and energetic measures taken to prevent suffering and distress, and the takavi advances have been more liberal than in the previous two famines. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister recognises the energy and determination with which the people have themselves faced the calamity. Not only so, but the patience and resignation with which they submit to suffering and distress are worthy of all admiration. Taking the most hopeful view of the situation and noting the fact that the more painful conditions associated with the prevalence of distress are absent, the position is still very grave, and it will be very creditable to the Administration if loss of life in areas where the distress is acute, is averted.

"I gratefully recognise the measures that have been taken to relieve suffering and to help the people to tide over the calamity, but I regret that the Statement makes no mention of what has been done to save agricultural cattle, which are so essential to cultivation. It may happen that the agriculturist who is helped or relieved by the State may lose his cattle and in the next sowing season may not have the wherewithal to buy fresh animals. One way of preserving cattle to a certain extent when fodder becomes scarce is to relax the rules that regulate grazing in the forest reserves as far as may be possible, consistently with silvicultural interests. I believe something in this direction has been done by the Local Governments concerned, but the departmental rules are far too rigid and enforced with little regard to agricultural interests. The Madras Government in reviewing the last report of the Forest Department deprecates the attempt to estimate the quality of the work in different districts by the percentage of convictions obtained. It is to be feared that this is the standard of efficiency everywhere. I would, therefore, suggest that just as revenue is suspended or remitted and takavi advances given to help the agricultural population, so should the forest-rules be suspended when fodder is scarce and the utmost latitude allowed for cattle-grazing.

"My Lord, these are but palliatives. The permanent causes of poverty and economic indigence of the people remain, and challenge scrutiny. If I may adopt one of Lord Curzon's phrases, it is a baffling, without being a hoary, enigma. But I cannot believe, my Lord, that the Government is unable to solve this problem of recurring famine and perpetual indigence. The position has become acuter of late years, in consequence of the depreciated purchasing power of the rupee. I do not know whether grain compensation allowance is destined to play as demoralising a part in Indian finance at the present day as falling exchange did in the nineties of the last century. However that may be, the fact remains that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is faced with a situation that his predecessors in 1896 and 1899 had not to face, namely, the rise in prices, which indicates a position worse than that of periodical famine, in that it is normal and ever present, and which the Imperial and all Provincial Governments recognise, casts on them a new responsibility with respect to a numerous class of public servants. As against the perfection of the machinery which the Government is in a position to set working against purely famine conditions, we have this disturbing element of normal high prices. I trust that this aspect of the matter has not been lost sight of by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister.

[*Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.*]

"It is a point worth considering in this connection whether the Government of India can afford to remain indifferent to schemes of permanent utility and promotion of material prosperity of the people. The Government of India has not yet formulated a scheme of technical education that would provide sufficient scope for the employment of the artisan classes. The great principle, my Lord, upon which I take leave to lay special emphasis is this, that simultaneously with the initiation of measures of agricultural education and experiment, Government (no matter whether through Imperial, Provincial or local agency) should undertake a no less intensive than extensive scheme of technical education. My Lord, the attempts made in this direction have been local in their origin, spasmodic in their working and inadequate in their results. I venture to think that the necessities of the situation call for an entire reversal of the policy which has hitherto found favour with the Government. Progress of a sort is being made in different provinces, but its superior financial position enables or ought to enable the Government of India not only to lead and direct local activities but also co-ordinate local efforts. While certain provinces have progressed more than others in the matter of preparation and preliminary work, others have lagged behind; so much so, my Lord, that provincial advance has run on somewhat indifferent lines. Even in the case of more advanced of the provinces in the matter of industrial education, it is open to question whether their individual progress is not retarded by the Imperial *vis inertia*. Therefore, my Lord, it seems to me highly important that a scheme should be matured, which, while stimulating provincial activities, would at the same time co-ordinate industrial effort so as to promote the best interests of industrial progress.

"In view of the present financial position, I am not disposed to dwell upon the absence of any provision for the advancement of primary education, but it is not too much to hope that the Imperial Government's circular letter to the Local Governments will result in a large and beneficent scheme of primary education being adopted in the near future.

"My Lord, closely allied with the progress of whatever schemes of primary or technical education, or indeed of famine relief, legislative improvement or constitutional change is the need of large measures for the improvement of public health. While welcoming the small grant which Government has made for sanitary improvement, I trust I shall not be deemed ungrateful if I say that 30 lakhs of rupees seems utterly inadequate for the needs of the country. I welcome it, however, as an example of Government's good intentions. I hope also that the new departure in Imperial policy will stimulate the liberality of Provincial Governments in future if not at present. The condition attached to the Imperial assignment of 30 lakhs of rupees implies that the Imperial Government is disposed to view the execution of sanitary measures for the prevention of plague as even more important than for other purposes. There are parts of the country in which malaria and fevers are causing a greater loss of life than plague, and in which the execution of large water-supply and drainage schemes are imperatively called for. I hope the condition attached to the assignment will be liberally interpreted so as to permit the utilisation of the grant according to the special needs and circumstances of the different provinces.

"Speaking from a purely financial point of view, I am constrained to repeat my observations at the last Budget debate with reference to the subject of reduction of expenditure. As I said last year, the need for judicious economy in expenditure is becoming greater year after year. I fail to see any well-directed effort to promote retrenchment, whilst on all sides the tendency is to increase expenditure.

"Considering the heavy call on the resources of the Government and the temporary or permanent abandonment of a large portion of revenue, it is not to be wondered at that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is not in a position to announce any remission of taxation or any expensive scheme of administrative improvement; rather is he to be sympathised with in his efforts to maintain a state of financial equilibrium.

"Nothing can be more emphatic proof that the former rate of duty on salt pressed heavily upon the people than the remarkable increase in consumption since the reduction of the duty. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister is of opinion that even with a great increase in consumption the former revenue from salt is not likely to be realised, but the money has been well lost and the sacrifice has been made in the true interests of the people. In the interesting statement that he makes to show that even in European countries the State derives a revenue from salt, and the system is not confined to India, the Hon'ble Member, I may say, has omitted to mention the comparative incidence of consumption per head of population in those countries and India. That would have been more instructive and would have enabled us to judge whether the people of India even now get a fair share of salt in ordinary times.

"The contraction in the opium revenue, already foreshadowed, has actually commenced in the present Statement, and the probability is that with the co-operation of the Chinese Government the opium habit among the Chinese people will gradually become extinct. The surrender of revenue on the part of the Government of India will be large, but not sudden, and there will be ample time to reajdust the resources and expenditure so as to eliminate the revenue from opium. In the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's words, this money also will be well lost and will have the sanction of the highest morality."

The Hon'ble MAUNG BAH TOO said:—"My Lord, on behalf of the people of Burma, I must acknowledge with gratitude the annual grant of three lakhs from Imperial to Provincial funds for sanitary measures in large towns. The contribution is most acceptable and can be used to great advantage. The need of assistance to municipal and town funds in carrying out schemes of water-supply and drainage has long been recognised. The help now afforded will enable Government to grant substantial assistance towards these objects.

"I welcome the opportunity of making a few remarks on matters connected with the interests of the Province which I have the honour to represent. When the Budget of 1907-1908 was under discussion, my predecessor, Mr. Hall, commented on the terms of the settlement recently made by the Government of India for the distribution of the revenues and expenditure of Burma between Imperial and Provincial funds. He represented that sufficiently liberal terms had not been accorded and that sufficient provision had not been made for the expansion of that young and vigorous Province. Your Excellency has recently visited Burma and you have seen with your own eyes its needs and capabilities. The people of Burma welcomed Your Excellency with loyalty and enthusiasm; and, speaking on behalf of the people of Burma, I can say that their enthusiasm was genuine and uninspired and that they regard Your Excellency's visit as a great event in their history. I venture therefore to ask for Your Excellency's sympathy with my plea.

"As was foreseen and represented by the local authorities, the allotment for public works in the new settlement is entirely insufficient. Prices of labour and material are very high; and, as Your Excellency has seen, the Province is exceedingly ill-equipped with roads and buildings. The backward state of communications is a standing reproach. The needs of the Province are many and it is impossible to expect the revenue to go on increasing by leaps and bounds. An unfavourable season, such as that of the current year, in parts of Upper Burma, sets back the growth of revenue and reduces the Provincial finances to a serious state. Of one great item of revenue, the export duty on rice, which, by the way, is not levied on rice exports to other parts of India, the Province gets no share. All of it goes to Imperial revenues. There are no accumulated balances on which to draw. The Budget of the coming year provides only for the exact minimum closing balance; and I am informed that the Budget of the Public Works Department provides nothing for new works. The whole of the funds available will be absorbed by repairs and maintenance and works in progress. In these circumstances, I venture to ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member to consider the possibility and expediency of making a further substantial annual contribution from Imperial Funds to the Province of Burma to meet absolutely necessary expenditure.

"I desire also to urge most strongly the claims of the Province to a substantial allotment for railways. At the present time, the only railway line in progress is that from Henzada to Kyangin, and, owing to lack of funds, its progress is slow indeed. Yet there are many projects which should be carried out at an early date. There is the all-important line to the Southern Shan States; there are lines in the Delta of the Irrawaddy; there is a line from Akyab to Chittagong with eventual connection between India and Burma. These are the most important among many proposed railways. I trust that in the distribution of available funds Burma will not be overlooked, but that a substantial allotment may be made for new lines and that at least one important work, preferably the Southern Shan States line, may be begun next open season.

"In conclusion, I beg to say that Burma yields to no Province of the Empire in loyalty to the British Crown and in appreciation of the benefits of settled Government. She has a special claim to the consideration, care and sympathy of her rulers."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My Lord, as regards Railways and Railway Finances, I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the fact that he was able after all to provide 15 crores for Railway Capital Expenditure during 1907-1908 and on his having provided for a 15-crore programme for 1908-1909. At the same time it is to be regretted that there should have been any question as to whether this amount of money would be provided or not. The uncertainty as to what funds will be available for each Railway over a series of years must greatly increase the difficulty of the Railway Administrations in providing adequate facilities to meet the expansion of trade and must also prevent the best use being made of the money. The inability of open lines to deal with the traffic which some years ago was expanding rapidly and which is still expanding, and which I believe will continue to expand at an equal, if not greater, ratio, is largely due to the short-sighted policy of the past. That the Railway Board have now seen their way to provide for expenditure on open lines to the extent of 601½ lakhs and also a sum for rolling-stock to an extent of 574½ lakhs is satisfactory. I only hope that these sums are sufficient, but I fear they are not, for there is still a very great amount of lee way to be caught up on account of the policy which existed during previous years. With a rapidly increasing trade, works designed as sufficient for what is called the immediate future are often already almost insufficient as soon as the works are completed. I have said I believe that it is the mistaken policy in the early years of this century, when the demands of the Railway Administrations for open line works were criticised and cut down to meet immediate requirements, which is accountable for the difficulties which are now experienced in dealing with the present traffic. Although I rejoice to see that the 15-crore programme is to be worked to for 1908-1909, I believe that it is extremely doubtful whether a 15-crore programme is sufficient and whether we do not now require for the Railway works in India a 20-crore or even a larger programme.

"With reference to the Revenue Accounts, although these accounts have not shown such a large surplus during 1907-1908 as was anticipated, yet there is a satisfactory surplus and the Railway property of the Government of India is a most valuable asset. During the coming year the nett receipts are estimated at a slightly larger figure than during the past or present year. It is evident that gross receipts are steadily increasing, and though there is a tendency for working expenses to increase at a faster ratio than the receipts, this is not to be wondered at, since in addition to the Capital Charges a considerable proportion of the expenditure necessary to bring the existing lines up to a standard to meet increased traffic is charged to Revenue Working Expenses. The satisfactory movement in recent years towards lowering rates and fares must also be taken into account. We have seen reduced fares introduced on the East Indian Railway and other Railways, extra concession given for week-end tickets and other holidays. We have also recently seen large reductions in rates specially in connection with long distance coal traffic. With the

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

reduced rates and freight charges which are developing the resources of the country and a heavy revenue expenditure in improving the facilities on open lines and with the largely increased price of coal, I consider that the increase in the ratio of working expenses to receipts is not surprising and is only what may be expected.

"I greatly regret that Sir James Mackay's Committee were unable to visit India and consult personally with the Chambers of Commerce regarding Railway Finances and other matters. I believe, however, that most Chambers of Commerce in India have reported in favour of the separation of the Railway Finances from the General Finances of India, so that the funds necessary for Railway development may be raised to a greater extent than formerly on the security of the Railway property. Sundry suggestions have been made that the Railways should all be worked by the State, but I believe such views are only held by a small section of the public and that the general opinion would be that, as Government in the past have been unable to supply funds to the extent which our Railways have undoubtedly required, the working of the Railways by Companies should be further extended and that such Companies should be granted facilities to raise funds for the development of their lines as required from time to time.

"In my remarks last year on the Budget I referred to the fact that two engineering firms in Calcutta had recently put down wagon-constructing plant, and I urged that every encouragement should be given to them to extend their works, especially as a large percentage of the expenditure on rolling-stock is for labour, which sum might very well be expended in the country. I regret to learn that these works have not at present got sufficient orders and that they may have to reduce their establishment. I hope that steps will be taken to obviate this and to ensure that a steady flow of works should be given to those who by their enterprise have started wagon works in India.

"I would desire to refer to the question of the construction of new lines. This I thoroughly agree must be subservient to the requirements of existing lines, and the Railway Board with the limited resources at their command have undoubtedly acted wisely in fixing the allotment for new lines at a very small figure. The necessity for this is to be regretted, and in the interests of India as a whole and in the interests of trade I would have been glad to see a very much larger allotment had funds permitted of it. However small the sums available for new lines, I consider that the Sara Bridge Project should have found a place in the allotment for new works. The commercial community of Calcutta consider that this is the most urgent undertaking and cannot but look with amazement on the fact that this project, which has been urged by the Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta community for years, has not yet received sanction of Government. So much has on former occasions been said as to the necessity for this urgent work, and seeing that the Commission appointed to report on it most strongly advised more than a year ago that the work should be undertaken without delay, that it is a matter of great surprise that even with the small sums available for new construction a grant should not have been given for the Sara Bridge.

"The necessity put forward for starting the Nagpur-Itarsi is on account of famine conditions. Still I consider that this line, which is estimated to cost 410 lakhs, might well have waited till the completion of the Sara Bridge Project.

"As regards the allotment for a short line of 44 miles to serve Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works, I believe that the construction of this work must be undertaken at once to comply with an undertaking given that a branch line to the Iron Ore deposits would be made by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway as soon as the Capital required by the Tata Iron and Steel Works for the construction of the works had been subscribed.

"The establishment in India of large iron and steel works with capital raised in this country is in the best interests of India, and the enterprise should receive every reasonable encouragement.

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

" Another matter that is in the nature of hope long deferred is the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. My Lord, what am I to say about this that I have not said before, both here and in other places? The state of Calcutta and the necessity for improvement have been before the Government for the last quarter of a century. Ten years ago a Medical Board was appointed for the purpose of checking the spread of the plague.

' In exercise of the powers then delegated to them, the Board deputed six Medical Officers to make a sanitary survey of the town and suburbs of Calcutta with reference to certain points indicated for enquiry. The reports of these officers disclosed an appalling state of things; but I do not propose to drag the Council through all this mire. I will merely read a summary which omits the detailed horrors of the reports:—

(*i*) *Overcrowded and badly built houses.*—In many parts of the town and suburbs they found that both *pakka* houses and bustee huts were dangerously overcrowded, and were built in a manner which rendered proper ventilation and efficient conservancy almost impossible.

(*ii*) *Defects of public latrines.*—The public latrines and urinals were in many cases faulty in construction; they were imperfectly cleaned and their number was insufficient to justify even a limited application of the penal provisions of the law in regard to nuisances.

(*iii*) *Defects of private latrines.*—The private latrines were in many cases so constructed that they could not be properly cleaned, nor could the Conservancy Officers get access to them; and consequently many of them were choked with accumulations of filth.

(*iv*) *State of house-drains and down-pipes.*—The house-drains and down-pipes were in many cases broken, choked, and out of repair.

(*v*) *State of surface-drains.*—The surface-drains were blocked with foul matter, latrines were allowed to discharge into them, and the drains themselves were often used as latrines.

(*vi*) *Neglect of road-scavenging.*—The scavenging of the roads was imperfectly carried out, the staff was inadequate for the work, and the subsoil had become dangerously polluted.

(*vii*) *State of compounds and courtyards.*—The condition of the compounds and courtyards of houses was in many cases extremely filthy.

(*viii*) *Pollution of wells.*—Wells in courtyards were contaminated by the percolation of sewage impurities from the soil.

(*ix*) *State of cowsheds and stables.*—Cowsheds and stables were situated in thickly populated places, their construction was faulty, they were greatly overcrowded, and their flooring was soaked with sewage which polluted the wells on the premises.

(*x*) *State of hackney carriage stands.*—The number of hackney carriage stands was wholly insufficient to meet the current requirements of the town, and they were imperfectly flushed and cleansed.

(*xi*) *Condition of bustees.*—Most bustees were badly drained and imperfectly ventilated, the huts were too close together, the latrine arrangements led to the pollution of the soil, the roads and lanes were too narrow, and conservancy was imperfectly carried out.

' On these reports the Chamber of Commerce observed in a letter signed by the late Mr. Clarke :—

> " No one can rise from even a cursory perusal of these reports without having the conviction forced upon the mind that there exist in Calcutta conditions of insanitation which constitute a permanent and standing threat against the health of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the city. This would be sufficiently serious if it concerned Calcutta alone, but the Committee cannot blind themselves to the position which Calcutta occupies with respect to the rest of the province and to India generally. It is in a special sense the point to which all classes throughout the country are attracted, and from which they are dispersed over immense areas, either in the pursuit of business, or in obedience to the impulses of religion. Further, the enormous and widely distributed trade of the city makes the health of the inhabitants a matter of constant interest over almost the whole of the world. When viewed in this manner, the state of the city, as disclosed by the Report of the Medical Boards, calls for more than the attention of the Municipal Commission entrusted with the ordinary care of the City; it is a matter which concerns not only the Government of Bengal, but the Supreme Government, and it is sure, the Committee think, to attract very special attention in England, as well as in other countries."

' The description given by the Sanitary Officers of the condition of parts of Calcutta was borne out by the personal observation of the members of the Board, all of whom, with the exception of the native member, who was in bad health, visited the streets and houses, the conservancy of which had been most conspicuously neglected. The reports were also confirmed in the fullest detail and supplemented in innumerable similar instances by the

[*Mr. Apcar; Mr. Gokhale.*]

reports and evidence of Dr. Banks, who had large experience of practical sanitation as Civil Medical Officer of Puri, and was for this reason selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the post of the Chief Superintendent of Conservancy in Calcutta, a temporary appointment, the Chamber observed, sanctioned by the Commissioners early in October, 1896.

"These evils are no new things in Calcutta. They had for the most part been discovered, although not so fully set forth, by Mr. Beverley's Commission in 1884. But they are a far greater danger to the town now than they were then. For in the meantime the relations of Calcutta to the commercial world at large have been drawn materially closer, and the sanitary condition of the City attracts and promises to continue to attract the critical attention of foreign nations to a large and increasing extent. This is due to two causes—the great extension of communications which has taken place throughout the world, and which, as Bombay, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces now know only too well, facilitates the conveyance of infectious diseases from one country to another, and the growth of the science of bacteriology, which traces disease to microscopic organisms and seeks to ascertain the conditions which govern the development of these organisms and their transmission from place to place. It follows further that as the interests threatened are in the first instance those of the foreign trade, not of Calcutta only, but of the whole of Northern India and Assam, the time has come for the representatives of the commercial community to take an active part in the administration of the City. I say in the first instance advisedly, for there is no interest in Calcutta that must not stand or fall with the commerce of the town. Commerce has made Calcutta: when commerce deserts it, house-property will dwindle in value, lawyers will lose their clients, schools their pupils, and Calcutta will become a city of the dead."

"These were Sir Herbert Risley's remarks in the Bengal Council on the 19th March 1898. My Lord, I can add nothing to them. The state of things then disclosed has remained the same for ten long years. I would ask how much longer is this to continue and how much longer are we to have the stereotyped reply of the Home Member that 'there is every prospect of the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta soon coming to a successful issue.' These were the words used by the Hon'ble the Home Member exactly twelve months ago. May I ask if the word 'soon' is understood by Government to mean something different to the ordinary acceptation of the word?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, I confess it was with a sense akin to relief that I read the opening paragraphs of the Statement which the Hon'ble Member has laid before the Council this year. Direct expenditure on famine relief is a fair test of the extent and intensity of a famine. And judged by this test, the calamity that has overtaken the country again this year, though undoubtedly very great, is still not so appalling as the famines of 1877 or 1897 or 1900. The famine of 1877 cost the State for purposes of direct relief a sum of 7½ crores of rupees; that of 1897 also cost nearly 7½ crores; while in 1900 the amount expended exceeded 9¼ crores. Compared with these figures, one feels thankful that this year's famine will not require more than two crores for direct relief. Of course this is on the assumption that the next rainfall will be normal, and for the present one can only hope that it will be normal. Meanwhile it is a pleasure to acknowledge the manner in which the Government is endeavouring to meet the distress everywhere. By far the largest area affected is in the United Provinces, and these Provinces are fortunate in their present ruler. I am sure Sir John Hewett's famine administration will be remembered as gratefully as that of Sir Antony MacDonell in the same Provinces in 1897, and of Sir Andrew Fraser in the Central Provinces in 1900.

"I am not sure that the Hon'ble Member is quite correct when he says that the financial position of this year is stronger than that in 1900-1901. It is true that Mr. Clinton Dawkins had budgeted in 1900-1901 for only a small surplus of £160,000, while the Hon'ble Member estimates the surplus for the coming year at £571,500. But in the first place Mr. Clinton Dawkins had closed the year 1899-1900 with a surplus of over 4 crores of rupees, after finding over three crores for famine relief in that year, whereas the Hon'ble Member, who has been called upon to find during the current year not more than 77 lakhs for famine relief, closes the year with a surplus of 35 lakhs only. Even this surplus of 35 lakhs is more apparent than real. It is a surplus in the accounts of the Government of India. But as the Provincial Governments have during the year depleted their balances by about 1½ crores, the net result of the year's revenue and expenditure transactions for the country as a whole is a deficit of about 115 lakhs and not a surplus of 35 lakhs. Again, though Mr. Clinton Dawkins had estimated the surplus for 1900-01 at about 24 lakhs, the actual surplus realised at the end of the year turned out to be over 2½ crores, or ten times the modest figure budgeted for, and this after spending over 6¼ crores on famine relief. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Member provides only 130 lakhs for famine relief during the coming year and he budgets for a surplus of 85 lakhs, against which we have a further depletion of cash balances by Provincial Governments to the extent of 79 lakhs. This does not show that the financial position today is stronger than it was eight years ago. Of course the level of taxation has been lowered since 1900, but that does not alter the real character of the comparison.

"There is one observation of the Hon'ble Member on the subject of this year's famine to which I deem it necessary to take strong exception. The Hon'ble Member points out that the number of those who are in receipt of State relief this year is smaller than on the last two occasions, and he regards it as a reasonable conclusion that this is partly due 'to the greater resisting powers of the people.' Now, my Lord, I think the facts which the Hon'ble Member himself mentions in his statement—*viz.*, that the failure of crops has been less extensive and less complete this time than in 1897 or 1900, and that takavi advances have been made far more liberally and far more promptly than before—are in themselves quite sufficient to explain the difference in the number of applicants for State relief. Considering the extent of the area affected, the depth of the distress caused, and other circumstances of this year's famine, I venture to think that one and a half millions is not at all a small number to be in receipt of State relief at this time of the year. I can assure the Hon'ble Member that no one will be better pleased than myself if the Government of India will order a regular and careful enquiry into the condition of a few typical villages so as to ascertain whether 'the resisting powers of the people' are increasing or diminishing. The Famine Union in London has been demanding such an enquiry for a number of years, and not a few distinguished names in England have associated themselves with this demand. But the Government of India, for reasons best known to itself, shrinks from such an investigation. That being so, I think the Hon'ble Member is not entitled to deduce such a conclusion from such slender premises in so important a matter. The Famine Commission of 1898 tried in the course of their enquiries to collect some evidence on this subject. And their conclusion, which I think still holds good, is worth quoting. After referring to certain classes, whose condition, in the opinion of the Commission, had probably improved, they observe:—

> 'Beyond these classes, there always has existed, and there still does exist, a low section of the community living a hand to mouth existence, with a low standard of comfort and abnormally sensitive to the effects of inferior harvests and calamities of season. This section is very large and includes the great class of day labourers and the least skilled of the artisans. So far as we have been able to form a general opinion upon a difficult question from the evidence we have heard and the statistics placed before us, the wages of these people have not risen in the last twenty years in due proportion to the rise in prices of their necessaries of life. The experience of the recent famine fails to suggest that this section of the community has shown any larger command of resources or any increased power of resistance. Far from contracting, it seems to be gradually widening, particularly in the more congested districts. Its sensitiveness or liability to succumb, instead of diminishing, is possibly becoming more accentuated, as larger and more powerful forces supervene and make their effects felt where formerly the result was determined by purely local conditions.'

"As regards small cultivators, who, after this class, suffer most from famine, I do not believe they have as yet had time to recover from the terrible effects of recent famines. It should be remembered that the losses of the peasantry during the last two famines in crops and cattle have been estimated at 300 crores of rupees. In Bombay, during the last 12 years, only two years have been free from any expenditure on direct famine relief. The Central Provinces have fared almost as badly. In the United Provinces the present famine comes after only a year's respite to the people, as the year before last was also a year of famine. In Bengal too, the seasons latterly have not been very favourable. Then over the greater part of the area affected by recent famines, the ravages of plague have been added, and these ravages have meant not only a frightful loss of life, with vast mental anxiety and suffering, but also heavy losses of resources to the poorer classes, whose daily life, wherever the plague rages, is disorganised from four to six months every year. It is true that certain sections of the community—those engaged in textile industries for instance—have recently had a brief spell of prosperity and the newly awakened enthusiasm for industrial development in the country has also had a beneficial effect. But this, I fear, has not made any difference to the bulk of those who go down the precipice at the first touch of famine—barring probably weavers, mill-hands and other workers in factories, and certain classes of small artisans.

"My Lord, the high prices which have been ruling in the country for some time past, independently of the present famine, and which have caused acute and widespread suffering, have naturally attracted general attention, and I was glad to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Miller state the other day in reply to a question by my friend Mr. Chitnavis that the Government was considering the advisability of referring the whole question to a Committee for inquiry. I earnestly trust that a strong Committee will be appointed, and that as early as may be practicable; for, apart from the distress which high prices must cause to those whose incomes do not rise with the rise in prices, the situation suggests certain disquieting considerations, which require a close and careful examination. It seems to me, my Lord, that the phenomenally heavy coinage of new rupees during the last few years by the Government has something to do with this general rise in prices. Really speaking, the artificial appreciation of the rupee by the currency legislation of the Government should have brought about, after things had time to adjust themselves on the new basis, a general fall in prices in this country. In the first few years after the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, this tendency was counteracted by a succession of famines and scarcities, and probably in a smaller measure by hoarded rupees having come into circulation. Latterly the general rise, which has taken place in the gold prices of commodities all over the world, has no doubt helped to raise prices in India. But this can account for only a part of the rise that has taken place in this country, and we must look for other causes to explain fully the extraordinary phenomenon we have been witnessing for some time past. I think some light is thrown on the problem by an examination of our coinage statistics. The following figures give the annual average of rupees coined, *minus* old rupees recoined by the Government of India, for each decade from 1834 to 1893, when the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, and for the years following the passing of the Act of 1899, when coinage operations on a large scale were again resumed. The period from 1894 to 1899 is omitted because during the first three years of that period no new rupees were coined at all, and during the next three a very small number—only about two crores in all—was coined.

" Period (annual average for).	Crores.
1835—44	2·2
1845—54	2·4
1855—64	8·2
1865—74	4·8
1875—84	6
1885—93	8·3
1900—1904	8·3
1905—1907	20·7

"I have not been able to obtain the figures of rupees recoined during the last period, *i.e.*, from 1905 to 1907. I do not think, however, that these figures have been large and the deduction to be made on their account from the average will not, I believe, be substantial.

"Prior to 1893, the melting back of rupees into silver by those who needed silver prevailed on a large scale in the country, and it has been estimated that

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about 3 crores of rupees must have been so melted annually. Since the currency legislation of 1893, this melting has had to cease, owing to the great difference between the token value and the intrinsic value of the rupee. The stock of rupees in existence in India before 1898 was estimated by Mr. Harrison, the expert, at 130 crores. During the last ten years, the Government has made a net addition to this stock of over 100 crores. It seems to me that such a sudden inflation of the country's currency is bound to result in a general rise of prices. It may be said that in view of the great expansion of trade during the last few years and of the increased industrial activity of the country, such augmentation of the currency was necessary. A reference to trade returns, however, does not support this view. During the 20 years preceding the closing of the mints, our exports of merchandise advanced from 54 crores to 106 crores, *i.e.*, doubled themselves, and yet the average annual coinage only advanced, as shewn above, from 6 crores to 8·3 crores during that time. Again, from 1894 to 1904 the exports rose from 106 crores to 157 crores, but the annual average coinage for the five years ending 1904 was just the same as that for the eight years ending 1893, *viz.*, 8·3 crores. It is therefore difficult to see why the average should have suddenly gone up from 8·3 crores to 20·7 crores during the last three years. What is probably happening is this. The rupees issued by the Government in response to the demands of trade go into the interior and spread themselves among those from whom purchases are made. But owing to various circumstances they do not flow back quickly to centres of trade or to banks, and thus new rupees have to be obtained for transactions for which old rupees might have sufficed. Meanwhile, the melting back of rupees into silver having ceased, every issue becomes a net addition to the volume of the currency. If this analysis of the situation is correct, it suggests a grave problem, for it means that prices will tend to rise still further. One effect of these high prices, due to a heavy augmentation of the currency, will be to discourage exports and to encourage imports. Another effect will be that whatever gold there is in general circulation in the country—I understand that it is about 12 millions—will be drained from the country. A third effect will be that the cost of production will rise owing to a rise in the cost of living and this will place indigenous industries at a disadvantage in their competition with foreign products. Whether the foundations of the currency system will be involved in the general disturbance that will thus be caused, it is difficult to say. But it is not improbable that an economic crisis, causing great suffering to large numbers of people, may arise, necessitating urgent remedial action at the hands of the State.

"The Hon'ble Member gives an interesting table in his statement to compare the incidence of the salt-duty in this country with what it is in some European countries. Now in this matter of the salt-tax, the people of this country will always remember with feelings of gratitude the Hon'ble Member's tenure of office as Finance Minister, for he has given us two successive reductions of the salt-tax, which is more than any of his predecessors ever did. But, though his hand has given us the relief, his head, if he will permit me to say so, seems still to be under the influence of orthodox official ideas; and in the table compiled by him I detect a lingering feeling of regret that the Government should have sacrificed so much revenue to lower a duty which after all did not press heavily on the people! Now, in the first place, it is necessary to remember that our complaint about the burdensome nature of the salt-tax was with reference to the old level of the duty and not its present level. Secondly, before the Hon'ble Member's comparison can pass muster, it is necessary that he should give us separately the rates of the excise-duty and the import-duty on salt in those countries which he mentions; for when a country has a strongly protectionist fiscal system, heavy import-duties may exist side by side with light excise-duties. And, thirdly, to gauge correctly the comparative pressure of a tax in different countries, we must take into account not merely the amount of the tax paid per head in each country, but also the ratio of that amount to the average income per head. So judged, the salt-tax will be found even today to press more heavily on the people of India than any other people, except those of Italy, as the following table will show. In this table I

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have taken the figures of average income per head for the five European countries mentioned by the Hon'ble Member from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics. For India I have taken Lord Curzon's figure, though it is clearly an over-estimate:

Country.	Annual income per head.	Salt-duty per head in terms of a day's income.
	£	£
France	25·7	½ day's income.
Germany	18·7	1 day's „
Italy	12	4 days' „
Austria	16·3	1⅓ days' „
Netherlands	26	⅓ day's „
India	2	2 days' „

"Since the Hon'ble Member is in a mood to appreciate comparisons between India and European countries, I venture to present to him another table, and I respectfully trust that he will find it not only interesting, but also instructive! It is a table giving the State expenditure on education in the five countries selected by the Hon'ble Member for comparison and in India:

Country.	State expenditure on education per head.	
	s.	*d.*
France	5	4
Germany	4	0
Italy	1	8
Austria	2	4
Netherlands	4	3
India	0	1½

"My Lord, I am glad that the accounts of the Local Boards have at last been separated from those of the Government in the Financial Statement. I wish the Hon'ble Member had at the same time carried further his reform of last year of dealing with Railway and Irrigation figures. He admits the anomaly of treating the two sets of figures differently. He admits also that it would be desirable to deduct the amount of interest from these figures from both revenue and expenditure sides. But he fights shy of a large minus entry which would result from the adoption of this course, though there are minus entries in several other places in the Financial Statement. Well, I can only hope that some future Financial Member will take a different view of the matter. Strictly speaking, it is not only Railways and Irrigation, but also Post, Telegraphs and Mint, that is, all our commercial and *quasi*-commercial services, that must be taken net, if an erroneous idea of our real revenue and expenditure is to be avoided. Also Assignments, Compensations, Refunds and Drawbacks must be deducted from the revenue of the major heads, and advances to cultivators and cost of manufacture in connection with opium must be deducted from the so-called Opium revenue. And on the expenditure side the Interest on Ordinary Debt must be taken net. I venture to think that if our accounts are presented in this manner, they will convey a far more correct idea of our real revenue and expenditure than is done at present. Thus re-arranged, the figures of the budget for the coming year will appear as follows:—

Revenue (in millions sterling).

Major Heads	45·98
Commercial and *quasi*-commercial services	3·29
Departmental Receipts (Civil, Miscellaneous, Public Works other than Railways and Irrigation, and Military)	2·92
TOTAL	52·19

Expenditure (in millions sterling).

Charges for collection of revenue	6·04
Interest	·72
Salaries and expenses of Civil Departments	14·04
Miscellaneous Civil charges	4·62
Famine Relief and Insurance	1·53
Other Public Works	4·45
Military charges	20·75
	52·15
Deduct portion of Provincial expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—·53
TOTAL	51·62
Surplus	·57

"Of course I recognise the difficulty of making radical alterations in old and long established forms, but I would earnestly urge the Hon'ble Member to see if he cannot add another table to the Financial Statement on the lines suggested above. It will certainly serve a useful purpose, for it will enable everyone, who turns to it, to see that our real revenue is only 52 millions sterling and not 73 millions!

" My Lord, I welcome with sincere satisfaction the grant of 30 lakhs of rupees which the Hon'ble Member places at the disposal of the Local Governments during the coming year for assisting municipal bodies in undertaking works of sanitary improvement. The Hon'ble Member promises to make the grant an annual one, and considering the great importance of the principle which underlies it, I am sure the country will warmly appreciate the fact that a beginning in this direction has been made, in a year when the difficulties caused by famine might easily have dissuaded the Hon'ble Member from undertaking a new expenditure. Thirty lakhs a year is no doubt a small sum, compared with the vastness of the object to which it is to be applied, but now that the principle has been recognised and a beginning made, I am not without hope that the amount may be increased when the present famine conditions pass away and normal times return. Even as it stands, the grant marks a substantial improvement on the existing situation, as may be seen from the following figures which I have been able to obtain through the courtesy of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson. These figures show the amounts contributed by the several Provincial Governments out of Provincial revenues as grants-in-aid to Municipalities towards capital outlay on drainage and water works during the last five years, *i.e.*, from 1902-1903 to 1906-907:—

Province.	Total amount in rupees in five years.	
Madras	6,47,000	(exclusive of 3 lakhs given to the city of Madras).
Bombay	*Nil.*	
Bengal	1,05,400	
United Provinces	5,68,235	
Punjab	2,35,000	
Burma	1,58,000	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	14,000	
Central Provinces	41,000	
North-West Frontier Province	*Nil.*	
Total for all the Provinces in five years	17,68,635	

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"This gives us an annual average of 3½ lakhs a year for the whole country, and contrasted with it the Hon'ble Member's 30 lakhs a year is almost a liberal provision! It may be noted that during these same five years, while the Government contributed a mere pittance of 17½ lakhs towards the sanitation of our towns, which are being decimated by annual visitations of the plague, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was able to obtain for military charges a sum of about 27 crores above the level of the military expenditure of 1901-1902; and nearly 60 crores were spent as capital outlay on Railways, of which one-third, or over 19 crores, was found out of current revenues. My Lord, this treatment of sanitation, as though the Government had no responsibility in regard to it, has hitherto been one of the most melancholy features of the present scheme of financial decentralisation, under which sanitation has been made over to local bodies as their concern, though they have admittedly no resources for undertaking large projects of improvement. The analogy of England is often quoted to justify this arrangement, though on the same analogy our railway construction should have been left to private enterprise; but it is not. My Lord, our mortality statistics are ghastly reading. The officially recorded death-rate has steadily increased during the last 20 years from 28 per thousand to over 36 per thousand. It was about 28 during the first quinquennium, 1886—1890; from that it advanced to nearly 30 during the second quinquennium, 1891—1895; from there to 32·5 in the third quinquennium, 1896—1900; and from that to 33·5 in the fourth, 1901—1905. For the year 1905—the last year for which figures are available—it was 36·14, being even higher than for the year 1897, when the country was devastated by one of the greatest famines of the last century. It is significant that during this same period of 20 years, England has succeeded in bringing down her death-rate from 20 to 15·5 per thousand. Again, taking only our urban areas, we find that the rise in the death-rate from 1896—the year immediately preceding the appearance of plague in the country—to 1905 has been from 36·5 to 41·7. Last year His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to send a gracious message to the people of this country sympathising with them in their sufferings from plague. Your Excellency too made a most feeling reference to the ravages of plague in the course of your last budget speech. My Lord, may we not hope that the Government will in future show a greater recognition of the claims of sanitation on the resources of the State than it has done in the past, as no real improvement in public health is to be expected, unless vigorous efforts are made throughout the country to push on sanitation. Three years ago I urged in this Council that at least one million sterling a year should be provided by the Government to assist municipal bodies in the construction of drainage and water works. I earnestly trust that the amount will be forthcoming before long. It is really a modest demand, considering the interests involved and considering also the requirements of the situation.

"In this connection it is a matter of deep regret to me that I cannot persuade the Hon'ble Member to see the reasonableness of my suggestion as regards the utilisation of our surpluses—at least of a portion of them—for promoting sanitation. I do not propose to repeat today my arguments in favour of such a course, as I have urged them again and again in this Council with perhaps wearying iteration. But there is one misapprehension of the Hon'ble Member about which it is necessary to say a word. He thinks that as a surplus is in the nature of a windfall and entirely uncertain, to make allotments out of it towards sanitary projects would involve wastage, as works may have to be stopped after being undertaken, if one surplus is not followed by another surplus; and he says that this would be unsound finance. I do not, however, see why there need be any stoppage of works or any wastage. My proposal would work as follows:—suppose there is a surplus of 2 millions one year and suppose it is decided to devote it to sanitary improvements. The different Provincial Governments will receive allotments out of it, which they will temporarily hold as part of the Provincial balances. They will have before them a programme of sanitary projects and they will offer assistance out of the allotment to such of them as appear to them to be the most urgent. It should be laid down that no assistance should

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be offered unless the whole of the money required to meet the liability is there in the balances or can be provided partly out of the allotment and partly out of Provincial revenues. When a second surplus is realised and fresh allotments are received, other projects can be taken up for assistance in the same way. If there is no surplus to allot, no harm is done. These surplus allotments may be in addition to the regular annual grant. I do not see what is there that is unsound in such a course. On the other hand, I cannot help regarding the present practice of devoting surpluses to railway construction—which means investing them as capital—as unjust to the tax-payers and wholly indefensible. What will the Hon'ble Member think of a man who, while his children are sickening and dying, neglects to improve the sanitation of his house and uses whatever money he can spare out of his income for purposes of investment? And yet this is precisely what the Government of India has been doing all these years. Our railways, on which already 400 crores of rupees have been expended, rest on a commercial basis. They are remunerative as a commercial undertaking and they should be constructed only out of borrowings. Surpluses are so much more revenue taken from the people than was necessary for the requirements of the Government. As it is not possible to return a surplus directly to the people, it should be spent in meeting non-recurring expenditure most urgently needed for their welfare. Such expenditure today in this country is expenditure on sanitary improvements The Hon'ble Member proposes to devote to Railway construction a sum of 1¾ millions sterling out of cash balances during the coming year. This raises the question whether there should not be a definite limit to cash balances. If in fat years larger cash balances than are really required are to be built up out of current revenues and in lean years they are to be drawn upon for Railway construction, it really means finding money for capital outlay on Railways out of the proceeds of taxation, whether the years be fat or lean. The question was carefully considered by the Government of Lord Northbrook, and the conclusion arrived at was that 13½ crores should suffice as cash balances. Since then Burma has been added and the normal level of expenditure has also risen considerably. Still cash balances, ranging between 25 and 30 crores, appear to be unnecessarily large and may, I think, be brought down to a lower level.

"My Lord, I think the country has a right to complain that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention, which has been acclaimed by its authors as a great triumph of diplomacy, has made no difference whatever to the people of India, so far as the weight of military charges is concerned. It is true that certain lapsed grants have not been restored to the military budget this year, but that is owing to the difficulties occasioned by the famine, and moreover they only mean a slight postponement of certain items of expenditure. Two years ago, when I urged a reduction of military expenditure in this Council in view of Russia's collapse in the Russo-Japanese War and the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Your Lordship observed:—

> 'Recent events may at first sight appear to justify much of what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said. Russia's reverses in the Far East and our alliance with Japan undoubtedly at the present moment minimise the dangers of our Indian frontier; but I am afraid I cannot follow the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in his conclusion that these dangers have disappeared for ever. He has told us that the tide of European aggression in China has been rolled back for good, that the power of Russia has been broken and that her prestige in Asia has gone. I am afraid these are mere assumptions which I can hardly accept. I am afraid I feel much more impelled to consider what effect Russian reverses may have on the pride of a high-spirited military race and I wonder in how long or in how short a time she may feel confident of recovering her lost prestige.'

"Well, this time it is an agreement with Russia herself that has been concluded and now at any rate there is no justification for regarding Russian aggression on the North-West Frontier as anything else than a mere remote possibility. But now I fear another ground is being taken, namely, that in view of the unrest prevailing in the country and the tendencies of thought and utterance among a section of the people, it is not desirable to touch the military expenditure of India. My Lord, all I can say is that such a view of the situation

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is most unjust to the vast bulk of the tax-paying community in the country. No doubt it is the case all over the world that when military charges have been once allowed to grow, it is extremely hard to get them reduced again. In India, in addition to this general difficulty, there are special difficulties connected with the exceptional nature of the situation. But the general satisfaction that will result from a reduction of our overgrown military expenditure is an important consideration. On the other hand, the retention of the present level of charges, in spite of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, will probably tend to strengthen those very tendencies which are alleged to stand in the way of a diminution of the country's burdens.

"There is one more point that I would like to urge about our financial administration before I close. I think it is necessary that a larger portion of our revenues than at present should be devoted to objects on which the moral and material well-being of the mass of our people ultimately depends. The expenditure on the Army, the Police and similar services may be necessary, but it is a necessary evil, and, consistently with the maintenance of a proper standard of efficiency, it must be kept down as far as possible. On the other hand, no State, especially in these days, can expend too much on an object like education. And, here, my Lord, I regret to say that the Government is not doing its duty by the people of India. Everywhere else throughout the world the State now accepts it as a sacred obligation resting on it to provide for the free and compulsory education of its children. The Gaekwar of Baroda has recently adopted measures to make this provision for his subjects. What every civilized Government provides for its people, what the Gaekwar is providing in his State, the Government of India must surely provide for the people of British territories. There is no escape from so obvious a duty, and every day's delay is a wrong to the people. We sometimes hear it said that it will be impossible to find money for so vast an undertaking. My Lord, it is not true. The money is there for whatever developments may take place immediately, and it can be found without difficulty as we go along if the burden is distributed over a number of years and the task taken in hand in a resolute spirit. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker makes an interesting observation in one of the paragraphs dealing with Famine, which throws a flood of light on this point. He says that the loss to the Exchequer of the Government of India—apart from the losses of the Provincial Governments—from this year's famine has been estimated at 3 crores during the year about to close and at 3¼ crores in the coming year. As there has been a small surplus in the accounts of the Government of India this year and as the Hon'ble Member has budgeted for another surplus for the coming year, his estimate should carry conviction to the most sceptical mind. My Lord, I repeat the money is there or can be found without difficulty. Only the will has to be there and then we shall not be found merely discussing the difficulties of the problem. Then there is the question of technical and industrial education. Half a million sterling for initial equipment and about five lakhs a year for maintenance charges should give the country an Institute of Technology, almost fit to be included among the great institutions of the world. And the expenditure will return tenfold to the State not only in the advance of technical and industrial education in the country, but also in the appreciation and enthusiasm of the people. I have already spoken of the needs of sanitation. Lastly there is the vast problem of agricultural indebtedness. Here, except perhaps for initial experiments, the money for any scheme of relief that may be adopted—if one ever is adopted—will have to be out of loan funds, and there is ample margin for borrowing for such a purpose, as our Ordinary Debt now stands at only about 37 millions sterling.

"My Lord, we are passing through very anxious times. How we shall emerge from this crisis, when it is over, is a question that is occupying all earnest minds in the country today, almost to the exclusion of any other question. There is much in our present situation that is naturally galling to proud and sensitive spirits, and young men, fresh from their books, are coming forward on every side to ask why things need be as they are. As yet they have not permitted themselves to imagine that their interests do not lie on the side of order. But sooner or later, mere order is bound to appear irksome to those who zealously cultivate the belief that there is no chance of better days for their country as long as existing arrangements continue. They will no doubt discover before long the limitations of their position. They may even come to recognise that life is not always like writing on a clean slate, and that in the peculiar circumstances of India they must range themselves, in spite of the humiliations of the situation, in their own best interests, on the side of order, for without its unquestioned continuance no real progress for their country is possible. My Lord, many things have happened during the last three years which have had the effect of swelling the ranks of these men. Even the feeling of love and reverence, with which, as a great teacher, the philosopher-statesman at the India Office was regarded by successive generations of educated classes and which was really an asset of value to British rule when he took charge, has helped to add to the difficulties of the situation. That feeling has given way to a sense of irritation and disappointment, because Mr. Morley has on occasions used language which has wounded and has sanctioned measures which have bewildered and amazed. And though those among us, who have not made sufficient allowances for Mr. Morley's difficulties, will in the end regret the harsh things they have said of him, he certainly for the time has lost the power of arresting the rapid decline of my countrymen's faith in England's mission in this country. My Lord, the Government will no doubt put down—indeed it must put down—all disorder with a firm hand. But what the situation really requires is not the policeman's baton or the soldier's bayonet, but the statesman's insight, wisdom and courage. The people must be enabled to feel that *their* interests are, if not the only consideration, at any rate the main consideration that weighs with the Government, and this can only be brought about by a radical change in the spirit of the administration. Whatever reforms are taken in hand, let them be dealt with frankly and generously. And, my Lord, let not the words 'too late' be written on every one of them. For while the Government stands considering—hesitating, advancing, receding—debating within itself 'to grant or not to grant, that is the question'—opportunities rush past it which can never be recalled. And the moving finger writes and having writ, moves on!"

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA said:—"My Lord, the dominant feature of the Financial Statement which was presented to the Council last week, is the famine, and in view of the present situation no one can have expected that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker would again this year announce those large surpluses which it has been his good fortune to report in each of the last three years. The revised estimates for the closing year show a falling off of surplus to 35 lakhs against 116 lakhs, being a net decrease of 81 lakhs, or less than one-third of that which was budgeted last year. Yet the result gives striking evidence of the prosperity of the country and the wise handling of its resources. My Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member rather takes an optimistic view of the present situation when he estimates a surplus of 86 lakhs for the next year, in the hope that the monsoon will then be normal in character. However, let us hope that his expectations will be fulfilled. The gratifying feature of the present budget is the grant of 12, 30, and 150 lakhs for Police reform, improvement of the public health, and Irrigation works, respectively.

"The failure of rain has again resulted in widespread famine. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are more severely affected than other provinces. An effort should be made to prevent famine as far as possible. In a country like India, which has been bountifully supplied with an inexhaustible store of river water, the ruinous effects of failure of rains upon the agricultural condition of the country may be averted by utilising and economising the waters of the great rivers for irrigation purposes. The Government, who well realise this truth, are already turning to advantage the waters of some rivers in different parts of the country, which feel for this reason less acutely the advent of famine caused by drought. But there remains still much more to be done in the direction of the development of irrigation. The more this question receives the attention of the Government, the better for the ruled as well as for the rulers. We are all aware that our irrigation works are more lucrative and profitable than our railways; our well managed and wisely conducted canals returning interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the capital outlay, while railways pay us interest only at the rate of 5 per cent. The Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 77 of the Budget Statement remarks that 'the steady growth of the relative burden of working expenses in the last few years is a somewhat disquieting feature. A time comes in the history of most railways when the receipts from new traffic hardly cover the cost of carrying it; and it is a matter of common remark that this stage has been reached in not a few railways in the United Kingdom. Hitherto, however, it has not been supposed that we were within measurable distance of it in India. Various reasons have been suggested to account for it, such as the increased cost of coal and the higher salaries which are now generally commanded by railway establishments.' Therefore, at least in view of these facts, instead of spending a greater portion of the surpluses on railways, it should now be applied to a large extent to the construction of irrigation works, which besides being more profitable from a business standpoint, have a stronger claim on our surpluses, inasmuch as they would contribute to the development of the resources of the country, minimising the misery and distress in the event of failure of rains, and ameliorating the financial condition of the agriculturists, in favour of whom Your Excellency generously gave expression in your speech at the last year's budget debate in the following words:—'He (the tiller of the soil) is the man we must strive to help. He is to a great extent the backbone of the population of India. On his welfare depends much of the happiness and the contentment of the people.' I know that Railways play a prominent part in alleviating the severity of famine by affording easy and cheap means of locomotion in addition to the expansion of trade. But I may be allowed to say that much has been already achieved in the extension of railways, and now we have already a sufficient network of them in the country.

"I am not well acquainted with the results of the activities of the Forest Department, but I think it is obvious that some more tree-planting could be effected in India. If enquries were made, I believe there could be found waste tracts and hill slopes in various parts of the country which might be made to bear rain-attracting trees. Since the introduction of railways into India and also on account of the gradually increasing population of the country, and the wants and restless activities of large communities, there has necessarily been great destruction not only of isolated trees in village tracts, but of whole forests, and I am not aware that re-afforestation has kept pace with destruction. Should the Government feel itself unequal to the task of increasing the activities of the Forest Department, much could be done by encouraging agriculturists to plant trees as boundaries or when opening new wells, or on spaces which are not deemed suitable for other forms of cultivation. The advantages of such a course could be easily explained to them and no serious objection would be made. The attention of Native States, such as those in Rajputana, which are the constant theatres of devastating drought, might also be called to this matter, and I feel sure they would gladly respond. Several parts of Rajputana are now unfortunately in an arid condition though they were in former ages irrigated by the copious waters of the *Saraswati* from the Himalaya Mountains. That the rainfall and the temperature of a country are favourably affected by trees is a matter so commonplace and so universally admitted, that I need not dwell on it here.

"Another important measure would be to encourage emigration of the population of overcrowded provinces to more thinly populated areas, where vast tracts of waste land might be reclaimed by constructing irrigation canals. The Government have tried this experiment in the Punjab; and the existence of the flourishing district of Lyallpur affords tangible evidence of the boon conferred on the people of that province. But this boon must be extended to other provinces also, especially to the United Provinces, and Rajputana, which suffer grievously in famine times. The peasantry of these provinces should be afforded facilities and induced to emigrate.

"The people of India who mostly depend for their livelihood on the industry of agriculture may likewise be supplied with other means of sustenance, so that the high percentage which now exists of the agricultural population may be decreased by the employment of those from among them who may be badly circumstanced, or who may happen to have gloomy prospects of making their living by means of this industry. Other resources of India than the agricultural are not small. Its mineral wealth is still in embryo. Its seas could be made a source of affluence to the Indian populace by the development of fisheries. If the country were equipped with an ample number of profitable manufactures, they would ameliorate the condition of the indigent labouring classes. It is therefore most desirable that Government should give encouragement to the opening of manufactures and the development of industries. Technical training may be given along with scholastic education, which in present circumstances is turning out so many unemployed and discontented people. An idle man is prone to mischief. Supply him with work, and the mischief will be gone.

"I cannot help thinking, in spite of all that the Hon'ble Mr. Miller said the other day in reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, that it seems a pity that grain should be allowed to be exported out of India when the children of the soil can hardly buy enough thereof to keep body and soul together. Your Excellency, in your speech at the Famine Fund meeting, said the other day :—

> 'It is quite true that the present famine cannot be compared to the last two great famines, either in respect to its extent or severity, but it has *one* distinguishing feature in which it markedly differs from its predecessors, and to which I should wish to draw the attention of the meeting. *That feature is the very high range of the prices of food-grains.* They are much higher than the great famine of 1900, and distinctly higher than in 1897, and though the labouring and artisan classes have to some extent been saved from distress by the gradual increased demand for labour in the last few years, and though cultivators in the fortuante position of having a surplus to sell, have benefited by the rise in prices, there is on the other hand an actually larger number than in former years of respectable poor people, whom custom and tradition forbid to apply for Government relief, to whom these prohibitive prices mean the most terrible distress and suffering.'

"It would certainly be conducive to the general well-being if in times of scarcity some restrictions were placed on the free exportation of grain. The Hon'ble Mr. Miller's apprehensions on this score seem to me to be not quite well-founded.

"Your Lordship last year dwelt with kindly feelings on the ravages of the plague in India. While in other parts of India the plague is generally confined to large cities, in my province it does not leave even the villages free. The reason is that a Punjabi village is a conglomeration of dirty huts opening on lanes in which all sorts of rubbish are freely thrown. Sun and air find no access to these huts ; and as long as Punjab villages remain in their present state there is little hope of eradicating the plague from them. It would be an interesting experiment if some model villages were built formed of detached hamlets open to sun and air, and people were allowed to acquire them on the payment of small sums by annual instalments. The old villages could then be demolished and their sites made village commons. If some such thing were done, it would in time conduce to the general well-being of the village community. Though inoculation and evacuation of houses may all be good in themselves, yet I am afraid we cannot get rid of this dire scourge until we improve the standard of living of the people.

"It is a matter of sincere pleasure that the Government has at last realised the importance of attending to the public health. Hitherto very little has been done in this direction. The decision of the Government to allot a sum of 30 lakhs per annum for expenditure on sanitary improvements with special reference to the prevention of plague is to be heartily welcomed. Out of this sum my

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province, the Punjab, gets four lakhs, for which I am most grateful. Although this grant is all too small considering the requirements of the country, yet it is a welcome move in the right direction. The Hon'ble the Finance Member himself admits this fact when he says it is to be regretted that it has not been found possible to make this grant larger. The Hon'ble the Finance Member in paragraph 65 of the Budget Statement says :—

> 'Apart from expenditure of this nature, which will not, we trust, be of a permanent character, there is room for almost unlimited outlay of the most beneficial description, in reforming the sanitary arrangements of the larger towns.'

"Our surpluses should in future therefore be advantageously applied to such useful purposes.

"A few words about our police may perhaps not be considered out of place. Our Police, especially in its lower ranks, is not what it ought to be. Perhaps I am speaking the plain truth when I say that in this country innocent people are more afraid of the police than even of the criminal classes, because the latter know that the members of the force will hardly be able to reach them. Instead of being a source of comfort to those who stand in need of their assistance, they are a sort of terror to the respectable people, and this is due to the fact that they are generally recruited from the lowest grades of the Indian people. As regards their incapacity for work, two recent instances would suffice. The culprits who made such a cowardly and mean attack in December last on the life of Mr. Allen (who has since then happily recovered from his injuries) and those who burnt a certain Sikh Gurdwara in the Punjab not many months ago, are still at large, and no trace of them is to be found. Every effort should be made to improve our police force, because it is they who mostly come in touch with the people. The recommendations of the Police Commission should be given full effect to, especially with reference to recruitment and training. No person should be recruited unless he is of good moral character and social position, and the recruits should be specially taught how to deal with the general public. Above all, what is most essential is, that very strict watch should be kept on them, and their faults should never be overlooked, but, on the contrary, promptly and strictly punished. This is a matter in which the hearty co-operation of senior police-officers is required, as otherwise there will be no hope of any real reform. I hope that the proposed expenditure on police will be applied so that it will filter down to the lowest grades and make the Police Department a desirable one to enter, and that it shall no longer be deemed, as it so often is now, a *ganda mahakama* or shabby department.

"I may be permitted to make a few passing remarks about the Gurdwara arson case to which I have just alluded. In that case all the accused were discharged by the trying Magistrate, but there are one or two points in his judgment dated the 5th December 1907, which deserve attention. He says :—

> 'I may state here that my reason for not trying the case myself was, that I had watched the police proceedings from the beginning and had consequently formed opinions as to the *bonâ fides* of the prosecution witnesses. I transferred the case to my own Court however on the 2nd November 1907 for reasons *which need not be specified.*' * * * The investigation has proved to me conclusively that the outrage was *not* the result of local religious antipathies *but* merely an attempt on the part of some of the Muhammadans of Udharwal to induce the Hindus to come back to the village and look after their property.'

"I have taken these extracts of the judgment from the *Khalsa Advocate* dated the 11th January 1908, a weekly published in Amritsar. Now as regards the first point, the Magistrate ought to have given his reason for transferring the case to his own Court, which he says 'need not be specified.' But the question arises why? He admits himself that before hearing the case, nay even before recording evidence, he had formed his own opinions regarding it, and in these circumstances what else could have been expected from him than what subsequently happened? On the second point I need not say much, because the absurdity of the Magistrate's argument is self-evident. What an extraordinary theory that the outrage was not the result of religious antipathies—a theory which it was the duty of the Magistrate to verify by the

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facts of the case. A supposition could not and should not have found a place in a judicial record. The Government encourages the people at the time of plague to evacuate their houses, but in Udharwal, when the poor Hindus went forth, our Muhammadan brethren amused themselves, as the Magistrate practically tells us, by burning their Dharmsala, in order to induce the Hindus to come back to their houses and look after their property! I sincerely trust that the Government will not allow this matter to rest here, and that we shall hear before long of the arrest and exemplary punishment of the real culprits in that case.

"My Lord, I cannot let this opportunity pass without drawing your serious attention to the condition of the Indians in the Transvaal and other British colonies. Every one knows to what humiliation they were lately subjected in the Transvaal, where they were treated as common criminals. The indignities imposed upon them there were taken to heart by every Indian. No doubt the indomitable will of a few Indians in the Transvaal, never to submit to humiliating ordinances, achieved a great moral victory, but that was only transitory. During the late Boer War Indian troops were sent from here to assist the British, and now when peace has been restored, the poor Indians are not treated like human beings, but as lower animals. It is freely said in speeches and writings that India is the most brilliant jewel in the British Crown, and yet Indians are treated in this manner in other parts of the world which are under British protection. The Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India says:—'We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.' Not many months ago, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Morley said in Parliament:—'The Indian Asiatic is a man with vivid susceptibilities, with great traditions and a civilization of his own; and we are bound to give him the same respect and sympathy with which we expect to be treated ourselves.' Only the other day I saw a letter from General Gordon to a friend of mine in which he said:—'Government.—There is but one way, and it is eternal truth—get into their skins, try to realise their feelings, that is the true secret of Government.' That is a great political law as well as an ethical law, and I hope that in all that we do it will not be forgotten.

"The treatment to which my countrymen are subjected should not be tolerated. I think it is one of the foremost duties of the British Government to protect the rights of Indians in the British colonies. The concessions lately made to the Indians in the Transvaal are not quite satisfactory. Under the new arrangements the registration system, which is degrading, is still maintained. It is perhaps the irony of fate that India is now so looked down. The colonists who act in the manner complained of, do not seem to remember the fact that when their forefathers were no better than savages, India was in the full glory of her ancient civilization. If free governing colonies can do as they like, we must also be allowed to stand up for our rights, in whatever portion of the globe they are assailed; and I think our Indian army will be found adequate to protect them here as elsewhere.

"To associate more and more the children of the soil with the higher administration of the country, both civil and military, is the pressing problem of the day. Many young men of the Indian aristocracy cannot proceed to foreign countries for education on account of caste prejudices and other difficulties; and others who are willing to go are prevented from doing so by their parents, who are unfortunately so much attached to them, that they would not let them go on foreign travel, however much it might be conducive to their advantage. So I beg to suggest that facilities should be afforded to young noblemen to qualify themselves in this country for Indian service in its various forms, because they are naturally more fitted to serve in higher and responsible offices than the offspring of the lower classes. Examination qualifications cannot be considered as the *only* test of fitness for authority

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It is also nobility of character and birth and a sympathetic attitude towards the people, which make a popular and beneficent ruler, and only he who possesses such qualities can command the respect and confidence of the public at large. Let us hope that these aspirations will not be frustrated, but will be fulfilled and realised before long.

"A sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees has been set aside for expenditure on education during the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that this will be suitably applied. Primary education is an admitted necessity for the country. I have read with much pleasure Your Excellency's speech in reply to the address of the orthodox Hindu community, in which you stated that you saw no objection to the institution of denominational hostels. I am strongly of opinion that the religions of India ought to be maintained, and this can only be done by a system of denominational education. I am of opinion that even the Chiefs' College at Lahore is unfit for the education of Sikhs of position. In this connection I would beg to point to the deplorable ignorance of the religious systems of the country generally possessed by English officials in India.

"The Educational Report of the Punjab of last year is of more than usual interest. We cannot sufficiently thank the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz for the interest he took in the spread of education in the Punjab; and it was due to his enlightened policy that money was liberally spent on education in all grades, and that private enterprise was also treated with generosity. During the period of his term of office the expenditure on public instruction rose from 32 to 52 lakhs of rupees. Nine hundred new Primary schools for boys and two hundred schools for girls were opened. Forty thousand more boys and seven thousand more girls are now the recipients of elementary education than was the case in 1902.

"As far as I can see, these Primary schools are opened mostly for the benefit of the agricultural population, but I am afraid that the agricultural classes are not fully benefited by them. With a little more expense and forethought it might be possible to adapt these schools to the requirements of the villagers. As a first step the scope of the work of these schools should be defined; and they should be raised to such a position as to enable them to teach something useful to the agriculturists. In the first place, an attempt should be made to instruct the pupils in reading, writing and arithmetic in their own language, not as it is done now in Urdu, which is a foreign language. The result is that after three or four years' study they hardly understand the meaning of the words they read or repeat. Education to be of any real advantage must be given first in the easiest language to learn; and could there be any language easier to learn than one's mother tongue? So primary education in the Punjab ought to be given through the Punjabi only, and in the characters peculiar to that language. When the Government has recognised a knowledge of Punjabi as a desideratum for the British military and civil officers, it is very strange indeed that the Educational Department should have forced on the poor Punjabis the necessity to forget their own vernacular for the camp language of the Mughal Emperors which is not a general household language in India. Then again books should be specially compiled containing useful information in simple and colloquial language about agriculture, sanitation, manure, and cattle. The schoolmaster should be a man who knows something about cattle diseases and practical farming, so that he may be able to attract the attention of the villagers and win their respect by his knowledge of the very subjects which they pride themselves on knowing better than any one else. It would be far better to have fewer schools doing really useful and practical work than to open many lower primary places of instruction which serve no useful purpose.

"The subject of education of Government wards also calls for a few remarks. The present arrangement is not quite satisfactory, and I think that the Government's policy of 'religious neutrality' is responsible to a great extent for it. No doubt this is a very delicate and complicated question, but solve it we must, because on it largely depends the success or failure of the education of Government wards. An education which lacks moral and religious training cannot be considered as complete or of any real advantage. The wards are now taught only what might be useful to them to get employment, a course of instruction which is only useful for an office-seeker. They should be first taught the principles of their religion and after that a liberal English education should be given them. The Government should pay special attention to this subject, because in the case of its wards Government fills the place of their natural guardians. I could give instances in which the education of Government wards has totally failed in the past, but I do not wish to do so for obvious reasons.

"My Lord, I must draw your special attention to some of the social evils of this country, which require very careful consideration on the part of the Government. We do not wish the Government to interfere needlessly in the social affairs of the people, but it would be desirable that clear and simple social rules should be framed for the guidance of the people. Education is spreading and opening the minds of Indian women also. What they in their state of ignorance regarded as natural and inevitable, now appears to them unendurable; and many an educated and sensitive girl has to pass years of misery either in widowhood or in the retirement of *Zenanas*, from which she can see no way of escape. The old customs and laws of the country can hardly meet the demands of the new conditions; and it behoves the Government to assist as much as possible in the dissemination of wholesome ideas on the subject.

"I am constrained to bring to the notice of the Council one or two cruel customs of the country :—

"I. A man can go on marrying and deserting as many wives as he likes. The women so deserted cannot marry again, and are often compelled to lead immoral lives. Is it too much to ask that when a woman has been absolutely deserted by her husband, say for five years, she may be allowed to marry again? It would remove a great burden of pain and suffering if long desertions were recognised by law as sufficient to annul marriages.

"II. Frequently parents take money in exchange for their daughters. In other words, they sell their daughters to the highest bidder. The older the man, the higher the price he has to pay for his wife. Is it not a sort of slavery still prevalent in India? The most heartrending sight is one which we not infrequently see, of a young girl of 10 or 12, nay sometimes even of 6 or 8 years, being married to a man 70 or 80 years old. I have given these figures most cautiously, but perhaps still more glaring instances could easily be found. I beg and pray that some sort of preventive law be passed without any further delay to put an end, once for all, to all such practices for the good of the country and its people.

"The question of intoxicating drugs is one on which I feel bound to say a few words again this year. This question is now before the British Parliament, and I have every reason to hope that our Government will not lag behind, when the time for action arrives. In the Punjab, plague has led to an increased habit of drink, and to save the fine Punjab peasantry from the degradation and ruin which follow the habit of drinking, some stringent rules against the free sale of country liquor should be issued.

"Intoxicating drugs are surely a great plague of the world. They are first seductive and afterwards destructive in their effects. Among intoxicants, wine is the worst of all. This evil is spreading all over like wildfire, and retarding our social and moral progress. Some philanthropists are endeavouring to save mankind from falling a prey to this evil, and the Temperance Associations are doing good work, but the greater part still lies with the Government. Until a preventive measure is passed, I am afraid this evil cannot be extirpated from the country. The use of wine in the Army should be strongly discouraged. In order to make soldiers brave and fit for the honest and effectual discharge of their duties, they should be strongly prohibited from indulging in this bad habit. Total abstinence would make the soldiers strong, healthy and courageous.

"Another intoxicant which is still more harmful is tobacco. The history of the Sikhs, who are religiously forbidden the use of tobacco, furnishes, a very valuable object lesson in this matter, showing the moral and physical advantages which they possess over their Hindu and Muhammadan brethren. The Sikhs have greater muscular vigour and activity than the other natives of the country. Doctors are also of opinion that tobacco is very injurious, especially to youths under 20 years of age, as it causes great injury to the brain and weakens the digestive system. We see every day young boys, nay even girls, of 6 or 7 years of age, smoking, some of whom perhaps can hardly buy bread to eat. It would be quite a proper thing if the Government, in view of the bad effects produced by the use of tobacco on the rising generation of the country and especially on young students, would make it punishable to sell it to youths under 20 years of age, and also make it punishable for such youths to addict themselves to the vice. In America and some European countries, this matter has received special consideration.

"While congratulating His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the workmanlike action of the Zakka Khel expedition, which speaks volumes for the efficiency of our reorganised army, I cannot help expressing the feeling that the Zakka Khels seem not to have been sufficiently punished for their misdeeds. From whatever point of view we look, the settlement does not appear to be quite satisfactory. Our forces could hardly have returned from the expedition, when transfrontier ruffians looted some shop-keepers and bazar people in Peshawar; and this clearly shows that the expedition had not a sufficiently deterrent effect. In the terms of settlement there is nothing to be found about those unfortunate victims who were murdered and robbed by the raiders. The cash which they took away has not been recovered and returned to the owners, nor has the cost of the expedition been recovered from the offending tribes or their allowances stopped. Nor have their leaders been arrested and detained as hostages. We are told that the leading offenders in the recent raids will be duly punished by the tribesmen themselves with the assistance of the Zakka Khels. We all know what the promises of these frontier people mean. The idea of expecting the Zakka Khels to punish their own kith and kin for shooting down a few infidels, a matter which they consider the surest way of gaining Paradise!!! Of course we are not aware of the details of the Government's policy which brought this expedition to a close so suddenly, but I am afraid that a splendid opportunity has been lost to give them a proper lesson. Such occasions afford more fitting opportunities for the training of our troops, than the lifeless annual manœuvres. Now we are told that there are signs of renewed restlessness among the Mahsuds in Waziristan. If the warlike races of India are encouraged to settle down on our frontiers, perhaps in a few years' time we shall hear no more of these frontier raids.

"I do hope that the formation of a large reserve force will receive that attention from Your Excellency which it deserves. While in other parts of the Empire under the British protection measures are contemplated to make it compulsory for every man to have a rifle, it would not be too much to ask for a reserve of one lakh of men, for the protection of the Indian Empire here, as well as the rights of its citizens in other countries.

"My Lord, I should be failing in my duty if I did not draw your attention to the relations between Indians and Europeans which are at the present not at all satisfactory. A great deal depends sometimes on the commission or omission of little things. Men of birth and position, men who are received by His Excellency the Viceroy, are often kept waiting under trees or in the verandahs of officials. The calls of Indian gentlemen are not returned; and yet if, to preserve his self-respect, an Indian ceases to call on English officials, he at once becomes a target of suspicion, and is never given a chance of explanation. Indian gentlemen who have to travel by rail are often subjected to rudeness and great difficulties, nay even sometimes bodily expelled from railway carriages

"It has been said that this idea of equality of treatment is the fruit of English education, but if I may be permitted, I can safely say that to an Indian his *izzat* has been from time immemorial dearer than life itself. There is no doubt that

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title-seekers and placemen even now indulge in insincere flatteries. But it can be safely said that the true well-wishers of the Government are those who speak the truth plainly.

"Then again European officers do not often show due courtesy and politeness either in writing or in conversation to Indian gentlemen. Their ignorance of Indian manners, customs, religions, language and etiquette, which they do not trouble to study, and consider not worth their while to learn, is a growing evil, and goes a long way to make their relations with the people of the country strained. Some Europeans cannot even distinguish an Indian lady's name from a gentleman's. There are also other reasons for the strained relations which now unfortunately exist between the Europeans and Indians. Not many years ago the people had a strong faith in British justice, but some recent events are now talked about everywhere, and people draw their own inferences from them. I shall speak only about recent events in my province. I refer to two cases, which are known as the 'Rawalpindi rape case' and the 'Lahore shooting case.' In the former a European Station officer and his Muhammadan assistant, who were charged with dishonouring a solitary Hindu woman, were acquitted by a European jury. In the second case a European master kicks his native servant and follows him out of the house with a loaded revolver which goes off, the servant is hit in the back and dies after a few hours. A European jury find the shooting to be accidental, and the accused gets only six months' imprisonment. There is a popular feeling that the acquittal in the first case was not according to the evidence, and that the sentence on the accused in the second case was too lenient. Suppose the victims in both these cases had been Europeans and the assailants natives, what would have been the result? Yet my Lord, there is no reason to despair, and I am speaking rather *feelingly* when I assure you that the Indian heart is not at all *cold*. Treat Indians kindly and sympathetically, encourage them and cheer them with friendly words, and you will find them ready to lay down even their lives for you.

"I have dwelt on this aspect of the question at some length, and my plea for doing so is, that I consider it of supreme importance for the well-being both of the Government and the country. I cannot do better than conclude my remarks on this subject, by giving a quotation from the speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On his return to England after his Indian tour, in the course of a speech at the Guildhall, he said :—'I cannot help thinking from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made the easier, if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of *sympathy*. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine *response*.'

"The Right Hon'ble Mr. Morley said last year in the course of his Indian budget speech in Parliament as follows :—

'I have examined a great number of responsible communications from officers of the Indian Government. What do they all come to? In their view it is a mistake even now, in the hour of stress and anxiety, not to look at the situation rather largely. *They all admit that there is a fall in the influence of European officers over the population, and an estrangement or refrigeration between the officers and the people; that there is less sympathy between the Government and the people;* and that for the last few years the doctrine of administrative efficiency has been pressed too far.

'Our administration—so true and complete and experienced observers assure me—would be a great deal more popular if it were a trifle less efficient, a trifle more elastic. This leads up to a practical point. The district officer is over-worked, and is forced into mere official relations. Our danger is the creation in the circle of Indian Government of a pure bureaucracy—probably honourable, industrious and faithful, but very likely rather mechanical, rather lifeless, perhaps even rather soulless. An urgent demand for perfected and efficient administration leads to over-centralisation. *I shall spare no pains to improve relations with the Native Governments. I recognise their potential value as a safety valve. I shall use my best endeavours to make these States independent in matters of administrative establishment. All the evidence seems to show that the Indians are particularly responsive to a sympathetic pressure. Do not let us in mere anger estrange them, but let us try and draw to our side those whom these agitators influence. I believe the mass of the populations of India are on our side.* I do not say for a moment that they like us, but *they know that their whole interests are bound in the law and order which we preserve, and which would be broken and shattered in pieces if we disappeared.*'

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

"My Lord, we have received this announcement and assurance with great pleasure and much satisfaction. These words of the Secretary of State have again confirmed the late Queen Victoria's proclamation in which we read :—

'*We hereby announce to the native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained*; and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. *We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of native Princes as our own*, and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.'

"The relations between the Government and the States are capable of a great deal of improvement. Nothing would win their hearts more than sympathetic treatment, respecting fully their treaty rights, and giving them *full* independence in matters of internal administration. I would like to suggest one thing more in this connection, namely, that the Indian Princes and Chiefs should be tried, whenever any occasion arises, only by their peers. It will save a great deal of misunderstanding and heart-burning. In England noblemen may be tried by their peers, and there is no reason why the same principle should not be extended to India. We had precedents for this practice in the past, but unfortunately it has been departed from for the last few years.

"We are very grateful, my Lord, for the new reform schemes which are now under the contemplation of the Government, and in this connection I would like to offer a few observations. It is very gratifying that the Government have at last realised the fact that the Indian aristocracy are the true and natural leaders of the people, and therefore proposals are now made to bring them more and more into touch with the administration of the country.

"First, as regards the Imperial Advisory Council, I generally agree with the proposals of the Government of India, but I just wish to make a few remarks regarding it. It is stated that (1) the Governor General will consult the members of the Imperial Advisory Council, either individually or collectively; (2) that they will occasionally be called together either in whole or in part for the purpose of collective deliberation ; (3) that they will possess no formal powers of initiative; and (4) that the Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils will receive no legislative recognition. Now as regards the first and second points, I beg to say that though His Excellency may have of course full right to consult the members individually, I think it would be much better to call the meetings of the Imperial Advisory Council regularly like the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council, and that His Excellency the Viceroy should graciously preside over them, just as it is proposed in the case of Provincial Advisory Councils that the head of the Local Government himself will preside over their deliberations. This will involve extra trouble, but the object is worth the trouble and inconvenience. I fully agree with the statement that 'the Government of India attach the highest importance to collective deliberation, since the opinions thus obtained are different from and frequently more valuable than those elicited by individual consultation.' And at least for this reason, it seems necessary that meetings of the Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils should be called regularly.

"As regards the third point I beg to suggest that both the Imperial and the Provincial Advisory Councils should have the power of informally submitting their proposals and opinions to the Supreme and the Local Governments, respectively, as the case may be, on questions of important public interest which may from time to time arise, *i.e.*, even on those matters about which they have not been formally consulted.

"As regards the fourth point, these Councils should in my opinion receive some sort of legislative recognition, and should be trusted with some sor of formal work and responsibility; for, unless this is done, I am afraid, though they might remain as ornaments to the Supreme and the Local Governments, they would be of little or no real use to the public and the Government, and after sometime the whole scheme might fall through, and the object for which the Councils are now constituted would not be attained. Besides it would be highly politic I think to give publicity to the fact that the Government is consulting the people's representatives on the Advisory Councils, and this object, I am afraid, will be defeated if the said Councils do not often formally meet for discussion of, and deliberation on, important public affairs, if their proceedings are always confidential and informal, and if they have no powers of initiative. Proper weight should always be given to the opinions of these Advisory Councils on the questions referred to them, or which they might submit on their own account, because it would look rather ridiculous if their opinions were treated with contempt.

"Coming to the proposals regarding the Imperial Legislative Council, in my humble opinion it would be most unfortunate and undesirable to introduce any *racial* feeling in this matter or to give any sort of prominence to any particular community. This would cause great heart-burning among other communities. Under paragraph 12 of the Government of India's letter I strongly object to the proposal that in the Viceroy's Council two members should be elected by the members of a certain community, and that out of four non-officials to be nominated by the Viceroy, two seats at least should be filled by members of the same class. Thus four seats will be the exclusive monopoly of a certain community, while no such provision is made for other communities like Hindus, Parsis, Jains and Sikhs. The reason given by the Government for this proposal is that the Muhammadans form a minority and that their interests must be safeguarded. Now as far as minority is concerned the Parsis and Sikhs form even a smaller minority numerically than the Muhammadans, and yet no provision is made for their representation. No other community in India can be found more educated, more enlightened and more advanced than the Parsis. The Sikhs, though still backward in the matter of education, have always proved themselves firm supporters of Government, are not men of words but of deeds, have fought the battles of their King, as well under the burning rays of the sun as on snow-clad mountains, and are always ready to lay down their lives for their beloved Emperor. When no provision is made for other communities, it does not seem at all fair to favour a particular community by giving it special privileges. The same reasons apply to paragraph 17 of the Government of India's letter as to the proposal that a certain number of seats should be exclusively reserved for and filled by members of a particular community in the Provincial Legislative Councils.

"The Government of India in paragraph 19 itself admits that as in two of the seven provinces with Legislative Councils the followers of Islam constitute a majority, therefore a certain number of Muhammadans may also be returned to the Imperial Council under sub-head (*b*) of head D. I apprehend that perhaps they have overlooked the fact that in the same way under sub-head (*c*) of head D a certain number of Muhammadans are bound to be returned to the Imperial Council. Therefore, if the proposals as they now stand are finally sanctioned, there will be a great preponderance of Muhammadans in the Imperial Council, and perhaps at times this number might be as much as three-fourths of the whole non-official Indian members. Under the present arrangement only two seats will be available, under head E of the circular letter, for nomination by His Excellency the Viceroy for all other communities, a number which is all too small for such a vast country as India. Therefore I submit that under head D, sub-head (*d*), and under head E, all six seats should be reserved for nomination by the Viceroy, without any distinction as provided for in the letter. The Government of India in the concluding portion of paragraph 17 itself admits that Indian gentlemen of position sometimes refuse to offer themselves as candidates to an electorate, and at least for this reason, as I have suggested above, the six seats should be reserved for nomination by His Excellency the Viceroy.

"My Lord, it is very pleasing to note that some far-reaching changes are proposed to be introduced in the form of discussion on the budget in the Legislative Councils. In future more time will be allowed to the discussion than is at present allotted, and this will afford an opportunity for a more systematic and exhaustive criticism. At present a member is naturally compelled to condense in the limit of a single speech all the remarks which he has to make on numerous subjects in an annual review of the administration of India; and this gives to the budget debate a discursive and unfruitful character. Therefore let us hope that the changes which are now sought to be introduced by the Government will make the debates less unreal, and will bring them into closer relations with the financial policy and administrative decisions of the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. SIM said:—"My Lord, on previous occasions I have had to thank the Finance Member for measures that have benefited Madras: I have now the pleasure of thanking him again. Last year he promised Madras a revision of its *Provincial Settlement* on his latest and most liberal lines. This promise he has fulfilled and, instead therefore of a fixed assignment, which, however liberal at the outset, must sooner or later have proved insufficient for our growing needs, we shall now have an income based entirely on growing revenues. The change is a very necessary one in a *quasi*-permanent settlement, and I am specially commissioned to express the thanks of the Madras Government for it.

"I am also to express their satisfaction with the arrangement which the Financial Department has recently sanctioned (in its letter No. 358A, dated 18th January, 1908). Under this, the *lump deductions*, which that Department makes in Provincial Budget Estimates, may now be taken as corrections rather than as reductions, and Local Governments are left free to redistribute them during the year as the actual expenditure of the year may require. So liberal a departure from traditional usage has been much appreciated, and we may perhaps hope that the same principle, of freedom within bounds, may be extended so as to empower Local Governments to make *additional allotments* during the course of the year from their Provincial balances, within a similarly specified aggregate total.

"The Financial Statement (paragraph 128) mentions savings due to the delay in sanctioning what we, in Madras, know as *Mr. Meyer's Scheme* for the re-distribution of districts and divisional charges. My Lord, such savings are to be regretted, and I would ask for early orders on this scheme. I am aware that it is, at this moment, back again with the Government of Madras, for further consideration on certain points; but it will be soon returned, and I would ask that very early sanction may then be accorded to it. We have waited long for it, and it is much needed—more so now than ever, now that decentralisation is in the air, for it seems hardly wise to grant increased powers to men, unless time and opportunity to use those powers properly are also granted to them.

"The return of famine emphasises the need for *Protective irrigation*, and I would note with satisfaction the recent progress in that direction, which the Hon'ble Member records. It is true, as was quite fairly pointed out last year, that such works are costly; but famine, which, as the Hon'ble Member tells us (in paragraph 6), may in a single season, in money alone, cost the State 10 crores of rupees, is evidently costlier.

"In the presence of such a calamity all minor requests for money are silenced: we can but congratulate Your Excellency's Government on the success, financial and administrative, with which it has been met, and on the fact that in spite of it the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has been able by his grant for *Sanitation* to still continue the series of improvements which have marked his years of office. His change in the presentation of Local, Marine and Interest charges similarly continues his simplification of the *Public Accounts*, which, as correct Accounting implies correct Budgetting, will be welcomed as more than merely clerical alteration."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"My Lord, when I spoke this time last year we, in the United Provinces, were suffering from one of the worst

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outbreaks of plague that we had as yet experienced. The deaths, which in January had been over 20,000, rose rapidly till in the month of April over a lakh of people died in the Provinces from this disease alone.

"The total mortality in the year 1907 was 328,862, a figure which has only once before (in 1905) been exceeded.

"It was resolved that before the seasonal increase set in, energetic and systematic efforts should be made to endeavour as far as possible to reduce the havoc wrought by the disease.

"A special staff has been employed for providing the people with the opportunity of obtaining inoculation, and in each of the eight principal cities of the Province a medical officer and one from the Indian Army have been appointed to supervise measures for promoting cleanliness and to supervise the operations against plague. For these purposes the grant of 5 lakhs now made by the Imperial Government for expenditure on sanitary improvements, with special reference to the prevention of plague, will prove a most material aid, and I have to express our gratitude for the assistance. Steps were also taken to help the very poor in case they had to evacuate their houses, and to give them compensation if they could not afford to remain idle while under the temporary fever produced by inoculation, and the Inspector General of Police further took steps to guard the houses and property of those who might have to leave their dwellings when plague broke out.

"Perhaps, however, the most important step taken was to familiarise the people generally with the idea of inoculation as a protective measure.

"A whole-time officer was appointed who toured about the country during the rains, explaining the advantages of inoculation and showing how the serum was prepared and used, and translations of His Majesty's gracious letter with Your Excellency's letter forwarding it to the Lieutenant-Governor were made and circulated widely through the Provinces with the very best effects.

"Since the establishment of the special service the number of inoculations performed by their agency has amounted to 39,062 up to the end of February and the figures now show a steady increase each month. A good deal has thus been done to familiarise people with the idea of inoculation, and we can only hope that when the necessity arises they will be ready to resort freely to this, which is the best safeguard, so far as we at present know.

"As it happens, however, there has not been such a strong demand for inoculation as there might have been, as the rains failed last year, and, as has been noticed before, an unusually dry season following on a virulent outbreak has been followed by a season of comparative immunity from the disease.

"The mortality in the last quarter of 1907 was 3,531 only as against 15,998 in the corresponding period of 1906, and for the first two months of this year the deaths have been 7,002 as against 57,886 last year.

"While however the failure of the last rains has probably contributed in no small degree to this result, it has been the cause of the famine from which we are now suffering, and it is this which at present demands our most serious attention.

"The rains did not set in till past the middle of July, nearly a month late, and they ceased before the end of August. Even so they fell in very partial and scattered storms. At my own house for instance at Meerut but one good shower fell during the whole rains while a few hundred yards away they had four such showers. At the same time I was receiving letters from a place only 200 miles away complaining of excessive rain for the time being.

"The late September and early October rains, on which so much depends, entirely failed, with the result that the transplanted rice all dried up, the autumn fodder crops, on which the cattle depend, were also very short, and except on irrigated lands the spring crops could not be sown.

"To meet the impending calamity, very prompt measures were taken. One hundred and fifteen and a half lakhs of Revenue as mentioned by the

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Hon'ble Member for Finance have been suspended, and large advances, amounting so far to the sum of 172 lakhs, were made everywhere to enable the people to dig wells and purchase seed and fodder.

"There can be no doubt that these prompt and liberal measures have proved of the most inestimable advantage, and the people were enabled to commence their fight with the scarcity and famine with courage, realising as they did from the commencement that no avoidable effort would be spared by Government in coming to their aid. I have myself seen the partial famine in the Agra Division of two years ago, and the commencement of the present famine; and comparing what I saw in 1896 with my more recent experiences I have no hesitation in saying that there is now a far greater resisting power in the people themselves than there was twelve years ago; but I have equally no hesitation in saying that that resisting power has been considerably helped by the early and liberal aid which has been so readily afforded to the people from the very commencement of their troubles.

"The distress is of course most acute in those districts where rice was the staple crop and in the hilly parts of Bundelkhand, and the adjacent districts of Allahabad and Mirzapur, where irrigation from wells is difficult or impossible, and where everything always depends on a sufficient and timely rainfall.

"Relief works had to be started in parts of the Provinces in the middle of December, and the numbers on relief have rapidly risen at the rate of nearly 200,000 a week till the latest returns I have show that in the middle of this month 1,382,830 persons were being relieved by the State in one way or other out of a total population for the Provinces of approximately 47½ millions. Now that the spring crops are ready the numbers are falling slightly and on March 21st they were 1,335,128.

"In mentioning these figures I must not forget to add that the Maharaja of Balrampur has organised relief measures on his estate at his own expense, and over 28,000 persons are now being supported by him. I have to acknowledge with gratitude his liberality in this matter and to thank him for the noble example he is setting. I have no doubt that other landholders are doing their best, in so far as their circumstances will allow, and the response made to the request for help to supplement the Government measures of relief has already resulted in subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,65,552 being raised in the Provinces, while we have also to thank the residents of Calcutta and Bengal for the assistance they are affording us in our distress.

"So far as the business today is concerned, however, I am more concerned with the effect of the famine on the finances of our Provinces. Last year the Hon'ble Member for Finance told us of the scheme that Your Excellency's Government had formed to meet such a calamity. I ventured then to express a doubt as to whether the limit of 30 lakhs was sufficient to meet the requirements of a serious famine, and itwas explained that these figures were empirical, and if found in practice to be unsuitable the Government of India would not hesitate to revise them.

"The estimate of famine expenditure in the Provinces to the end of March is 67 and a half lakhs, and for the next year, though the local District officers would put it higher, the Local Government has estimated that the expenditure will not be less than 100 lakhs.

"The famine this year is undoubtedly a serious one, but its effects have been somewhat mitigated by the advances given and the revenue suspended. I do not see therefore how we can at all expect to get through a serious famine under less than a crore and a half for famine relief. Out of this we may have succeeded in accumulating the 30 lakhs, and this would therefore leave the Provinces to find sixty lakhs at the least out of their own resources while the Government of India would provide the remainder.

"Under the scheme we should, in the present instance, have to find probably 72 and a half lakhs, and seeing that we only commenced the year with a balance of 51 and a half lakhs to our credit the result on our finances is obvious.

The Imperial Government has come to our rescue this year with a grant which will enable us to close our accounts with the minimum balance of 20 lakhs to our credit, and promises to come similarly to our rescue next year in order that the debtor and creditor sides of our accounts may at least balance.

"My predecessors and I have pointed out for several years now the really urgent need of our Provinces for further expenditure, and I fear we are beginning to be looked on as absolutely insatiable in our demands.

"The revision of our Provincial Contract has, as the Financial Member promised, formed the subject of discussion during the year, and we have to acknowledge with thanks the very liberal manner in which Your Excellency has endeavoured to meet our wishes, and we hope that the Secretary of State will deem fit to ratify the provisional arrangement that has been come to.

"The new arrangement will enable us to meet some of our more pressing wants, which as I pointed out last year include more funds for public works, education, and hospitals. Municipalities are also in urgent need of assistance in some form or other. To these I may add that if we are to make any headway against disease the sanitation of the smaller towns now requires further money from some source.

"I recognise that this not a time to press our wants, and I have to acknowledge with gratitude the very generous way in which we have been treated this year; but when the opportunity does come I trust that it will not be forgotten that we still have a lot of ground to make up that we lost in times past, owing to what we now see was the mistaken policy followed in the early days of Provincial finance.

"This is the more difficult to accomplish as in point of population we are the second largest province in India. The density of the population too is higher in Oudh than in any other part, while that of the Agra Province very closely approximates to that in Bengal.

"Of the 61 larger cities in India no less than 17 are within our boundaries, and out of the 22 cities with a population of 100,000 and over we have no fewer than 7.

"Now taking as a typical example our expenditure on education, I see that in the year ended March 31st, 1907, we spent Rs. 43,27,257 and only in Bombay and Bengal was a larger sum spent. But as compared with population I find that Bombay spent Rs. 252 per thousand, Burma 209, the Central Provinces Rs. 139, while we come last but one on the list, with an expenditure of only Rs. 91 per thousand.

"The history of each year shows clearly the ever-growing interest taken in the spread of education in the United Provinces, and there is no doubt that no subject comes before the District Boards in which the members take a keener interest.

"My Government had hoped to be able to take over the control of English education at head-quarters of districts as a Provincial charge at a cost of a little over 4 lakhs, and the local funds thus set free would have been available for further expenditure on primary education. In the course of the year a Committee met to consider the question of the improvement of technical education, and their recommendations, which promise much advantage to the Provinces in the early future, will also require funds if they are to be acted on.

"At present our finances are crippled by the large expenditure required for famine relief, and though the Government of India is coming to our aid in a very substantial manner, and the United Provinces Government has been enabled to make a start towards the fulfilment of these schemes, I fear that many of our much-needed improvements will now have to wait for some considerable time before we shall be able to see our way to make even a fair commencement of them, if we have only our own resources to look to."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said:—"My Lord, the present Financial Statement is overshadowed by Famine, and the Hon'ble Finance Member is entitled to credit for having made an ample provision for the calamity at the same time that he expects to close next year's accounts with the substantial surplus of £571,500 or Rs. 85,72,500. In addition to the actual extraordinary expenditure on account of Famine, large suspensions and remissions of revenue are allowed. We all sincerely hope and trust that the provisions thus made will be sufficient to meet the difficulty. But, my Lord, the occasion demands a searching investigation into the whole subject of Famine. The people gratefully acknowledge the Government's solicitude for the prevention of loss of life from starvation; nevertheless, it may be doubted if everything has been done to remove the root-cause of the evil. My Lord, with all the perfection of the Famine Administration, the broad fact of the frequent recurrence of Famine in this unhappy land requires careful and earnest consideration. The necessity for making large suspensions and remissions of revenue even on the appearance of a Famine which, according to the Hon'ble Finance Member, is a tame affair compared to the past Famines, warrants the inference, as pointed out by me on previous occasions, that that revenue is assessed at its highest limit, which does not leave much margin to the farmer. As a matter of fact, my Lord, in the Central Provinces an unusually large proportion of the gross collection is taken by Government in revenue and cesses. This rack-renting makes the land-holding classes hopelessly dependent upon the seasons for sustenance and prevents accumulation of capital for remunerative employment in the industries.

"The argument, my Lord, is not new that an agricultural country like India must be more or less affected by famines. It may be doubted, to put it mildly, if famine is so necessary a concomitant of an agricultural country; but conceding for argument's sake that the proposition is sound, an enlightened Government has a serious responsibility. Manufacturing industry, as must be evident, makes the people prosperous and independent of seasonal vagaries. The absence from the present Famine of the painful conditions usually associated with Indian Famines, which is noticed with such satisfaction by the Hon'ble Finance Member, will on careful examination be found to be due to a large extent to the growth of Indian manufactures, and the consequential rise in wages. Operatives are now better off than before, and manage somehow to struggle on in spite of high prices. In these circumstances it is the incumbent duty of the Government to foster and encourage industries in the country, not only to relieve the pressure upon land, but to give employment to the unemployed, and to increase the staying power of the people. My Lord, with all the benevolent intentions of Government, much unfortunately has not been done by it in this line. All the manufacturing countries of the world have passed through a stage when protection was found necessary, advisable and exigent. England has not attained her present industrial development without years of artificial help of this nature. Some of the European countries and Japan, with all their advancement, even now support their industries with bounties. But, not to speak of bounties, which, if given, would be money well spent, the Indian industries, though in their infancy, are absolutely unprotected. When a few years ago Government felt itself constrained by financial reasons to impose a small import duty, a countervailing excise duty was also imposed, albeit it was not wanted by the Finance Minister, and the cotton goods upon which it was imposed did not enter into competition with Manchester goods. The result has been regrettable. The impost has done Manchester precious little good, but it has seriously handicapped the Indian manufacturer in his competition with manufacturers of countries like Japan which support indigenous industries with bounties. Only the other day the Bomanji Petit Mills of Bombay had to close their Hosiery department for this artificial advantage which Japan enjoyed and the artificial disadvantage which the excise duty upon cotton goods imposed upon Indian manufactures.

"The Indian railways, notwithstanding difference of opinion about the propriety of State ownership, are a State concern. Government is spending millions of pounds sterling year after year upon them. The department is well cared for even in this year of Famine, but the freight charged upon goods is distinctly disadvantageous to Indian manufacturers, so much

[*Mr. Chitnavis.*]

so that distant countries like Japan and Germany can place their manufactures on the market on the seaboard at a far less cost than the Indian manufacturer working in the interior. This clog to Indian Industry was the subject of complaint in Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal's Presidential Address at the last Industrial Conference at Surat. He observed that 'it costs nearly Rs. 15 per bale of yarn or cloth sent from Ahmedabad to Cawnpore or Calcutta, while it can be sent to the latter place by rail and sea combined for nearly half that sum.' Mr. A. C. Chatterji, I.C.S., of the United Provinces, was likewise explicit:

> 'One of the most interesting and difficult questions that have cropped up in connection with my inquiries in the United Provinces is that relating to railway freights. Many of the existing industries complain that it is hopeless for them to find a market for their produce in the large towns on the seaboard, because railway freight even at the lowest rate over long distances in the country is higher than sea freight from competing countries like Japan and Germany.'

"It is difficult to believe that a satisfactory re-adjustment of rates is impossible through Government influence.

"In the Appropriation Report on the Accounts for 1906-1907, the increased supply of beet sugar from Germany and the unprecedented imports of cane sugar from Java have been made the subject of comment. If these imports go on unchecked, there will be small chance for the Indian sugar manufacturer. Barring the enactment of the Indian Sugar Duty Act of 1899, this Government has not done anything to stop the swamping of the Indian market by foreign sugar.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member has taken care to inform us that the Commonwealth of Australia has recently 'imposed a duty of £1 per ton on salt *imported from outside the Colony.*' This impost is obviously due to the anxiety of the Commonwealth for the development of its own salt industry. The adoption of such protective import tariff is perfectly justifiable in Australia, and *à fortiori* would be justifiable in India; but we find instead a heavy excise duty levied upon salt manufactured in India. Indeed, the income from that source in 1906-1907 was far larger than from the import duty on salt, *viz.*, Rs. 4,21,69,000 against Rs. 1,93,21,000.

"My Lord, the most carefully-devised protective tariff would of itself be powerless to do much for industrial development, and small hope of industrial success can be entertained without the initiation of a comprehensive system of Technical Education; but that remains a desideratum. I note with gratitude the creation this year of a few more Technical Scholarships tenable in foreign countries on the lines suggested by me last year. I hope the scope of the Scholarships will be further enlarged, and their number increased; but such Scholarships alone cannot train a nation. I respectfully point out again that well-organised Technical Institutes at important centres are urgently required in the country.

"My Lord, the public of India expect that the Government will rise equal to the occasion, and adopt vigorous measures for the protection, encouragement and expansion of the existing indigenous industries, as also for the introduction of new industries, if only to insure the country against a possible famine. And the prayer is not extravagant that Government should, for its own interests as much as for the relief of the landholding classes, limit its demand upon land to a more moderate figure, so as to allow ample provision against contingencies.

"High prices, my Lord, are another very disquieting factor. They have affected the Hon'ble Finance Member's calculations. The cost of maintenance of the Army has increased in consequence. The alarming feature of the rise consists in the fact of its apprehended continuance. It behoves Government to inquire fully into the causes, and to take steps for the removal of such of them as may be capable of administrative treatment. And it will be well to have a Joint Committee of Inquiry of officials and non-officials, and for which I am glad to note that my friend Mr. Gokhale has today pleaded so powerfully.

[*Mr. Chitnavis.*]

"My Lord, despite of the Hon'ble Finance Member's remark that Government is in no position to undertake any measures for the remission of taxation, I respectfully submit that, in view of the substantial surplus expected in 1908-1909, the excise duty on cotton goods could be easily abolished. It is not a very productive source of revenue; the maximum income from it has been Rs. 32½ lakhs. The budgeted surplus more than covers it twice over. The abolition of the duty ought to engage the serious attention of Government.

"Although the question of the abolition of the remaining salt-duty of Re. 1 per maund cannot be profitably discussed this year, the Hon'ble Finance Member has been at some pains to prove that the duty is the lowest charged by any Government, and he has quoted figures for some of the leading European countries. The table given shews that the tax is 2½*d.* per head of population in India against 8*d.* in England, 11 *d.* in Germany, 2*s.* in Italy, 1*s.* 2*d.* in Austria-Hungary, and 6*d.* in the Netherlands. But the heaviness or otherwise of a tax has to be considered in the light of the capacity of the people to bear it; and any comparison with imposts of other countries which does not take into consideration the different incomes per head of population must be fallacious. The question is,—Has the penny the same value to the Englishman or to the German as it has to the Indian; in other words, is the purchasing power of the coin the same in the European countries named as it is in India? My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has just shewn it is not. That being the position, the table will be found unconvincing. There would not, however, be much objection to allow the import-duty to stand, provided the excise-duty upon local manufacture is abolished or considerably reduced.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member justly observes that 'the occasion is one for rigid economy and retrenchment wherever it can be effected,' but this golden rule seems to have been overlooked in providing for the Military Expenditure, the Capital Expenditure on Railways, and the Civil Department Charges. The Military Expenditure during 1907-1908 is expected to be somewhat less than the budget of last year, but the reduction will not be due to the enforcement of economy. It is accidental. The department clearly could not consume what was given. Next year too the budget stands at the high figure of £20,754,400 against the Revised Estimate of £20,520,500 for 1907-1908! After the Anglo-Russian Agreement, India expected she would be relieved of at least a portion of the heavy annual burden. The subject ought to engage the earnest attention of Government.

"The most disquieting news about this Military Expenditure is that the Government is ignorant of the possibilities of the recommendations of the Romer Committee. It is alarming from its very vagueness. The Indian public contemplate the possibility of an addition to the already heavy burdens on account of the Army and the Military Defences with the gravest apprehension; and if the contingency happens, it will be extremely difficult for the Government to remove the popular impression that larger burdens are from time to time thrown on the shoulders of helpless India by the British Government for its own convenience and financial relief.

"It remains to be seen how far the creation of a Controllership for the whole of India will help in the reduction of Military Expenditure. The cost, which, with the expansion with time of the Office, is bound to be heavy, will be a net addition to the total expenditure. The compensating advantage will have to be proved.

"The Government is once again liberal in the matter of Railways. Ten million pounds sterling are provided for Capital Expenditure in 1908-1909! And yet the returns are admittedly not commensurate with expectations, and the increase in working expenses has been serious enough to alarm the Hon'ble Finance Member. The utilisation of the surplus and the cash balances in the construction of railways is open to objection on principle. In the opinion of many, surpluses should in the first instance be used in reduction of taxation. If it is now decided to spend a large sum of money on Railways, I think it will be well to allocate a sufficient amount for the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway as a famine project. Money so spent should be strictly limited to areas affected by famine.

[*Mr. Chitnavis.*]

"The Civil Departments, my Lord, in common with the Military Department, shew a tendency to extravagance. The charges are increasing all round, and their future is unknown. What with regular increase of pay, early retirement, tour charges, sumptuary allowances, etc., the total cost in the Civil Departments is growing enormously. And this notwithstanding the fact that the Administration is now in the majority of local areas a matter almost of routine. There is a deal to be said for retrenchment and reduction, and hardly much for the multiplication of offices. High offices are being multiplied which cost the country a very large amount. Their number should be the subject of the closest scrutiny. Surely the time has come when the jurisdiction of Collectors can be safely enlarged. At any rate, without going into details, the subject is sufficiently serious to justify an appeal to Your Excellency for an investigation into the possibilities of retrenchment in the Civil Departments. Superannuation at age 60 instead of at 55 is likely to afford appreciable relief to Government.

"My Lord, one word about the grant for Irrigation. The progress made in irrigation as a whole is satisfactory, but I beg to point out that the Central Provinces have not had their legitimate share. The recommendation of the Irrigation Commission has not been given effect to, and the scheme of a total expenditure for the irrigation of the Provinces of three crores of rupees in twenty years, at the rate of 15 lakhs of rupees a year, should be faithfully worked. There is an impression in certain quarters that irrigation does not pay in the Central Provinces, and that the water-rate of Rs. 2 per acre cannot be realised. I do not think it will be difficult to realise a moderate rate from people who, though poor, cannot do without irrigation works. But even if the full rate is not recovered, and the works do not prove *productive*, they should be executed as *protective* works. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, speaking at Raipur the other day, referred to two schemes which have been submitted for sanction to this Government. I sincerely hope they will be sanctioned and the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission will be loyally carried out.

"My Lord, the new departure made by the Government of India in the matter of sanitary improvement must be hailed with joy all over the country. It marks a wholesome change of policy which is pregnant with great possibilities. The recognition of its responsibility in the matter by the Imperial Government is a happy omen. The grant of 30 lakhs of rupees is too small, to be sure, having regard to the needs of the country; but once the principle is recognised, there is a reasonable hope for expansiveness in the allotment in time. I feel grateful that the suggestion I made last year on this point has received a considerate treatment at the hands of Government.

"My Lord, the bulk of my remarks today refer to the industrial development of India, and for the best of reasons. To my mind, that is the most important and exigent problem now before the Government. We hear a good deal of unrest, but, in my opinion, whatever restlessness there may be in the country is economic in origin. I do not mean to suggest that contributary political and social causes are absent; there are, as a matter of fact, powerful political and social causes at work; but the chief cause of discontent appears to me to be *want*. My Lord, no class of the people is free from the baneful and irritating influence of this all-pervading evil, which is, to a large extent at least, the effect of a civilisation unsuited to the habits, temperament and peculiar circumstances of the country. With the gradual working of the disruptive laws of succession and the break-up of the joint family system, most of the ancient families are ruined, notwithstanding the paternal care of the Courts of Wards; with the limitations upon their authority, the landholding classes have lost their capacity, prestige and power; increased competition for career has reduced the prospects of the respectable classes who have for centuries supported themselves by service, while the progress of an attractive material civilisation has instilled into them high ideas of ease and enjoyment, and placed these beyond their reach by their costliness; and the lower classes, although in receipt of higher wages at places, have lost the pristine simplicity of rural life, and, with their habitual want of forethought, have become spoilt by the example of the higher classes, and been drawn into reckless and ruinous expenditure. The high prices, for which free international trade is to some extent responsible, have affected the whole nation; it is the same cry everywhere; it is want and struggle for existence. So long as this want remains, the result is not only distress and disease, but also discontent and a desire for change. This is the problem therefore that the Government ought to apply itself to with all the philanthropy, enlightened self-interest, and statesmanship which have characterised its action in the past. Do what you might, Your Excellency will leave the germ undestroyed unless this want is removed. And this can be best done by the expansion of the manufacturing industry of the country along with the adoption of subsidiary measures for affording relief to the community, agricultural and non-agricultural. The prosperous condition of the mill operatives in the large manufacturing centres proves this. The industrial development of India claims therefore serious consideration. I do not doubt the intentions of Government. The measures taken from time to time for the promotion of the education of the people in Technology and Economics demonstrate forcibly the sympathy and the earnestness of the Government in this matter. The announcement at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University of the creation of a Chair in Economics affords one more proof of the keen interest Your Excellency takes in the subject. But, while I cordially acknowledge all that Government has done to encourage Indian industry, as an humble representative of the people it is my duty to press the matter upon its attention, and to appeal to Your Excellency for a more thorough, vigorous and liberal treatment of the subject.

" Plague and other epidemic diseases have also taxed the patience of the people, but Government has wisely taken a new departure in the treatment of this evil.

" The natural yearnings of the people for political advancement is the most important of the contributary causes of discontent, and I am glad this aspect of the question is receiving sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. But there is one other matter to which Your Excellency's attention must be invited: the Administration, besides being costly, is too complex, exotic and unimaginative. There is a bewildering growth of institutions, departments, and redtapism, enough to give a rude shock to the easy Oriental nature. Changes are sudden and appear in quick succession. All the conventional ideas of the people have been displaced; even the framework of society has been rudely shaken. The natural leaders have lost their prestige, and with it their influence. With loss of position the landlord has ceased to command respect, and is powerless to give legitimate direction to the thoughts and activities of the masses. With a feeling of amazement at the complexity and rigidity of the Administration and the changes happening all round, the people suspect, wrongly I am sure, Government is unmindful of their interests and slow to redress their grievances. And this feeling, made capital of by irresponsible agitators, is at the root of much of the present discontent, which is accentuated by an annoyance and impatience at taxation in general, and direct taxation, like rates, etc.,—unfortunately a growing item—in particular. When the Government has combated the economic evil and epidemics, has simplified the Administration and rendered it less costly and more studious of the public wishes and aspirations, much will have been done to ensure the permanence of British rule in India, and to fix it firm and broadbased upon the affections of a contented and loyal nation."

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said:—" Your Excellency, the criticisms that have just been offered by Hon'ble Members have been so able and exhaustive that it will not be right for me to take up much time of this Hon'ble Council. I shall try to be very brief in my observations. Last year both the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds and myself had to complain of the parsimonious

[*Munshi Madho Lal.*]

way in which the United Provinces had been treated financially. This year I am glad to be able to thank the Government of India for its generous treatment. The Finance Minister has been able to make some substantial contributions. It is patent from the clear and concise memorandum of the Financial Secretary which accompanies the lucid statement of the Finance Minister that although it has not been possible to set apart much money, owing to the eccentricity of the season, for public improvements, the Government of India has generously dealt with our United Provinces, which are most depressed, with regard to the allotment of funds for famine relief, sanitary improvements and police reforms. It has already extended its support to the Local Government's scheme of industrial progress with which Sir John Hewett's Government has identified itself.

"Although my Hon'ble colleague, Mr. Baker, has not this year been so lucky as he had been in the past, he has laid on the Council table a hopeful financial statement for which he deserves our congratulations. The accounts of 1906-07 closed with a surplus of £1,589,300, being £263,200 above the revised estimates. But the famine of 1907 completely altered the situation, and in the revised estimates of 1907-08, there was a falling off of revenue accompanied by the restriction of useful and even necessary expenditure and a marked shrinkage of the surplus balance that was expected. The Budget Estimates of 1907-08 provided for a revenue of £72,753,000. The Revised Estimates showed only a revenue of £70,989,200. The public expenditure had to be reduced from £71,725,000 to £70,753,000, and the expected surplus at the end of the year dwindled from £774,000 to £235,000. For the year 1908-09, the revenue has been estimated at £73,438,900, the total expenditure at £72,867,400, and the surplus at £571,500. This surplus the Finance Member is sanguine enough, thanks to his robust optimism, to calculate on the assumption that the season will be normal. In the existing circumstances I can quite understand why it is not in the power of Government to undertake anything in the way of remission of taxation or do very much towards increasing useful expenditure for the development of the country. I trust, however, that the promised experiment of that much-needed though long-deferred reform of the separation of the Judicial and the Executive will no longer be put off.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Baker believes that if the monsoon be normal there is every reason to hope that the progress of the country will resume its usual course, and that the set back which it has met with in the present year will rapidly be made good. Little did we anticipate last year that the present year would be so unfortunately eventful and that the country would once more be in the grip of famine which will cover an area of 118,000 square miles in British India and 15,000 square miles in the States of Central India and affect a population about 49 millions. And it is not the agricultural population alone that has been affected by the famine, but as is admitted by the Finance Minister 'the distress caused by high prices has undoubtedly affected all classes and has pressed with great severity on the urban populations and on all who are dependent on small fixed incomes.'

"Here the reflection forces itself upon us, what if the crops fail again, by the uncertainty of the monsoon? A writer in a Calcutta newspaper, a few days ago, showed that while in the first half of the last century there were seven famines, during the succeeding *quarter* of the century there were no less than six, while in the last *quarter* there were as many as nineteen. Whether these figures be quite accurate or not, there can be little doubt that of late the famine has proved itself to be a pretty frequent visitor, and that within the last forty years prices of food-grains have nearely quadrupled, that the daily increasing dearness of living has caused a marked decrease in the powers of resistance and recuperation of the masses. The recurrence of famine in rapid succession, the tenacity with which the plague has held on, the decimation of large numbers of people from small-pox, fever and other preventible diseases, tend to make one sceptic of the value of paper calculations. When disease cripples and death depopulates a country, how can its revenue be ensured? In the words of Aristotle to Alexander, 'thou knowest already that the people are thy treasury which thou must carefully preserve and replenish, for thereby thy kingdom is established.'

"It is not due to famine alone that our resources have been crippled. The Plague has come to stay. Then again hundreds, nay thousands, die every year from Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Fever, Small-pox and Cholera—diseases which science can combat with and even prevent by improving the sanitation of the country as also the general physical condition of the people rendering them less susceptible to their ravages. To say that the sanitary condition of the country is capable of very great improvement is repeating a truism. It is unnecessary for me here to quote figures in support of my contention. In my own provinces the mortality from preventible diseases has of late been enormous. In Bengal, where the country all round is water-logged and the drinking water in most places is simply filthy, the wonder to me is how people live and not why they die. The Budget Estimate no doubt provides for a special assignment of 30 lakhs to Local Governments for sanitation, out of which the United Provinces have been lucky enough to get the largest share, *viz.*, 5 lakhs. In this connection I again beg to press upon the attention of the Government the claims of the Benares Drainage Works, regarding which I spoke before this Council last year.

"My Lord, by far the heaviest item of expenditure is under the head of military charges, the total of which has been budgeted at—

£
20,754, 400 for 1908-1909 as against
20,520, 500 for 1907-1908,
21,586, 086 for 1906-1907,
21,059, 411 for 1905-1906,
21,906, 377 for 1904-1905.

"I am too old-fashioned to ignore the ordinance of our great Law-giver, Manu, who says 'By a king, whose forces are always ready for action, the whole world may be kept in awe; let him then, by a force always ready, make all creatures living his own.' We want a force well-manned and well-equipped, in order to hold our own against all-comers. And in this matter expert advice is of very great value. We are lucky in having in our midst one of the greatest military experts of the day. But there is an obvious danger in letting the military have a free rein. In the words of Sir Robert Peel—'If you adopt the opinion of military men, naturally anxious for the complete security of every available point, naturally anxious to throw upon you the whole responsibility for the loss, in the event of war suddenly breaking out, of some of our valuable possessions—you would overwhelm this country with taxes in time of peace.' His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is, I am glad to note, anxious to secure efficiency with economy in all his attempts at reorganisation of the Indian Army. The only question which will demand before long the serious consideration of Your Excellency's Government is whether under the present political conditions it will not be possible to reduce the strength of the Indian Army, consistently with order and good government, the more so in view of the remark recently made by the Secretary of State for War.

"For, after all, the security of the Government, as every schoolboy knows, lies not only in the strength of its Army, but also in the contentment of the People. To quote again from one of Aristotle's letters to Alexander—'Know that thou cans't not reign over persons and govern their hearts but by means of justice and righteousness.' Or as Jeremy Bentham said—'If you would gain mankind, the best way is to appear to love them, and the best way of appearing to love them is to love them in reality.' Of late we have been hearing much of 'sympathy between the rulers and the ruled'; and attempts are being made in high quarters, I am glad to bear testimony, to foster friendly feelings amongst Indians and Europeans. But the spirit of sympathy and good understanding has yet to permeate through all the grades of officialdom before the widening gulf between the governors and the governed can be bridged over. Just as the members of the ruling race need great tact and sympathy in their dealings with the people, my countrymen also should, I think, have less impatience and more tolerance in criticising public men and measures, and try to take a more charitable view of Governmental actions. There is such a thing as winning hatred by love, and suspicion by confidence. No sane man objects to any legitimate means of advancing home industries or of developing the resources of the country. But in doing so let no bitterness possess us; let us work within the law, with faith in our cause, cheerful in the hope of its ultimate success; and then we cannot but enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all right-thinking men.

"My Lord, we have it on the highest authority that sympathy is the keynote of the British administration in India. Of kindly professions and good intentions on the part of our rulers there can be no doubt. But what the country wants, in the midst of the new ideals born of Western education and modern enlightenment, is some *practical steps in advance* in the administration of the country. The Indians are a most peaceful and law-abiding people in the world, and to secure their goodwill and allegiance is not very difficult. True, want of education is sometimes a stumbling-block in the way of their proper appreciation of some Government measures. But they are generally fairly shrewd observers of men, and much depends upon how the representatives of the Government behave with them. As to the educated community Your Excellency was pleased to observe not long ago that though very small in numbers, compared with the vast mass of the population, they are not a negligible quantity, and I submit that their voices demand earnest and sympathetic attention of the Government. A Government that strives to conciliate and advance its subjects can hardly be accused of weakness. My Lord, the scheme formulated by the Government of India for the expansion of the Legislative Councils and the establishment of Advisory Boards is good in its intention. I hope, however, that to make it a real boon the Government will see its way to modify it materially. As I have already stated my views on the subject in another place I do not consider it necessary to repeat them here. I sincerely hope and trust that Your Excellency's administration will be signalised by the grant of substantial political boons to my countrymen, and that the economic question will find a solution which will be to the advantage of India and England. The mos natural demand of the educated community for a larger share in the administra tion of their own country is daily growing stronger. Let England discharge its duty by India, of uplifting it once more in the scale of nations, and of making it occupy a worthy place in the Empire.

"My Lord, last year I tried my best to plead before this Hon'ble Council on behalf of Lady Ind. The past year has been unlucky for her. Not only were the Home authorities not moved by my appeal, but even the gods have been unpropitious. And to crown all, her young ones have, in some cases, shown distinct signs of restlessness. My Lord, it is the function of a paternal Government to enforce discipline and to properly train its children; but let me beg the Government that in chastising unruly ones let their ears not be pulled too hard, and let not hardened criminals and hairbrained enthusiasts be dealt with in the same way. Occasional connivance at shortcomings pays in the long run more than constant and stern rigidity. Boys are boys all the world over; and it is not always wise to hound them: though efforts to keep them confined to their legitimate functions should be welcomed by all true well-wishers. I trust that the responsible leaders of public opinion in this country will so guide their countrymen as to win the sympathy and support of a Government which, though foreign, cannot be replaced for a long long time to come by a better one, be it foreign or native. May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe so direct the affairs of the Government of our beloved King-Emperor as to bind in a golden chain of love the hearts of all his Indian subjects to his august throne."

[*Maharaja of Darbhanga.*]

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said :—" My Lord, considering that the Budget which has been presented to us is a famine one, I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the financial forecast given by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker for the coming year, and be thankful that it is no worse. The Budget neither remits nor increases taxation. There is no heroics of any kind mentioned, and there is the prospect of a fairly good surplus at the end of the financial year. This is a matter for satisfaction.

" I am glad to see that a beginning has been made in the simplification of accounts, in the separation of local from general finance, in the grouping together of the military figures, and, not least, in the classification of public debt. Now that the process of simplification has begun, the department responsible for classifying the various accounts may be induced to continue their good work and give us fresh specimens of their enlightened endeavours when the next occasion comes round.

" I note with pleasure, my Lord, that there has been a decrease in Military expenditure, but surely the time has now come when the Government ought to consider seriously the advisability of materially reducing the burden on the people caused by the upkeep of our huge Military establishment. Let it be done gradually if you will, but now that our North-West frontier is secure from invasion by the Anglo-Russian Agreement, it appears to me that a smaller army than now exists ought to be sufficient to maintain peace within our borders and thus liberate a vast sum of money for more profitable investments in the expansion of railways, irrigation, scientific agriculture, and the exploitation of our Fisheries. My Lord, I put it respectfully to you that Rs. 30 crores per annum is rather too high an insurance premium for the Indian people to pay in a time of peace, and I trust the Government will take this matter into their serious consideration.

" The liberation of a few crores of rupees by means of a lessened Military expenditure would put it in the power of the Government to give an increased development to the railway systems of the country, and to provide for adequate transport facilities, now far short of what they ought to be—for the rapid development of traffic now going on. The present high price of coal has already seriously increased the working expenses of our railways, and is tending to cripple many of our industries whose very existence depends upon getting their necessary fuel at moderate rates. One of the main factors in the present exorbitant prices of coal is doubtless to be found in the great shortage of wagons for transport, coupled in some cases, with the want of efficient management in the quick handling of the rolling-stock for transport purposes only, and in preventing the wagons from becoming mere coal godowns. The throttling of commercial traffic is a very serious one for the country, and I am glad to see that the Railway Board, in their report, are thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation. The Government have during the last twenty-seven and a half years received twenty-six crores profit from the East Indian Railway alone, and in view of such good results it is mild criticism to say that to keep the lines short of rolling stock is equivalent to something like killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. I am glad to see however that part of the three crores loan is to be expended on railways, and doubtless an adequate addition will be made to the number of wagons required for the increasing traffic.

" Sanitation, my Lord, is a subject of perennial interest to us all, and I notice that Rs. 30 lakhs have been budgetted for allocation amongst the various Provinces on this account, which is so far well. But there is one matter, on which I trust Your Excellency will at this time be able to give us some definite information, and that is regarding the scheme for the Improvement of Calcutta. It is now seventeen years since the Sanitary Commission gave in their report, and today we seem not to be much further forward than we were at that time. That report revealed that there were congested areas in Calcutta reeking in filth and disease, where the number of inhabitants were four times as dense as in the most congested parts of London, and nothing has yet been done to mend this state of matters. A Calcutta Improvement Scheme has been dangled before our eyes during recent years—a scheme which was to turn our metropolis into the Queen of the East. May I respectfully ask the Government, where is that scheme now? Does it still exist? If so, when is it to come into operation? Perhaps the Government may take us into their confidence and tell us wherein lies the hitch? Is the difficulty one of finance? There are fifty lakhs lying in trust with the Government of Bengal for the scheme, and, as has been suggested before, there is our great monopoly of Jute, a moderate export duty on which would pay for the whole cost of the improvement of our metropolis out of the pockets of our foreign customers, without any burden being felt here at all, or without the chance of hurting the industry in the slightest degree. It is absurd to say that an article which we alone can sell cannot stand a small tax, seeing that the price can range from £13 10*s*. to £26 per ton, the rate it touched during the last year, without any cessation in the demand for the article. I suggest therefore that if financial considerations form the hitch, the remedy may be found in putting a moderate tax on Jute.

"Anyhow it is surely high time this Calcutta Improvement Scheme was launched, for it has now been abundantly proved that all the other experimental measures which have lately been in vogue for checking the ravages of plague, such as disinfection, inoculation, rat-catching and flea-hunting, while these may have had some ameliorating effects, there is nothing that can have any lasting effect in extirpating the scourge of plague and other diseases begotten in filthy conditions, than by rooting them out of their lairs by effective sanitation in such a manner as this Calcutta Improvement Scheme was designed to bring about. I trust therefore that the Government will today be able to give us some authoritative and satisfactory deliverance on this most important subject. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member for the Home Department will forgive me if I remind him that in his speech on the Budget Debate last year he made the distinct promise then that the Calcutta Improvement Scheme would 'soon' come into being.

"The food supplies of the people naturally call for consideration in time of famine, such as a large part of the country is passing through at the present moment. To meet the pressing needs of the starving thousands the Government have been prompt in supplying enough food to keep body and soul together, and the voluntary organisation recently inaugurated will, with the funds placed by the public at their disposal, supplement State aid by giving other alleviating comforts to the suffering people. But after all, while it is good and right to meet famine in these ways when it all too often makes its appearance, it would be better if we did our utmost to bring about conditions which would go far to banish famine altogether from the land. I mean by increasing the food supplies of the people by the greater development of scientific agriculture and by the exploitation of the fisheries in our coastal waters and our inland streams.

7. My Lord, agriculture, as has often been said, is the first and most important interest in India, and the Government, during recent years, have not been slow to recognise the fact, and by the establishment of agricultural colleges here and there, and by the model experimental farms, have made a beginning in tackling the all-important subject. But let us all recognise that it is only a beginning, although a very promising one, that has been made up to the present time. It is good by means of these comparatively few experimental farms to show that with selected seed, proper preparation of the soil, and by the use of the most suitable fertilisers, two blades can be made to grow where only one grew before. It is good also to issue all this most valuable information by the means of reports. But these have little effect on those chiefly concerned, *viz.*, the cultivators themselves, for they seldom see these documents, and the passing visits of itinerating instructors throughout large districts produce very little effect in moving the raiyat out of his old ruts. What is really wanted is that scientific agriculture should be made an indispensable part of the primary

education given in all our schools. Nine-tenths of our population are of the agricultural class, and it is by catching the children of the raiyats at the village schools and by early indoctrinating them there with sound instruction in principles of scientific agriculture, illustrated in a pleasant way by experiments in gardens such as are attached to some of the schools now, that a real living and abiding interest will be taken in this question of all questions for the salvation of our land from the desolations of famine.

"Important as a training in the three R's may be, it is in my opinion more important still that the children destined to be cultivators of the soil should receive a sound agricultural education in our primary schools, if any real progress is to be made towards increasing the productions of the soil so as to give our fast increasing population an adequate supply of food. Money will of course be required to provide for such agricultural education, but I am sure Your Excellency will agree that such money will be well spent, for, like good seed, it will yield a rich harvest in the near future. Probably His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be able by future judicious retrenchments in the Military Budget to enable the Government to have money at their disposal for giving this much-needed agricultural education in all the primary schools throughout the country.

"My Lord, the whole question of food-grain supply is one of the most vital and pressing problems which demands solution at our hands. In the course of my remarks on the Budget last year, I made a respectful request that the Government of Your Excellency would be pleased to grant a Commission of Enquiry to examine into the whole subject. In reply the Hon'ble Financial Member of Council said: 'There is no doubt that prices have ruled very high during part of the past year. I have seen it stated in the papers that a Committee has been formed under the presidency of the Hon'ble Maharaja to consider the situation, and, if possible, to devise measures to meet it. If the Maharaja's Committee ("Annarakhini Sabha") is able to devise any means of mitigating the difficulties, its labours will be deserving of encouragement. Until we see what the Maharaja's Committee elicits, I do not think there is any occasion for a Government Committee of Enquiry.'

"My Lord, the members of the Sabha have placed before me a statement, the perusal of which has made me more inclined than ever to press upon Your Excellency the absolute necessity which exists for the formation of a small expert Government Commission to enquire into the whole matter. The facts and reasons demanding such an enquiry may be stated as follows:—

(*a*) In 1866-67 (Orissa Famine) the area most affected was 12,000 square miles, containing a population of about four millions of people (*vide* Famine Commissioner's Report of 1878).

(*b*) In 1873-74 (Bengal-Bihar famine) the area affected was 40,000 square miles, and the population affected was seventeen millions (*vide* Famine Commissioner's Report of 1878-80).

(*c*) In the present year the area affected is 150,000 square miles and the population affected is fifty millions. (I quote from Your Excellency's speech in the Town Hall on the 17th March current.)

"My Lord, you will observe that the foregoing facts and figures distinctly show that the area and population affected by successive famines have been rapidly on the increase.

"During the first half of the 19th century there were nine famines affecting different parts of India, whereas during the second half of the same century there was no fewer than twenty famines, including the famine of 1901, affecting different parts of India. These facts show an alarming increase in the extent of these calamities.

"My Lord, it has been acknowledged by your Government that the prices of food-grains this year are 'much higher than during the great famine

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of 1900, and distinctly higher than in 1897." But the high prices this year have one special characteristic distinguishing them from their predecessors. They are not confined to the affected area, but are universal almost over all India. This rise in the price of grain all over India tends, in my opinion, to show that the affected districts of India are largely importing food-grains from the unaffected districts, and that the time is not distant when exports of food to foreign countries will so exhaust the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording the surplus which may be required for the affected districts.

"My Lord, I have seen it stated that 'the export trade encourages production and creates a reserve which can be drawn upon in time of scarcity.' I am afraid that this 'reserve' is more or less a fiction as it is spent in buying necessaries of life, the prices of which have a tendency to rise *pari passu* with the rise in the price of the staple food-grains. If there had been a 'reserve' in the country there would have been a staying power with the people. But the facts prove otherwise. No sooner does one monsoon fail, or show signs of failing, than scarcity at once begins to be felt.

"My Lord, the price of rice, the staple food of Bengal, was about Rs. 1-8 per maund in Calcutta in 1866-67. Today it is between Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 per maund. This increase is phenomenal and perhaps unique in the world's prices of food within so short a period. This rapid increase in the prices of food-grains has a reflex action on the prices of all other articles of human consumption, and until this tendency is brought under proper control, the results will be of a serious order. I know that the general idea is to cast all the responsibilities for famine on the freaks of the monsoon. But monsoon freaks occur with neither more nor less frequency than they have ever done from the days of old. But the present differs from the past in that there is no reserve of food now when famine occurs and consequently no staying power among the people. My Lord, I could say much more in support of the proposal I have respectfully made, but I trust Your Excellency will feel that I have said enough to influence the Government of India to make a wise concession to popular opinion and grant a Select Commission of Enquiry to examine into the whole question of the Food Supply of the people and all things related thereto. Your Excellency is aware that a private Commission would not have the same weight or authority in the eyes of the public, nor could it collect its information in the complete manner in which a Government Commission would have at its disposal, and I need hardly add that its conclusions and recommendations would not have the same weight as those of an official Commission in the eyes of the Government or of the public. Whatever might be the outcome of an official Commission, I am sure at least that it would convince the country that the Government had made an honest attempt to arrive at a solution of the great problem of the Food Supply of the people. And this in itself would be a good achievement. But the Government Commission would have to be invested with full powers to go into the whole question and be invited to suggest the remedies which they think would cope with the disease.

"My Lord, I may note in passing while speaking of Food Supply that I am glad to see that the Governments of Bengal and Madras have taken up in earnest the question of Fisheries Investigation. The Government of Madras have already made great progress in this direction and have established a Fishery Board under the able superintendence of Sir Frederick Nicholson. In Bengal I am glad to see that the lines are being laid down for experimental investigations, and that a steam trawler is expected out immediately to commence work in the Bay. In this way, my Lord, a lead will be given to private commercial enterprise from which enormous results of a beneficial kind are likely to flow, in not only materially increasing a constant supply of good and cheap food, but also in multiplying the means of national wealth, and bringing into existence quite a number of related industries which are as yet strangers to the land. My Lord, I earnestly trust that the good work now commenced in Madras and Bengal will go on until every

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Province has a Fishery Board of its own, and that Your Excellency's Government will do all in its power to foster such a hopeful enterprise as will result from the scientific exploitation of our coastal seas and our inland waters.

"It might not be out of place here to refer to some inland waters for which we have no use. I mean those which are cooped up by railway embankments in times of flood, because there are no culverts or waterways through these embankments to allow the water to go away. There was a recent Conference at Mozufferpur on this question held by the Commissioner of Patna with the Collectors of Durbhanga and Mozufferpur and the Chief Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway; and in the course of the discussion it was acknowledged by the Chief Engineer that more waterways were absolutely necessary as the recent floods had been caused by the water having no means of getting away. This is a question of national importance, as these waters cooped up by the railway embankments sour the land and render it less fit for cultivation, and bring malarial fever in their train. Some years ago such a state of matters was experienced in the neighbourhood of Calcutta until the necessary culverts were made to allow the water to subside. I trust Your Excellency will call the attention of the Railway Board to this all-important matter, and especially to take notice that the culverts be made in all new railway embankments where it is essential that flood water should have easy means of getting away.

"My Lord, I look forward with some degree of hope to the results of the Decentralisation Commission now engaged in their enquiry throughout India and trust that the outcome will be in the interests of a better and more sympathetic administration in the subordinate ranks of the Government than now exists or, it may be, is now possible. Anything, my Lord, that will tend to dissolve cast-metal bureaucratism, and will bring our subordinate administrators more into living touch with the people in their daily lives, to mingle more and converse with them, to listen sympathetically to grievances, to give friendly advice and to heal differences, will all tend to bring about a more genial atmosphere of feeling between the governors and the governed, and will cause peace and contentment to spring up where unrest and aversion existed before. My Lord, while on the matter of reform, I would like to express my humble opinion that so soon as it can be brought about it would be better to have a uniform system of Provincial Government in India than continuing the methods now in vogue. The Provinces which are now Lieutenant-Governorships should all be raised to the same status as Madras and Bombay, and each Province have a Governor and Council of its own. I am sure, my Lord, that the people of Bengal would welcome such a change as an improvement upon the present system.

"My Lord, may I be permitted to hint that while the growing charges connected with the Administration are beginning to bulk largely in the eyes of the public, criticism is directed mainly to the fact that the increased expenditure has been nearly all for the benefit of the upper ranks of the Civil Service. No one has the least objection to the high officials being comfortably housed according to their rank, and within the limits of moderation; but, my Lord, it is meet at the same time that the subordinate ranks whose salaries range say from Rs. 500 downwards, should, in these days of higher rents and increased cost of living, meet with adequate consideration also. As I have said, I merely hint at the matter, feeling assured that Your Excellency's Government will do what is right in ameliorating the lot of these public servants who now feel hardly hit by the altered circumstances in which they feel themselves placed.

"If I might say a word to Your Excellency regarding the threatened dislocation of some of our public services recently on account of grievances, alleged or otherwise, formulated by employees in some of the subordinate offices, not being promptly attended to by their immediate overseers, I would respectfuly suggest that when such employees formulate their grievances a copy of the document which is sent to their immediate overseers should also, at the same time, be allowed to be sent in to the Head of the Department for his information as to what is going on in the ranks of the employees. I am sure, if this were allowed, adjustment of grievances, sometimes too long deferred, would receive prompt attention, and strikes hurtful to commerce and to the public generally would in many cases be absolutely avoided.

"It is to be noted with great satisfaction that Your Excellency's Government are now engaged in devising means for more closely associating with yourselves in the Councils of the Government, the most capable men in our various communities whose character, ability and experience mark them out as being fitted for the work ; and we have every confidence that Your Excellency will hold the balance even in giving each considerable section of our communities their due and fair share in proportionate representation. In connection with the subject I would suggest, with all due deference, that as the Import and Export commerce of the Empire finds due representation by members of the British Chambers of Commerce on the Imperial and Provincial Councils, the great internal trade and commerce of the country, which is at least about six times the value of our foreign trade, should also be represented on Your Excellency's Council by the admission of Indian merchants of experience, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey, who would be able to give valuable advice when matters connected with our internal trade came up for consideration.

"My Lord, in my remarks during the Budget Debate a year ago, I alluded to the question of the Victoria Memorial Hall. I know that this is not a question which is directly under the control of the Government, but it is a matter of national interest after all. The things connected with the Memorial do not seem to be in a much greater state of forwardness than they were twelve months ago. Indeed, there has been considerable controversy, and differences of opinion have arisen amongst the engineers and architects consulted, about the nature of the structure to be erected. And now the plans and estimates are again in the crucible. No one knows what is going to happen; but seeing that eminent doctors differ so much from each other I would again respectfully offer the opinion that before anything further is definitely decided upon, the subscribers should be asked for their opinion as to how the money should best be devoted to honour the memory of the great Queen-Empress.

"My Lord, in bringing my remarks to a close, I would venture to suggest as an improvement on the present course, that the Budget should be introduced early in January of each year, the financial year to close on the 31st December instead of the 31st March as at present. If there are any serious objections to this proposal so that it cannot be entertained, then, as there are often matters connected with and arising out of the discussion on the Budget which might form subjects for subsequent conference with Your Excellency if we only had the opportunity, it would be esteemed as a great and special boon if Your Excellency could see your way, instead of departing immediately after the conclusion of the Debate, to prolong your stay in Calcutta for two or three weeks in order to give those who cannot go to Simla, opportunities for such private conference, for the purpose of making representations on matters regarding which we might wish for further explanation, or for making suggestions on others of public importance which have not come within the scope of the Budget Debate. I am sure if Your Excellency would accede to this proposal the public would esteem your acquiescence with thankfulness and profound gratitude.

"My Lord, when last I had the honour of addressing you on the Budget, India was in a comparative state of unrest from various causes. I am happy to believe that, under the sympathetic and wise rule of Your Excellency, much of the bitterness which was mixed up with the unrest is passing away, with the increase of closer and more friendly feelings between the governors and the governed, and the cordial recognition by the people that the British Raj means well to the country at large.

"I conclude by thanking Your Excellency most cordially for the grace and patience with which you have listened to my remarks."

"The Hon'ble MR. HARVEY said:—" My Lord, I have officiated for a few days only as a Member of Your Excellency's Government, and in ordinary circumstances would have felt it incumbent on me to take a very limited part in the debate. But as I have been connected with the Department of Commerce and Industry since its creation and am familiar with the work done in the various branches of business with which it deals, it will perhaps not be out of place for me to review as briefly as possible the principal features of the year's administration.

"The latest available statistics of our sea-borne trade show that the expansion of the last three years has so far been maintained. The total value of imports and exports, excluding Government stores, for the eleven months ending February 1908, aggregates nearly 314 crores, which is an increase of 9 per cent. on the total for the same period of 1906-1907, and is only 4 crores short of the trade for the whole of that year. Imports, which account for the greater part of the increase recorded, are returned at 147 crores, or 12 crores in excess of the value of the import trade for the twelve months ending 31st March 1907. The chief advances are under 'cotton fabrics,' 'railway plant and rolling stock,' 'iron and steel.' There have been large exports of raw cotton, seeds, jute manufactures, rice and wheat, but against these we have to set heavy decreases in raw jute, cotton yarn, and hides.

"I fear, however, that the present rate of expansion is not likely to be maintained in the immediate future. The latest information points to the fact that, in the import trade, there has been a large accumulation of stocks, especially of piece-goods, and the effect of the scarcity in Northern India has, so far as the statistics are concerned, barely had time to make itself fully felt. In all our staple lines of exports, however, the figures for the first two months of 1908 show an appreciable decline, and the total increase up to date is due entirely to the large exports in the beginning of the official year. The exports of Indian manufactures show a net increase of 1½ crores, which is mainly attributable to the increased activity in the jute manufacturing trade in the earlier part of the year 1907-08, but there has been a certain reaction recently due to causes which are well known. The yarn trade with China shows a marked falling off which is only partially counterbalanced by the advance in exports to other markets in the Levant and Europe which Indian traders have recently entered. There has, however, been a greater internal demand for cloth manufactured in Indian mills, which are absorbing a larger proportion of our Indian yarn, and under this head the returns show a satisfactory improvement.

"At all the important ports, measures are in progress to provide for the demands of trade. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have taken steps to acquire the land required for the large scheme prepared by their Chief Engineer. In Bombay, in addition to the construction of the New Docks, the progress of which has been somewhat retarded by unexpected difficulties, the Trustees are undertaking at an estimated cost of 131 lakhs, a large reclamation project which will give a wharf frontage of two and a quarter miles, between Mazgaon and Sewree, and sanction has been accorded to the raising of the necessary loan. Similarly at Karachi, the Port Trust have submitted proposals for the construction of ten ship berths at a cost of 125 lakhs. The erosive action of the river at Rangoon has necessitated the initiation of large and costly measures with a view to the training of the river, and provisional sanction has recently been given to estimates in connection with this work amounting to 92 lakhs, towards which the Government of India have contributed 25 lakhs and the Provincial Government has been permitted to advance a similar amount.

"Measures have recently been taken to standardise the procedure at the various Customs Ports in regard to the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Government have approved of the issue of a Manual compiled under their authority which brings together the executive instructions issued from time to time for the guidance of Customs Officers in administering the provisions of the Act. This Manual will be of assistance to merchants, in presenting to them for ready reference in one authoritative compilation, the rules and regulations observed at our Customs Ports, and it will also have the effect

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of securing a very desirable degree of uniformity in the administration of the Act. A modification is to be introduced in the practice respecting the marking of specific indications of the country of origin on imported goods. The law requires that, when the name or trade-mark of an English or Indian manufacturer is marked on goods not made in England or India, there must be a counter-indication specifying by name the country in which the goods were made. Where, however, goods made elsewhere than in England or in India do not bear such a name or trade mark, but are only marked with an expression or description suggesting an English origin, the law does not authorise the Customs-authorities to insist on the marking by name of the country of origin, and any expression negativing the suggestion of English origin is, for legal purposes, sufficient. For instance, the use of such expressions as 'Made abroad,' 'Foreign made,' or 'Not made in England or in British India,' would be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the law in the case of an article, say, made in Germany, which bears an English expression. The practice at our ports has, however, not been in entire accord with the law. The Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce were consulted in regard to this modification, and I refer to it in some detail because the replies we received to our references suggested a certain misapprehension of the scope and purport of our proposals, and I hope that I have made it clear that the object of this modification is only to bring our practice into conformity with our law, and that no change in the latter is at present contemplated.

"A brief reference may be made to two special matters which have formed the subject of discussion during the year, namely, the amendment of the law relating to patents, and the Assam Labour Law.

"The growth of manufactures and industries in India, and the consequent increase of the use of new processes and machinery, has directed more attention of recent years to inventions and designs in this country. The Act which regulates their protection was passed in 1888 and was founded in the main on the earlier Acts of 1856 and 1859 which in turn were based on the English Act of 1852. Since that date many further changes have taken place in the way that invention is regarded both from the standpoint of the inventor and the public, and it is proposed to take early steps to obtain sanction to legislation which will bring the present system more into line with the latest practice in the United Kingdom. Suggestions put forward by the Patents Secretary and considered by the Department have been carefully worked out by him and a draft Bill is now under preparation. This will, it is hoped, shortly be ready for examination, and when the necessary sanction has been obtained it will be submitted for the criticism of the manufacturing public.

"The orders recently passed on the subject of labour for the Assam Tea Gardens define the attitude of Government towards this question. The Act of 1901 is to remain in force in the Assam Valley for a period of two years, after which the question of its continuance on present lines will be taken into consideration. In the meantime the operation of the Act has been modified in two important particulars: the right of private arrest hitherto vested in employers has been withdrawn, and the taking of contracts in the labour-districts has been abolished. The object in view is gradually to introduce greater freedom in the management of labour on the gardens. The special Committee which enquired into the subject considered that in order to induce labour to move to Assam, relaxation of the existing conditions in these respects was necessary, and they also pointed out that the attractions to labour should be increased in order to enable the Tea industry to compete in the labour-market in the down country districts. The various suggestions made to this end it is for the industry to consider. The Government of India, while agreeing with the conclusion of the Committee that the minimum wage prescribed by the present Act is no longer an inducement to emigration, have, in view of the generally favourable opinion expressed by the Committee as to the material condition of the labourers in the Gardens, decided to leave the question of raising the wage to the industry concerned. In recruitment various changes have been introduced with a view to encouraging the emigration of labourers free of contract under the Act.

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"The question of withdrawing the Act from the Surma Valley presented difficulties which have led to the postponement of action in this respect. But it is intended presently to amend the law so as to enable a beginning to be made in selected tracts with entirely uncontrolled emigration to the Surma Valley districts.

"The reductions made during the year in the rates of inland postage have been accompanied by a remarkable increase of traffic in respect both of letters and of parcels, and we anticipate that the net cost, which was originally estimated at 15½ lakhs for this half-year, will probably not be more than half that amount.

"There has been a good deal of adverse criticism because the new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for carrying the Indian mails, which came into effect on 1st February last, provides for an acceleration of only eight hours over the transit timings hitherto in force between Bombay and Brindisi. I need hardly say that the Government of India entirely sympathise with the desire of the commercial community for a faster service, and have spared no effort in their attempts to secure this. We secured the insertion in the form of tender issued by the Post Master General, London, in August 1906, of a provision asking tenderers to state what subsidy they would require if a service 24 hours faster than that given under the former contract were introduced three years after the commencement of the new contract. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was however the only responsible Company that tendered for the service, and they declined to comply with this request. They contended that the acceleration proposed would necessitate a very large expenditure on ship-building and that the incidental charges would be excessive It might perhaps have been possible to extend the old contract for a further period of two or four years and to make a further attempt to obtain a 24 hours acceleration in 1910 or 1912. But it was very doubtful whether any responsible competitor would have come forward, and in the absence of real competition we should have been no better off four years hence than we are now. It was therefore decided by His Majesty's Government to close with the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in the hope that this would be found the most effective measure towards obtaining a substantial improvement in the mail service on the next occasion on which tenders are invited.

"In the Telegraph Department the year has been characterised by the greatest activity. It was recognised soon after the introduction of the low tariff rates that the Department was not fully organised or equipped to cope with the enormous increase of traffic involved, and that very far-reaching reforms would be necessary before it could render to the public the service which the latter has the right to require. A Committee was appointed which submitted its report in April, and later in the year the services of a selected officer of the English Post Office were obtained in order that examination of all the details of the existing methods of dealing with traffic might be carried out. Time does not permit of my placing before you even a resumé of the evidence and reports which have been laid before us; they have been very voluminous and have been examined with care. We have come to the conclusion that the greatest fault to be remedied is the excessive delay which by ancient custom has come to be regarded as a normal feature of the service. As an illustration I would mention that the figures of delay in a large Indian office and a Home office, similar in respect of volume of work, have been compared, and it is a fact that while in the former only 8·2 per cent. of the messages were put on the wires within ten minutes of receipt in the office, and 57·6 per cent. were delayed over 40 minutes, in the latter 91·7 per cent. were being despatched within ten minutes. We have received convincing reports from Mr. Newlands, whose work has been invaluable, as to the causes of delay, which he attributes mainly to the excessive amount of clerical labour performed in respect of messages, unnecessary signalling operations, the compilation of useless returns, and to the fact that the hours of duty have not been arranged so that there may be a sufficient number of men during the busy hours to dispose of the traffic as it comes. These are

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defects which can be remedied, and it is hoped that the orders which have already issued in the direction of simplification will before long produce a very marked effect. There is no desire on the part of Government to exact too much work from the subordinate establishment, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the Department is already considerably overmanned. The new system of duties, when finally arranged, will not only greatly accelerate business, but will also materially reduce the amount of work done at night, and this will be understood before long. At the same time Government are aware that the present scales of pay are insufficient and that there have been in the past several legitimate causes of complaint. Some of these have already been remedied and action is being taken in respect of the others. A recommendation will shortly be made to the Secretary of State in respect of the pay of the staff. We recognise that special efforts will be necessary on the part of all concerned to carry out the reforms and to build up a telegraph service that will be capable of performing its proper functions. But we believe that the whole staff of the Department, superior as well as subordinate, will spare no pains in the endeavour to attain efficiency, and we look with confidence to the public for their assistance and perhaps for a time for some forbearance while the measures that have been devised in their interests are brought into full operation.

"The abolition of the office of Consulting Engineer on the 1st January 1908 marks a great change in the relations between Government and the Railway Companies and in the system of railway administration in India. Hitherto this officer has been the medium through which the control of Government over the Railway Companies, usually of a minute character, has been exercised.

"The proposal to give greater freedom to Companies originated with Mr. Thomas Robertson and is now being carried into effect. The duties of the Consulting Engineers as regards inspection have been transferred to Government Inspectors working directly under the Railway Board. Most of the powers of sanction which they formerly possessed, and extended powers similar to those vested in Managers of State Railways, have been delegated to the Companies' Boards. The appointment of Railway Secretary to the Local Government has been abolished in Bombay and Burma, but in Madras the Government Inspector will continue to hold that office, though without exercising the functions of a Consulting Engineer.

"It would be premature to pronounce any opinion on the new system after only three months' experience. We have every hope that it will prove a success and will promote efficiency, and we believe that the Companies will exercise their enlarged powers with discretion. Government interests will be safeguarded by means of the Inspectors working under the Railway Board and Examiners of Accounts, and we have reserved the power to make special arrangements should the circumstances of any line appear to require this course.

"One effect of the change will be that some of the Local Governments will have less direct responsibility for railway work than they have at present. But we have no desire to diminish in any way the legitimate influence of the Local Governments in the questions of railway policy in which they are interested. Railway Administrations have been instructed to keep in close direct communication with them in respect of all matters which are not of a technical character, and the Railway Board will welcome their advice and assistance.

"The disappearance of the last of the old Guaranteed Companies demands a word of notice. The Madras Railway, which was established in 1856, has always been an expense to the State, and we had, therefore, no hesitation in recommending to the Secretary of State that the line should be acquired at the earliest date which the contract allowed. The purchase was concluded last year and took effect from the 1st January 1908. As the existing contract with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company terminated in 1907, and the contract with the South Indian Railway is to expire in 1910, the opportunity was taken to re-arrange the railway systems of Southern India, with the result that the Madras Railway, as a separate entity, has disappeared and has been absorbed in the South Indian and Southern Mahratta

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systems. A reduction in the number of separate administrations was clearly required for purposes of economy and efficiency, for the Madras Railway had no room for expansion and none of the three systems could rank in mileage or in receipts with the great lines in other parts of India. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has taken over the whole of the Madras Railway excepting the Jalarpet-Mangalore section (and branches) of the South-West line; and also the South Indian metre-gauge lines north of Katpadi. The South Indian Railway Company has taken over the Jalarpet-Mangalore line and has also been given running powers over the Madras-Bangalore section. The object in view in these arrangements has been to create two systems with distinct spheres of influence, within which they will be free to develop trade and to build extensions with as little risk as possible of creating excessive competition.

"The Railway Board's memorandum, which is attached to the Financial Statement, explains the programme which has been adopted for the coming year. It will be observed that the total has been maintained at 15 crores, a much higher figure than was at first anticipated. In pursuance of the deliberate policy which has been adopted, by far the greater part of the expenditure will be on open lines and rolling stock; the Board have provided for lines under construction 331·12 lakhs and for new lines 20 lakhs only. No provision was made in these estimates for the construction of the Lower Ganges Bridge, but since they were framed the sanction of the Secretary of State to the project has been received, and the Board will now issue orders for the commencement of the working survey and the preparation of construction plans and estimates. Sanction has also been given to the Irrawaddy Bridge at Sagaing and funds for the preliminary work will be provided from the grants for open lines.

"The Board have alluded to the difficulties experienced in working traffic, and it is a matter of common knowledge that the complaints have been as bitter and the discussions at meetings of public bodies and in the Press have been as acrimonious as before. In considering the position it must not be forgotten that there have this year been two special causes which have added very largely to the normal difficulties. The scarcity in the United Provinces has necessitated the transport of large quantities of grain to the affected areas there, and the strike on the East Indian Railway in November caused a retardation in the traffic which was bound to have effects lasting throughout the season. But the complaints have not been confined to Calcutta. Steamers have been detained at Karachi unable to discharge, and there have been most urgent requests for the transport of produce to and from that port and from the wheat-growing areas of the Punjab to the distressed districts of the United Provinces. Government do not conceal from themselves the fact that systematic measures are required to restore the balance. It is, however, impossible for them at the present time to do more than devote the funds at their disposal towards the amelioration of existing conditions. As Hon'ble Members are aware, a Committee was appointed last year by the Secretary of State to enquire into Indian railway affairs and the terms of reference were wide enough to cover the whole range of traffic facilities and the methods of financing schemes for their improvement. The Government of India have not seen the evidence that has been placed before that Committee, but they understand that comprehensive and detailed proposals have been put forward by witnesses and public bodies representing commercial as well as railway interests, and it is obvious that their report, which, it is believed, has been submitted to the Secretary of State, must be awaited. It is hoped that their proposals will provide a satisfactory working scheme; but if these require to be elaborated or supplemented, the Government of India will be prepared to institute the local enquiries that were asked for last year, and to invoke the assistance of representatives of the commercial community in making them. In the meantime I will refrain from repeating figures already given by the Board, and will only claim that Government have not failed to devote the maximum amount at their disposal to the improvement of traffic conditions on existing traffic routes.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay suggested last year that a solution of some of the difficulties connected with the wagon supply might be found in a system of

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private ownership. He subsequently discussed the matter very fully with the Agents of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies; but I am sorry to say that the result of these discussions has not been very favourable to the proposal. Both the Companies object in principle to the private ownership of wagons, and there is no doubt that the difficulties in the way of any general introduction of such a system are of a very serious character. English railway opinion is now very strongly against it, and I understand that the English Railway Companies would be glad to get rid of the private wagons at once. To a limited extent, however, private ownership might be permitted under conditions which would not be open to the objections which have been raised. An arrangement has been made between the East Indian and another Railway, under which the latter supplies 150 wagons for the carriage of the coal required by it. This is not regarded as objectionable because the wagons can be run to and fro between fixed points in rakes of 50 wagons or so at dates which can be arranged between the Coal Company and the two Railway Companies. The Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railway Companies are willing to extend the same facilities to Railways generally, and the Railway Board have been asked to move the two Companies concerned to deal in the same way with the larger Coal Companies which can work under similar conditions.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has referred again to the desirability of encouraging wagon-building firms in this country, and I can assure him that Government as well as the Railway Board are most anxious to give all the assistance in their power, subject of course to the condition that *bonâ fide* manufacturing work is carried out and that rolling stock is not imported in a practically finished state for the purpose of fulfilling contracts. The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay mentioned last year that State Railways had been instructed to invite tenders locally for 25 per cent. of their requirements. There has been no reversal of this policy, and the Railway Board have done all in their power to induce railway companies, which occupy a position of independence as regards sources of supply, to follow their example. The specific instances brought to notice by the Hon'ble Member will now be enquired into.

"There are several other railway matters which I should have liked to mention in a little more detail had time permitted; such as the recent strikes and the steps that have been taken to form Boards of Conciliation, the projected railway connection with Ceylon, and the proposals which have been made to Government by several Companies for the purchase or lease of certain of the State lines. I may say, however, with regard to the last of these that negotiations have not yet reached a stage at which any public announcement could be made, and that it is the desire of Government that mercantile opinion in Calcutta should be consulted before any decision regarding the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to a Company is arrived at.

"In conclusion, my Lord, I should like to say a few words regarding industrial progress in India. Though the exports of coal and manganese-ore show a tendency to decline, there is no sign of any check in the development of the mineral resources of the country. The figures for the production of coal, in the calendar year 1907 as returned by mines subject to the Mines Act, have advanced by nearly one and a half million tons, and the returns of mining concessions granted point to a great activity throughout the country. The total number of concessions relating to Government lands, excluding those granted in the permanently settled districts and in Native States, was 252 in 1906, while for the three quarters of 1907 the large figure of 409 has been reached, the increase being most marked in the Central Provinces, which accounts for nearly one-half of the concessions recorded. In Bombay there has been an extraordinary advance in prospecting operations.

"Government have received various suggestions for modifications of the rules under which mining concessions are granted, and it was decided to entrust the revision of these rules to a small informal Committee. This Committee has just sat and its recommendations will be circulated for opinion among the Local

Governments and Commercial Associations interested, and, on consideration of the replies, the Government will submit their proposals to the Secretary of State with whom the final decision lies.

"We look forward confidently to the time when the industries of the country will absorb a much larger proportion of its mineral products than at present, and it is gratifying to know that the project for the establishment of large iron and steel works near Sini on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was referred to at length by the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett in the Budget debate in 1906, has passed through the preliminary stages and that work is rapidly progressing. Government have committed themselves to the grant of substantial assistance to this scheme and it will be a pleasure to them if their aid is further invoked towards the inauguration of other industrial enterprises. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who evinced the keenest interest in this subject while in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, has made comprehensive proposals to give effect to his policy in those Provinces. In several of the other Provinces also active measures are being taken towards carrying out industrial surveys and advancing technical education, and we have every reason to expect that before long the general movement in this direction which we are most anxious to promote will have made material progress. I would however invite the attention of Hon'ble Members who have referred to this subject in the debate to the speech to which I have just alluded. Government have already done a great deal and are anxious to do more, but it is only with the co-operation of the people themselves and active assistance from the capitalists of the country that great results can be attained.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller said :—"My Lord, in October last year at Simla, I made a statement in this Council regarding the imminence of the famine to which so many references have been made today.

"At that time it was difficult to foresee how large a part of the country would be seriously affected. It seemed possible that severe distress amounting to famine would spread over the greater part of northern and north-western India and far to the south. Fortunately this has not been the case. There has been and is distress which is acute enough to give cause for anxiety over a very large part of the country; but except in the United Provinces and some of the neighbouring tracts, the conditions are those of scarcity, not of famine. The rainfall in those parts was, as I explained in October, only half the normal, in individual places much less; the autumn crops failed altogether or were miserably poor, and no human power could ward off a famine of very considerable intensity. Relief measures were, however, taken with a promptitude which has earned the gratitude of the people, and at the same time has inspired them with a confidence at once in the Government and in themselves. Revenue was freely suspended; advances for the construction of wells and other agricultural purposes were made on a large scale; gratuitous relief was given where necessary, and all preparations were made to cope with any rush there might be for work provided by the State. No such rush occurred, however, at the outset, and the numbers of the famine-stricken mounted at first more gradually than in some previous famines; at the end of December the total number of persons on relief in the United Provinces was only 101,915; but there was then a rapid increase and at the end of January the number was 492,748; by the middle of February it had risen to 919,873; at the beginning of March to 1,332,449; while the latest figures are 1,382,780.

"In ordinary course there should now be some diminution, but when the harvest is over there must be a return to the works, and no reduction in the scale of relief can be expected till the rains are well established. In the Punjab the Delhi Division suffered equally with the United Provinces, but relief works were not found necessary till the end of January, and even now they fail to attract labourers, only 1,235 being employed according to the latest returns. In the Panch Mahals District in Gujerat the conditions are much the same as in the Punjab. Test works are open, but only 2,965 persons are employed on them. The Central Provinces received some welcome rain in November and timely

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rain later on which considerably eased the situation there, and it has been found possible up to the present to avoid any large recourse to relief works by general suspensions, by the grant of loans, by providing a comparatively small amount of gratuitous relief, and by expanding the ordinary programme of public works. In Orissa, famine conditions have been caused by drought following on floods, but the able-bodied labourers of those parts find work in Calcutta or elsewhere, and the scarcity wages given on test works do not attract them. It has been found necessary to give gratuitous relief somewhat freely to the families of those who have migrated in search of work. In Ganjam it has recently been found necessary for similar reasons to open test works. In the States that lie south of the United Provinces there has been the same disastrous failure of crops as within our own borders, and the rulers of those States appear to have met the situation in a liberal and determined spirit. No less than 135,500 people are now in receipt of relief in those States—a large number for those thinly populated tracts.

"In the whole of India the numbers on relief, according to the latest returns, reached a total of 1,558,439. These are large figures, but to anyone who will compare the rainfall statistics of the last monsoon with those of 1896 and 1900, it will be a matter for surprise that they have not been far exceeded, and we may find some cause for satisfaction in the absence of the worst forms of distress that were formerly regarded as inevitable in times of drought. How far these results are due to the promptitude with which relief was given, how far to the people being better off, and how far to altered conditions of labour must be a matter for speculation. Probably all these causes were at work.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale takes strong exception to the assumption that there has been any development of the resisting power of the people and he quotes the opinion of the Famine Commission of 1898 that up to that time there was a large and possibly increasing section of the community,—the great class of day-labourers and the least skilled of the artisans,—who were if anything less well to do than ever. The question is an important one, and at the same time very interesting. I should have been glad if the Hon'ble Member had been able to throw the light of any fresh facts on it. For my own part, after carefully watching the progress of relief and studying all the evidence available, I have formed quite a different conclusion from his. No doubt when we compare the present with past famines we must take account of the comparatively limited area in which distress is now acute, and of the liberality with which relief was given, to which I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Member makes appreciative reference. But allowing for this, and also for the fact which I think is fairly certain, though the Hon'ble Member challenges it, that the agricultural condition of the greater part of the severely affected tracts was better than in 1896, I find it impossible to resist the weight of evidence that comes from all quarters of the improved position of the labourer. How is it that in this famine following on an extraordinarily poor and ill-distributed rainfall, with prices at a height above even the range of 1897, there are at this critical period of the season so few of the worst features associated with famine? How little do we hear of the gangs of wanderers spreading over the country and of the increase of crime; how few comparatively are the paupers in the poor-houses? In the United Provinces the poor-house population was only 5,165 on March 14th as compared with 45,000 at the same time in 1897. The main cause I have no doubt is to be found in the increasing demand from all quarters for labour, and in the consequent rise of wages. This is to my mind the most important economic feature of the present day in this country, and I am sorry to find that so acute an observer as the Hon'ble Member should take a different view.

"It is not merely in the towns that higher wages are to be had. The members of this Council who are landowners will bear me out as to the much better terms which the agricultural labourer now demands and receives. The conditions of India have changed or are changing, and even in time of famine the labourer who chooses to go in search of work can find it on better terms than on relief works.

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That is why in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Bombay the number of labourers on test works is so small. In Bengal difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the labour required for ordinary road works at the usual rates, owing to the great industrial development in and near Calcutta and in the mining districts. In the Central Provinces private employment has not slackened off to the same extent as in previous scarcities, while employment has been found on ordinary public works for about 40,000 more labourers than usual. In Bombay it is difficult to secure labourers for the irrigation works in the Deccan where over 10,000 men are at work, and a large supply of outside labour is absorbed by Bombay itself. The classes most affected in that Presidency are the hill and wild tribes of the Panch Mahals and West Khandesh. In the Punjab the supply of labour is barely sufficient for the large canal projects and railway and other works that are under construction. Even in the tracts where famine is most severe—in the United Provinces and Central India—it is found that the ordinary demand for labour is greater than it was in previous famines, and the problem of dealing with famine is thus to some extent simplified.

"The great increase in the wages of labour is a matter of almost universal experience, and the only evidence I have come across to the opposite effect comes from the outlying tract of Ganjam in Madras.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis has referred to the distress caused by high prices. This is a feature of the present day, the effect of which we fully recognise. It is not so much that a high scale of prices is in itself objectionable; it is the change from one scale to another that creates hardship. It is undoubtedly the case that the very high range of prices has caused much privation and distress amongst the classes above the labourers, and these are the classes for whom it is difficult to provide State relief On this account the scope of gratuitous relief has been widened, but the Council will recognise the risks inevitable in extending the help of the State too liberally where no definite test of its necessity can be applied, and in such cases there is a wide field for the judicious exercise of private benevolence, which has already shown its readiness to assist.

"The good effect of the liberal suspensions of revenue has been recognised on all hands, and I am surprised to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis draws from this policy the argument that the land is assessed to its utmost limit. Such criticisms will not affect the development of the more liberal and elastic policy in land revenue administration on which the Government of India have laid so much stress in recent years. Mr. Chitnavis has also referred to the burden of the assessment in his own province. He says that there is no margin left for the accumulation of capital for industry. My Lord, if the employment of indigenous capital in industrial enterprise is to be taken as the measure of the lightness of assessments, then I have no hesitation in saying that, considering their natural resources and population, the Central Provinces and Berar have a good claim to be ranked amongst the most lightly assessed tracts in the country.

"The distress must inevitably continue, and in some parts it will deepen until the monsoon is well established. The condition of the spring crops up to a recent date was promising in a considerable part of Upper India, but the area on which those crops have been sown is much below normal. Taking both area and condition into account the most sanguine estimate puts the outturn at three-quarters of the normal, other estimates go as low as a half. Much will depend in the future course of prices, and on the outturn of the mahua and mango crops. If we are fortunate in these two respects, no great increase in the numbers on relief need be anticipated in the United Provinces. In Bengal a few additional districts will probably require assistance before the rains come, and in the Central Provinces an expansion of relief measures may be necessary in the upland districts and in Chattisgarh. It does not at present appear probable that any considerable extension of relief will be necessary in either the Punjab or Bombay, and any distress in

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Madras will, it is hoped, be confined within a limited area in the extreme north of the Presidency.

"There has been comparatively little complaint on this occasion of severe scarcity of fodder. The resources of the forests have been utilised as far as possible and the railways have given special facilities for transport at cheap rates. It will be interesting to know how far advantage has been taken of these, and whether there has been any marked development of private enterprise in supplying the demand for fodder.

"There have been so many failures of the rains in the last ten or twelve years that it may interest the Council to know that a careful analysis of rainfall statistics was recently made to ascertain whether they showed any signs of permanent change in the seasonal conditions of any part of India. For such purpose a very long and accurate series of statistics is necessary. Thirty years or fifty years is a short time in the history of a country, and it would require a longer series of accurate observations than we possess to justify any confident deductions. But generally it may be said that in Bengal, Assam, Burma and the greater part of Southern India the returns give no indication of any change. In North-West and Western India down as far as Guzerat the rainfall showed a tendency to increase up to about 1894, reaching a maximum in different places between 1892 and 1894. Thereafter it diminished, the minimum being reached in 1899, after which there was again an improvement. The figures of the present year will do much to blot out the evidence of that improvement, but it is worth noticing that up to 14 years ago the statistics pointed rather to an increasing than to a diminishing rainfall.

"The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal has given prominence in his remarks to some figures taken from a newspaper of the number of famines. I had noticed them myself and had the curiosity to examine them, and it is perhaps as well that the methods in which such statements are compiled should be understood. The original statement was in these terms:—

> 'From 1800 to 1850 there were seven famines; during the next twenty-five years there were six, while the last quarter of a century claimed no less than nineteen."

"Every one knows that from 1878 to 1896 the country enjoyed a remarkable immunity from serious and widespread famine, and the Hon'ble Member may well hesitate to accept the figures. He will be relieved to know that the comparison is grossly misleading. The statistics for the last quarter of the century appear to be taken mainly from the Famine Commission Report of 1898. On one page of this there is a tabular statement of 14 famines that occurred from 1884 to 1892 inclusive. These are arranged by Provinces on the principle of one Province one famine, and so we have fourteen famines in nine years. The years 1890, 1891 and 1892 account for no less than seven of the fourteen famines. On this principle we have five or six or possibly more famines in progress in India at the present time. It will at once be asked whether the same method of calculation was adopted for the figures given for the earlier periods. It was not. The Famine Commission of 1880 proceeded on a different principle, and the figures now given agree with its report. For example, the famine of 1812-13 which extended from Bombay to Rajputana and Upper India counts as one famine only, and similarly the famine which affected Madras in 1823, Bombay in 1824 and Upper India in 1825 is reckoned only as one. So in the second period the great famine of 1868-1869 which affected Rajputana, Central India, the Upper Provinces, the Central Provinces, Guzarat and the Deccan courts as one famine only. That famine affected 300,000 square miles of country. The largest of the 14 tabulated by the Commission of 1898 affected less than a tenth of that area, and the smallest less than a thousand square miles. I hope that this explanation will remove any doubt from the Hon'ble Member's mind as to the value of the statistics he was led to quote.

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"It is possible that this idea that famines have for over a quarter of a century been continually increasing in number that has led to the numerous requests for enquiries of which we now have the following before us :—

an enquiry into prices ;
an enquiry into the question of food supply ;
a complete investigation into the whole subject of famine ;
an enquiry into the condition of typical villages.

"It has already been stated that the Government have had under consideration the question of making an enquiry with reference to prices. As regards the other proposals I would merely say that the Government does not shrink from an enquiry into its famine policy, but it must be satisfied that definite practical advantage will result before it agrees that enquiry is advisable.

"When droughts unfortunately come we cannot, in a country where agriculture is so largely dependent on the rains, and where the people are so largely dependent on agriculture, prevent much hardship. But in many ways much has been done to minimise the effects of drought. The most important work of Government in this direction is indirect. It establishes tranquillity and leaves every man to reap the result of his own labours. But there is also a large field for direct action, and I wish to-day to allude briefly to the official work that is being carried on in the Agricultural, the Forest, and the Public Works Departments.

"Ten years ago the expenditure on agriculture for the whole of India was under five lakhs of rupees. In recent years, as the Council are aware, a more active policy has been initiated, and important developments are now in progress. The accounts for 1906-07 show an expenditure of 17½ lakhs, and the Budget for the coming year amounts to nearly 27½, while the Budget of the Civil Veterinary Department has in the same time risen from ₨5,91,930 to ₨15,81,000. By far the greater part of this expenditure is under the control of the Provincial Governments. It is not much for the whole country, but the Provincial organisations have now obtained a start which will lead to a rapid development as soon as the necessary staff can be trained. The field before the Agricultural Department is a very wide one ; it is not merely to the improvement of existing methods that we have to look ; a wider and often more directly useful opening is often found in the combating of disease and of pests. To take one example, the research work of Dr. Butler has shown how to combat the palm disease in the Godaveri Delta which had spread over hundreds of square miles and caused a loss of lakhs of rupees. In the Veterinary Department inoculation against rinderpest has attained a success which is not only attested by official reports, but is confirmed by the growing popularity of a remedy that was at first regarded with suspicion. Similar problems await investigation in all directions and our efforts ought to be devoted to training the staff to deal with them. This work of training is the most important that now lies before the Agricultural Department, and the colleges which are springing up in the different Provinces will, if I am not much mistaken, be thronged by an eager crowd of students—such as one can already see in our Veterinary Colleges. The next matter of importance is to get into touch with the cultivators, who may have much to learn but have also much to teach, and much prominence was wisely given to this question at the recent Agricultural Conference at Pusa. I had an opportunity also when in Bombay, where the Agricultural Department has from an early date been developed on progressive and practical lines, of attending an interesting meeting where the officers of the Department, representatives of the cultivators in the districts, and representatives of trade and commerce were all brought together. All these attempts to establish relations with the cultivator and with those who can influence the cultivator are to be warmly welcomed ; all projects for the improvement of agriculture are impracticable that do not take account of his methods and traditions and capacity. At a time when the popular demand is for technical and industrial education with a view to the development of manufacture, it is well

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to remember that much as industrial development is to be desired, and great as are the benefits which variety of occupation has already conferred and will in increasing measure confer on the country, still the great industry and interest of India will always be the agricultural one. Even in America, a railway magnate recently warned the people of the dangers of forgetting the importance of agriculture. 'There must be,' he said, 'a re-adjustment of national ideas such as to place agriculture and its claims to the best intelligence and the highest skill that the country affords in the very forefront.' In India it is still more necessary to enlist the best skill and intelligence, and I trust that we shall not fail in doing so and in making the most of it.

"For years, as the Council is aware, the question of providing capital for the agriculturist has been under consideration. Within certain limits much has been done by Takavi loans, but though these provide valuable assistance at a cheap rate, the system is a purely official one; it has no educative effect, and its expansion on a great scale would involve much official intervention. How to provide capital, while at the same time encouraging thrift, is the problem for the solution of which the scheme of Co-operative Credit Societies was introduced some years ago. The Government refrained from any over-sanguine estimates of the result; it recognised that success was doubtful and that progress must be slow. Progress has, however, been more rapid than was anticipated. The number of registered societies is now 846, the number of members 90,000, and the capital 21 lakhs. There is every reason to be satisfied with the results, and to hope that the system, which is now arousing the active interest of the non-official public, will take root, and if it does take root it will spread rapidly. The Registrars in some Provinces indeed have been obliged to moderate the enthusiasm they met with, and to deprecate the formation of too many Societies. Mr. Rajagopala Charriar, the Madras Registrar, is of opinion that Co-operative Societies have undoubtedly come to stay; the Bombay Government think that the movement shows every indication of growing into a well-developed system. In Bengal the lines on which progress is being made appear to be eminently sound and eminently successful in attracting non-official co-operation. In the United Provinces the stage of the foundation of District Banks to which the local societies are affiliated has been reached; everywhere the reports are most hopeful regarding the future expansion of the movement. The present year will undoubtedly be one of stress and trial for the Societies, which have not yet had time to build up Reserve Funds, and it is well not to take too sanguine a view of their future. But all the indications go to show that under the guidance of those who are themselves convinced of its possibilities, co-operation gives every promise of attaining a much more vigorous growth on Indian soil than any-one at the start ventured to anticipate.

"Under the head of Forests for the coming year the Budget provides for an expenditure of 150 lakhs and for receipts of 276. The total area of Reserved and Protected Forests now amounts to 102,514 square miles, and there is a further area of 131,137 square miles known as 'Unclassed Forests'. This is a branch of administration the importance of which is certain to go on increasing. I do not refer to the importance of its contributions to the Treasury; they are not to be neglected, but they represent only a small part of the benefits to the country which Forestry confers. The necessity for the preservation of forests for climatic reasons is every year becoming more widely recognised, as the emphatic remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib of Nabha show. This is the one Department to which we may look for some direct effect in preventing drought. I do not mean that forests will necessarily increase the actual rainfall in the country as a whole. It is not merely the total rainfall that we have to consider, but its distribution and the retention of moisture in the soil, the prevention of floods and of the erosion of mountain slopes, the maintenance, as far as possible, of a continuous and equable flow of water in our rivers and streams. The benefits of Forestry in these respects cannot be easily measured, and next to them may be placed the necessity of maintaining a continuous supply of forest products for the use of the agricultural and other industries

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of the country. For this purpose it is unfortunately necessary to place restrictions on the access allowed to the forests; the very existence of the forests is incompatible with unlimited rights of user: you cannot both eat your cake and have it. Hence it is that we hear of the oppressiveness of forest regulations; they must necessarily be to some extent oppressive when forests were formerly treated as if they formed an inexhaustible source of supply. But experience in the best administered forests goes to show that by the exercise of tact and sympathy, by careful attention to the real wants of those who live in their immediate neighbourhood, and by strict control of the subordinate establishments and improvement in the class of men employed, it is possible not merely to avoid friction and causes of grievance, but even to interest the local population in the management and maintenance of the forests.

"We have now established a Forest Research Institute at Dehra under a body of capable workers, and there is no service more enthusiastic in the prosecution of their work than the officers of the Forest Department. They will now be able to work out in the country itself the higher problems of Indian Forestry, and to give to the future staff of the Department that higher training for which, in the future, there is certain to be a great demand.

"Before referring to the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings Branches of the Public Works Department I should like to allude to the value in times of famine of the development of our Railway system. Without the railways our famine administration could not hope to be successful. I am informed that in the month of February the imports of food-grains into one district in the United Provinces amounted to half a pound per day per head of the whole population. There are 200,000 people on relief in that district, and had the railway not existed, or had trade been fettered, a large proportion of the population must have been on the brink of starvation. This aspect of the case is often referred to, but there is another of much, though not of equal, importance, namely, the facilities which the railways give to the transport of the labourer. Owing to them the aimless wandering of the famines of earlier times is now being replaced by an ordered emigration of the able-bodied to those parts of the country where labour is in demand. The extent to which this proceeds even in ordinary times is surprising, and the readiness of the Indian labourer to leave his home in search of wages is not often realised. Not only is there a constant coming and going to the great trade and mining or manufacturing centres where labour is always in demand, but the surplus population of congested districts finds a profitable field for its energies in temporary migrations at the time of harvest to such places as the rice tracts of Bengal and Burma or the cotton country of Berar.

"Turning now to Irrigation, not many years ago it was thought that we were approaching the limit of productive irrigation schemes in this country, but the Council are aware how the horizon was widened by the report of the Irrigation Commission and by a less strict policy as to the direct remunerativeness of irrigation works constructed from public funds. We still, however, draw a clear line of distinction between productive works which are commercially paying, and protective works where we have to look largely to indirect benefits. The former class are constructed almost entirely from loan funds and there is never any difficulty in obtaining such funds as the strength of our establishment and the conditions of the labour market enable us to spend. From 1900 to 1906 the expenditure on productive works was as a rule about 80 lakhs a year. In 1906-1907 it rose to 120, in 1907-1908 to 130, while for the coming year the budget is for 150 lakhs, or a million sterling. Statistics of Irrigation works are given already in so much detail in the Financial Statement that I do no more than invite the attention to them of those members of Council who are interested in the great development of the wealth of the country that is due to the prosecution of productive canal schemes.

"For protective works the purse-strings are naturally more jealously guarded, and we must expect that policy to continue until the works have demonstrated their utility in years of drought. The total grant that may be made available for such works is 75 lakhs of rupees, and this amount may be reduced by any sums

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spent on famine, a condition that is fortunately not interpreted too rigorously. Hitherto we have been unable to work up to the 75 lakhs limit. Investigations of projects take time, and when works are not directly remunerative, careful discrimination is necessary in deciding to which preference should be given on account of the indirect benefits to be expected. The following figures will however show the rapid development of protective schemes

"In 1900 the total expenditure on protective works was under five lakhs of rupees. After that date it rose gradually to 53½ lakhs in 1906-07; in the present year it is expected to reach 61 lakhs, and for next year the budget is placed at 60 lakhs, which is all that could be allotted in the unfortunate financial conditions that prevail. From the administrative point of view there are great objections to curtailing expenditure on these works when famine threatens. The works provide a useful outlet for labour, and labour is at such times comparatively cheap, while delay in construction means loss in many ways. When the larger projects are sanctioned, the means by which a definite allotment can be secured from year to year undisturbed by the accident of famine will require serious consideration. Amongst the largest protective works suggested by the Irrigation Commission were two great canals in the Madras Presidency—the Tungabhadra and the Kistna; but investigation has as yet failed to show that these can be constructed at a permissible cost. In other cases, however, the prospects of protective works appear, especially in Bombay and the Central Provinces, to be much more promising than the Commission ventured to anticipate, and the field for useful work in this direction gives every promise of being a wide one. I have no doubt myself that these works will establish their value, and that we may look in the future for further developments when the Irrigation Commission's twenty-year programme comes to an end.

"The operations of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department are not often mentioned in a Budget discussion. Perhaps that is partly because there is nothing to be said for it as a direct contributor to the receipt side of the estimates; but the main reason is doubtless that its operations affect the Imperial estimates to a comparatively small extent. It is a spending Department, but its expenditure is mainly Provincial or Local. At the same time there are few Departments of which the operations more directly affect every branch of the administration than Public Works; there are for example 165,000 miles of roads in its charge; and it is a satisfactory sign of progress that funds have been placed at its disposal on an increasingly liberal scale in recent years, for it is the first Department to be called on for retrenchment when the finances are suffering. In 1906-07 the total Provincial and Imperial expenditure was over six crores of rupees or four millions sterling. Ten years before (a year of famine) the expenditure was a little under three crores, and the great development is no doubt directly due to the more liberal assignments which Local Governments now enjoy. The Budget for the coming year provides for an expenditure of a little over 6½ crores. A complaint is made by the Hon'ble Member for Burma of the insufficiency of funds for the development of his Province. The needs of Burma are no doubt great, but most Provinces would consider themselves fortunate if they could afford to spend 108 lakhs on Provincial public works as Burma proposes to do in 1907-08.

"The development of the country has recently been so rapid that there is no limit but that of finance to the work of the engineer. In the districts, better communications, which in some provinces are even now lamentably backward; everywhere, better buildings for schools and colleges, for medical relief, for the offices of every Department; in towns, improved water supply and drainage;—in every direction there are demands which must be met, and the meeting of which depends on the engineer.

"And similar remarks apply to the other Departments I have dealt with. They are all Departments of which the operations must greatly expand in the future; they are all hampered by the difficulty of obtaining a qualified and trustworthy staff; they are all closely bound up with the welfare of the country, and offer promising avenues of employment to its educated youth. In all cases, too, we are endeavouring to improve the opportunities for obtaining a higher training in the country itself; for making India as far as possible self-supporting; and the day must come when those who go through that higher training and prove their fitness in actual work, will find the higher posts opening to them in a more liberal measure than is now possible."

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON said :—" My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar and the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga have referred to the delay in bringing into operation the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. I confess that when a year ago I reported progress in this Council I hoped that things would move faster. But I can assure Hon'ble Members that the papers were not put in a pigeon-hole to be drawn out with a sigh a year later when further pressure was brought to bear. The fact is that the constitution of the Government of India does not admit of big schemes involving varied interests being carried through with great celerity. It takes some time to reconcile the various interests of the Departments of the Government of India and of the Local Government. Nor is this all. India is ruled from England, and when we have ourselves fully made up our minds as to the course which should be adopted in a costly and complicated measure such as the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, the whole matter has to be negotiated again with the Secretary of State before any action can be taken. We lost no time in putting our matured views before the Secretary of State, but under the circumstances delay is unavoidable, and it is not unreasonable in the case of a scheme which is calculated to cost over 800 lakhs of rupees, to involve a large amount of new taxation, and to require special legislation. A few days ago we received a communication from the Secretary of State, in which he reviewed our proposals and agreed with most of them. I do not propose to enter into a lengthy explanation today. I may mention, however, that the Secretary of State has consented under certain conditions to a recurring grant-in-aid of 1½ lakhs for sixty years in addition to the original contribution of 50 lakhs. The next step will be to prepare the legislative measure requisite for carrying out the scheme, and I am afraid that this will also have to be seen by the Secretary of State. I can make no promises. There is still much to be done before the spade can be put to the earth. But I can say this much that no delay has occurred during the past year or will occur which is unavoidable in view of the essential difficulty of the problem and the number of interests involved

"I propose to say a few words on a subject on which volumes have been written during the past few years—the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in India. In 1899 the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorial signed by ten gentlemen, seven of whom had held high judicial office in India, in which the memorialists asked that a scheme might be prepared for the complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions. They based their condemnation of the existing system largely upon notes illustrating its alleged evils, which were compiled by Mr. Manomohan Ghose, a barrister in large criminal practice. The memorial was referred to Local Governments and to high judicial officers in India for report, with the result that an enormous mass of correspondence has accumulated. This correspondence disclosed a decided preponderance of opinion in favour of the existing system, but whether it was the weight of the papers or the weight of their contents that has so long deferred a decision of the question is more than I can say. The study of the correspondence has been a tedious and laborious process, but, having completed it, I am inclined to think that the consensus of opinion against a change may have been due in great measure to the faulty presentation by the memorialists of the case for separation, as well as to the obvious defects of the constructive proposals put forward by them, which were shown by the Government of Bengal to be likely to cost many lakhs of rupees in that province alone. The authors of the memorial, in my view, put their case very feebly when they rested it on a few grave judicial scandals which were alleged to have occurred from time to time. It was easy to show that many of these scandals could have occurred even if the functions had been separated. Many who have reported

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their satisfaction with the existing system have followed the memorialists and been impressed by the comparative infrequency of grave judicial scandals in India having their cause in the joinder of functions, and by the certainty of their being exposed to light and remedied. Scandals may to some extent exemplify the defects of a system, but there can be no doubt that, whatever system be adopted, scandals must occur. Occasionally, very rarely I hope, we find the unscrupulous officer, less infrequently we find the incompetent officer, but not so seldom do we find the too zealous officer, perfectly conscientious, brimming over with good intentions, determined to remedy evils, but altogether unable to put into proper focus his own powers and duties and the rights of others. With officers of these types—and they cannot be altogether eliminated—occasional public scandals must occur, not only in India, but elsewhere, as a perusal of any issue of ***Truth*** will show. I see no reason for believing that they occur more frequently in India than in England or any other country ; but this at least may be said for the Indian system of criminal administration, that in no country in the world is so perfect an opportunity given for redressing such scandals when they occur.

" But though the preponderance of opinion in the correspondence is as I have stated, a deeper search reveals considerable dissatisfaction with the existing system. This is expressed chiefly in the reports of judicial officers. The faults of the system are not to be gauged by instances of gross judicial scandals. They are manifested in the ordinary appellate and revisional work of the higher judicial tribunals. In one case a sentence will be more vindictive than might have been expected if the prosecution had been a private one. In another a conviction has been obtained on evidence that does not seem to be quite conclusive. In short, there is the unconscious bias in favour of a conviction entertained by the Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district, or by the Magistrate who is subordinate to that Magistrate and sees with his eyes. The exercise of control over the subordinate Magistrates by whom the great bulk of criminal cases are tried is the point where the present system is defective. This control indirectly affects the judicial action of the subordinate Magistrates. It is right and essential that the work of the subordinate Magistrates should be the subject of regular and systematic control, for they cannot be relied on more than any other class of subordinate officials to do their work diligently and intelligently without it. But if the control is exercised by the officer who is responsible for the peace of the district there is the constant danger that the subordinate Magistracy may be unconsciously guided by other than purely judicial considerations. I fully believe that subordinate Magistrates very rarely do an injustice wittingly. But the inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials, affecting the general peace of the district, are not always conducted in the atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a Court of Justice. Nor does this completely define the evil, which lies not so much in what is done, as in what may be suspected to be done ; for it is not enough that the administration of justice should be pure ; it can never be the bedrock of our rule unless it is also above suspicion.

" Those who are opposed to a separation of functions are greatly influenced by the belief that the change would materially weaken the power and position of the District Magistrate and would thus impair the authority of the Government of which he is the chief local representative. The objection that stands out in strongest relief is that prestige will be lowered and authority weakened if the officer who has control of the police and who is responsible for the peace of the district is deprived of control over the Magistracy who try police cases. Let me examine this objection with reference to the varying stages of the progress of a community. Under certain circumstances it is undoubtedly necessary that the executive authorities should themselves be the judicial authorities. The most extreme case is the imposition of martial law in a country that is in open rebellion. Proceeding up the scale we come to conditions which I may illustrate by the experience of Upper Burma for some years after the annexation. Order had not yet been completely restored and violent crime was prevalent. Military law had gone and its place had been taken by

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civil law of an elementary kind. District Magistrates had large powers extending to life and death. The High Court was presided over by the Commissioner, an executive officer. The criminal law was relaxed, and evidence was admitted which under the strict rules of interpretation of a more advanced system would be excluded. All this was rendered absolutely necessary by the conditions of the country. Order would never have been restored if the niceties of law as expounded by lawyers had been listened to, or if the police had not gone hand in hand with the justiciary. Proceeding further up the scale we come to the stage of a simple people, generally peaceful, but having in their character elements capable of reproducing disorder, who have been accustomed to see all the functions of Government united in one head, and who neither know nor desire any other form of administration. The law has become more intricate and advanced, and it is applied by the Courts with all the strictness that is necessary in order to guard the liberties of the people. Examples would be easy to find in India of the present day. So far I have covered the stages in which a combination of magisterial and police duties is either necessary or is at least not inexpedient. In these stages the prestige and authority of the Executive are strengthened by a combination of functions. I now come to the case of a people among whom very different ideas prevail. The educated have become imbued with Western ideals. Legal knowledge has vastly increased. The lawyers are of the people, and they have derived their inspirations from Western law. Anything short of the most impartial judicial administration is contrary to the principles which they have learned. I must say that I have much sympathy with Indian lawyers who devote their energies to making the administration of Indian law as good theoretically and practically as the administration of English law. Well, what happens when a province has reached this stage and still retains a combination of magisterial and police functions? The inevitable result is that the people are inspired with a distrust of the impartiality of the judiciary. You need not tell me that the feeling is confined to a few educated men and lawyers and is not shared by the common people. I grant that if the people of such a province were asked one by one whether they objected to a combination of functions, ninety per cent. of them would be surprised at the question and would reply that they had nothing to complain of. But so soon as any one of these people comes into contact with the law his opinions are merged in his lawyer's. If his case be other than purely private and ordinary, if for instance he fears that the police have a spite against him, or that the District Magistrate as guardian of the peace of the district has an interest adverse to him, he is immediately imbued by his surroundings with the idea that he cannot expect perfect and impartial justice from the Magistrate. It thus follows that in such a province the combination of functions must inspire a distrust of the Magistracy in all who have business with the Courts. Can it be said that under such circumstances the combination tends to enhancement of the prestige and authority of the Executive? Can any Government be strong whose administration of justice is not entirely above suspicion? The answer must be in the negative. The combination of functions in such a condition of society is a direct weakening of the prestige of the Executive.

"On these grounds the Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in those parts of India where the local conditions render that change possible and appropriate. The experiment may be a costly one, but we think that the object is worthy. It has been consistently pressed on us by public opinion in India. I have had the pleasure of discussing the question with Indian gentlemen, among others with my colleagues the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale Their advice coincides with my own view, that the advance should be tentative and that a commencement should be made in Bengal including Eastern Bengal. It is from Bengal that the cry for separation has come, and if there is any force in the general principles which I have expounded, it would appear that the need for a separation of police and magisterial functions is more pressing in the

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two Bengals than elsewhere. One cause may be found in the intellectual character of the Bengali, another in the absence of a revenue system which in other provinces brings executive officers into closer touch with the people, another in the fact that there is no machinery except the police to perform duties that are done elsewhere by the better class of Revenue-officer, another in the fact that there are more lawyers in Bengal than elsewhere, and another, I suspect, in the greater interference by the District Magistrate with police functions in Bengal than in other provinces. These may or may not be the real causes, but most certainly the general belief is that the defects of a joinder of functions are most prominent in the Bengals, and it is on those grounds that we have come to the conclusion that a start should be made in these two provinces.

"It is a very easy matter to propose as an abstract principle that magisterial and police functions should be separated, but in the descent to actual details the subject bristles with difficulties. A solution has been attempted, and it is being sent to the two Local Governments for criticism. It is desirable that it should be submitted to the criticism of the public at the same time. I may therefore now disclose the details. But in doing so I desire to state clearly that the tentative solution is not a final expression of the decision of the Government of India, and that it is merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism with the idea of affording assistance in the determination of a most difficult problem. The general principle outlined is that the trial of offences and the control of the Magistrates who try them should never devolve on officers who have any connection with the police or with executive duties, while on the other hand the prevention of crime should be a function of the District Officer and his executive subordinates who are responsible for the preservation of the peace of the district. The outlines of the scheme, stated baldly, and without discussion, are as follows :—

(1) Judicial and Executive functions to be entirely separated to the extent that an officer who is deputed to executive work shall do no judicial work, and *vice versâ*, except during the short period when he is preparing for departmental examinations.

(2) Officers of the Indian Civil Service to choose after a fixed number of years' service whether their future career is to be judicial or executive, and thereafter to be employed solely on the career to which they have been allotted. The allotment to depend on choice modified by actuarial considerations.

(3) Officers of the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service and, if possible, members of the Subordinate Civil Service to be subject to the same conditions as in (2), though the period after which choice is to be exercised may be different.

(4) During the period antecedent to the choice of career officers of both services to be gazetted to Commissioners' divisions and to be deputed to executive or judicial duties by the Commissioner's order.

(5) During this period deputation from executive to judicial or *vice versâ* must be made at intervals not longer than two years.

(6) High Courts to be consulted freely on questions of transfer and promotion of all officers who have been permanently allotted to the judicial branch.

(7) Two superior officers to be stationed at the head-quarters of each district, the District Officer and the senior Magistrate.

(8) The District Officer to be the executive head of the district, to exercise the revenue functions of the Collector and the preventive magisterial powers now vested in the District Magistrate, to have control over the police, and to discharge all miscellaneous executive duties of whatever kind.

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(9) The magisterial judicial business of the district to be under the senior Magistrate, who will be an officer who has selected the judicial line—either an Indian Civilian or a Deputy Magistrate of experience. He will be the head of the Magistracy and his duties will be (1) to try important criminal cases, (2) to hear appeals from second and third class Magistrates, (3) to perform criminal revision work, and (4) to inspect Magistrates' Courts. In districts where these duties do not give him a full day's work he may be appointed an additional District Judge and employed in civil work and in inspecting Civil Courts. If, where the senior Magistrate is an officer of the Provincial Civil Service, it is considered inexpedient on account of his lack of experience to give him civil work, he may be appointed Assistant Sessions Judge. In either capacity he would give relief to the District and Sessions Judge.

(10) At head-quarters of districts, where there are at present Indian Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-deputy Collectors, a certain number to be deputed to executive and the remainder to judicial work.

(11) Sub-divisional boundaries to be re-arranged, and each district to be divided into judicial sub-divisions and executive sub-districts. The boundaries of these need not be conterminous. The area of a judicial sub-division to be such as to give the judicial officer in charge a full day's work, and similarly with executive sub-districts. Boundaries to be arranged so as to disturb existing conditions as little as possible.

(12) Thus the whole district is divided into—

A. Executive—
  (*a*) Head-quarters,
  (*b*) Sub-districts,

and also into—

B. Judicial—
  (*a*) Head-quarters,
  (*b*) Sub-divisions,

and the staff is divided into—

A. Executive, under the District Officer, namely:—
  (*a*) The District Officer.
  (*b*) A certain number of Indian Civilians, Deputy Collectors and Sub-deputy Collectors at head-quarters.
  (*c*) An Indian Civilian or Deputy Collector for each sub-district.

B. Judicial, under the senior Magistrate, namely:—
  (*a*) The senior Magistrate.
  (*b*) A certain number of Indian Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-deputy Magistrates at head-quarters.
  (*c*) An Indian Civilian or Deputy Magistrate for each sub-division.

(13) The District Officer to be empowered as a District Magistrate, and certain other executive officers to be empowered as first class Magistrates, solely for the performance of the preventive functions of Chapter VIII (omitting section 106) to Chapter XII of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and some other Hon'ble Members alluded to a possible reduction in military expenditure consequent on the recent Agreement and the cordial relations which so happily exist between a great northern Power and ourselves.

"The Council may rest assured that this factor has by no means been lost sight of, nor has it been underrated; but it must be remembered that other weighty considerations affecting the external and internal security of this country have to be kept constantly in view."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"Your Excellency, as there are but few points raised in this discussion to which I need refer in this place, I have very few remarks to make. On some points I shall have to speak in my own Council; and in respect to one, the immensely important matter of the relation of executive and judicial functions, it will be my duty to submit my views to the Government of India before communicating them to the public.

"I regret that the Government of India have not considered it advisable to give any assistance to Local Governments in respect of the expenditure involved in compensation to Government servants for the dearness of grain. This expenditure is not trifling. In Bengal it was about ten lakhs during the current year, and is estimated at about nine lakhs for next year. It is, in great degree, an indirect result of famine; and the analogy of the financal arrangements to assist Local Governments in famine relief, might lead to the hope of assistance here also. I do not, however, desire to press any complaint in view of the difficulties of the financial situation.

"I regret that while in almost all other provinces all the local rates have been surrendered to local purposes, the public works cess in Bengal is still taken as a part of the general revenues. I have no doubt, however, that the localisation of the public works cess is accepted as a reform to be undertaken at the earliest opportunity.

"I am thankful for the assistance given to enable the Local Government to continue to push forward much-needed reforms in the police. I congratulate my Hon'ble friend on his able and successful handling of a difficult situation. He has not been able to continue in some of its lines the liberal and beneficent policy which he has hitherto pursued; but, in spite of the existence of a famine, he has framed a budget which inspires nothing but hope.

"I should like in conclusion to say a word in regard to the remarks which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Apcar regarding the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. I hail with pleasure the vigour of his statement of the necessity for that Scheme. I share with him the satisfaction with which he must have heard from the Hon'ble the Home Member that the scheme, while lost to our view, was making progress. We are not indifferent to the scheme; and we desire to push it forward.

"At the same time I should like to point out to my Hon'ble friend that his statement was somewhat defective. He read to us an indictment framed years ago against the sanitation of Calcutta. But he did not tell us whether every word of this is still true. That indictment pointed out defects which only a great improvement scheme will remove. But it also indicated great defects due to neglect of measures within the power of the Corporation. I do not know how far my Hon'ble friend's business or inclinations lead him into the city, and how far he could tell us of its present condition. I am sure that, if he has ascertained the facts, he will admit that things have improved very considerably not only in regard to the formerly neglected parts of ordinary sanitary work but also in regard to the treatment of bustis.

"In another respect my Hon'ble friend failed in applying his quotations of the literature of 1898 to the present time. He quoted Sir Herbert Risley's views as to the necessity for giving the mercantile community their true place in the work of the Corporation. He did not go on to tell us that the constitutional charge which Sir Herbert Risley was advocating was then and there carried out, and that the mercantile community were called to a front place. Their responsibility for municipal work is real and most important. It has been so for ten years; and it will continue to be so. The Calcutta Improvement Scheme will not do everything. It will not relieve the Corporation of its responsibility for the sanitary state of Calcutta and for municipal work in general. The mercantile community took their place in the Corporation eagerly ten years ago. Lately there have been signs of the cooling of their zeal. Their loss of interest in the work would be a very great calamity. I trust that the remarks of my Hon'ble friend, and the deep draughts he offers of the vintage of 1898 may restore their former enthusiasm and prevent them from growing weary in wel doing."

The Hon'ble MR BAKER said:—" It is within the bounds of possibility that this may be the last occasion on which the debate on the budget will be conducted under the present regulations. Before next March comes round, it is at least conceivable that the reform of procedure indicated in the Home Department circular of the 26th August last, or something of that nature, may have come into operation. In this view I had the curiosity the other day to turn up the report of the first budget debate that took place under the regulations that are now in force. It was in 1893, just 15 years ago. It is true that the Council had not then been enlarged; that came a year or two later, and the total number of non-official Members was only five, one of whom, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, is an honoured Member of the Council at the present time. That was however the first occasion on which the Financial Statement was presented for discussion by the Council in accordance with the statute of 1892; and it is impossible not to be struck by the change that has come over the financial position, and also the character of the debate, during this period of 15 years.

" At that time the whole subject of Indian finance was overshadowed by the question of sterling exchange. The bottom seemed to have fallen out of silver altogether: it was anticipated that the United States would shortly cease their purchases; the Indian Mints were still open to free coinage; the Brussels Monetary Conference had separated without coming to any agreement; Lord Herschell's Committee was sitting, but no remedy had yet been devised for the grave danger which occupied men's minds in this country to the practical exclusion of everything else Sir D. Barbour estimated exchange for 1893-94 at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* to the rupee, and this rate eventually proved to be in excess of the actual figure. The Finance Minister was compelled to estimate for a deficit of over 1½ crores in 1893-94, following on one of over a crore in the previous year, and he made it clear that his calculations must only be regarded as provisional and intended to fill the interval that must elapse till the currency problem had been settled one way or another The capital grant for Irrigation Works was 75 lakhs, or just one-half of what we are now providing for next year. For Railway construction and development, those of our critics who are not satisfied with an allotment of 15 crores, may be interested to know that 15 years ago we were only able to provide 280 lakhs for State Railways and 307 lakhs for Companies' lines, or 587 lakhs in all, *i.e.*, little more than 40 per cent. of the grant for next year.

" It is not, however, so much the alteration in the financial situation that I wish to dwell upon. What has impressed me most is the character of the debate in the Council of that day. It was a real debate on the budget. The speeches were for the most part a good deal briefer than has been the custom of late years, and scarcely any point was raised or question put which was not closely connected with the Statement before the Council. Thus Sir J. Mackay, the Commercial Member, discussed the all-important currency question, and vigorously advocated the adoption of the gold standard. Sir Griffith Evans criticised the Home charges, especially the cost of the India Office, commented on the growth of the Army charges, and urged that the deficit was really due in part to the retention of the famine grant. Another Member asked for information regarding the rupee loan, and suggested that a part of the cash balances should be invested. A fourth proposed to reduce the famine grant, commented on the variations between the percentage of collection charges in the different provinces, advocated the reduction of registration fees, and greater liberality in the issue of takavi loans. The Hon'ble Dr. Ghose confined himself to a very brief expression of doubt whether the time was opportune for the grant of compensation to the services for the fall in exchange. The replies of the official Members were rather longer, but I should imagine that the entire proceedings must have been completed before the luncheon interval.

"Anyone who has followed the discussions for some years past will readily perceive how far we have travelled since 1893. It has become a commonplace of criticism that the so-called budget debate bears little or no relation to the budget. The observations made range over almost the whole field of Indian administration, but a great proportion of the points that are pressed upon us have no financial bearing or only a nominal one. We are frequently told in the Press that these discussions are unreal and devoid of interest and that they lead to nothing. I think that this criticism may easily be pushed too far, for it is beyond doubt that many of the comments and suggestions that fall from Hon'ble Members, whether strictly relevant to the budget or not, are thoughtful, suggestive, and instructive and they commonly deserve and invariably receive the attentive consideration of Government. Many illustrations might be given of this, but I will merely point to the exclusion from our accounts of the transactions of Local Funds, of which a description was given in the Financial Statement, and which followed a suggestion made in last year's debate.

"However that may be, Your Excellency's Government have recognized the defects of the practice which prevails under the existing regulations, and have expressed their desire to bring the debates into closer relation with the financial policy and administrative decisions of the Government. I have endeavoured to show that those defects were less noticeable at the outset of the present system; they have been the growth of later years, and may possibly be connected with the greater size of the enlarged Council. If the Council is still further enlarged, the need for stricter regularity in procedure and closer insistence on the rules of relevancy will become imperative; and I think that the experience of 1893 (and, I may add, of other years also) shows that the debates need not thereby lose anything in force, freedom or value.

"In making these remarks, it is very far from my intention to make any reflection on the comments which we have heard today. On the contrary, I think that many of them are very much to the point; and I shall now proceed to reply to some of the more important among them.

"In the first place we take note of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks about grain compensation. That is now a considerable charge on the Provincial finances and no provision was made for it in the present Provincial settlement. I had not realised that it was so much as 9 lakhs in Bengal, and I admit that is a heavy burden on the province. It is impossible to make any promise now, but I may say that we shall be ready to see what can be done when more favourable times comes round.

"I fear that I can hold out no expectation of any increase to the Provincial assignments to Burma. This question was fully and sympathetically considered last year and we are satisfied that this Province has, under its present settlement, received as much as it is fairly entitled to. I observe that its Budget provides for an expenditure of more than 97 lakhs for public works, which is far in excess of any other Province. For Railways I notice that the Railway Board have allotted considerably over 80 lakhs to various lines in Burma, and I think that is not an illiberal proportion of the total grant.

"I do not understand why the Hon'ble Member complains that Burma receives no part of the export duty on rice. That duty is not at all suitable for provincialisation, because it is liable to violent fluctuations according to the demand from India, and if we gave the Local Government a share in it, the Provincial finances would be liable to be upset by causes over which the Government had no control.

"I am glad to learn, from the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Sim, that the Madras Government appreciates the terms of the settlement which, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, has been framed for that Province. The traditions of Madras have long been characterised by economy and the careful management of its finances, and I do not doubt that the enhanced resources which will now be placed at its disposal will be usefully and economically applied.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has pointed out that the expenditure which his Province has been forced to incur on famine relief in the two years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 has largely exceeded the sum of 30 lakhs which represented the reserve of credit to which it was entitled under the scheme introduced last year. What he says is perfectly true. In the two years, the charge on this account will amount to 167½ lakhs, and of this, under the terms of last year's scheme, 95 lakhs are Imperial, while 72½ would have been Provincial had the Province been able to find the money. This means that the famine in the United Provinces falls into the third of the three categories provided for by the scheme. We acknowledge that further assistance is required, and, as is expressly explained in the body of the Financial Statement, that assistance is being freely given, though the full measure to be accorded cannot properly be determined till later on. I do not think that the Hon'ble Member need feel any apprehension that he will be dealt with in an illiberal spirit. Both he and also the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal have been good enough to acknowledge the favourable nature of the terms accorded in the new Provincial settlement, and that is evidence of our desire to deal with the United Provinces as handsomely as we can.

"As regards the other four Provinces which have been affected by the famine, but in a less degree, I have explained in paragraph 62 of the Financial Statement that last year's scheme has operated with entire success and has relieved their finances entirely from disorganisation.

"I have listened with interest to the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds' account of the measures which the Local Government is organising to combat the ravages of plague. The same is being done in other Provinces where the epidemic has been most widely prevalent, especially Bombay and the Punjab, and the Government of India are hopeful that the special grants which they are now allotting for this purpose will enable every Local Government at least to make a beginning with this most important work. It has been alleged that the grants are inadequate. I think, however, that reasonable persons will admit that with the limited resources available in the present year, we have done as much as could fairly be expected, and it is moreover open to doubt whether, in the first year of the campaign, larger sums could be spent to advantage. I can give no pledge for the future: but it is betraying no secret to say that the matter is one which Your Lordship has very much at heart, and when better times come round, the public health will stand an excellent chance of sharing in any further assistance which it may be in our power to bestow.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis has invited us to impose a protective import tariff in the interest of indigenous industries and further asks us to consider the question of abolishing the excise duty on Indian cotton piece-goods.

"I scarcely think that the Hon'ble Member can expect that any action will be taken on his suggestion. The last general election in England was fought mainly on the issues of tariff reform, preference and protection, and the verdict of the electors was sufficiently decisive. If Your Lordship's Government were so misguided as to put forward proposals for the introduction of a protective tariff, it is not difficult to imagine the answer we should receive from the House of Commons, more especially as protective duties, if imposed at all, would necessarily be directed especially against British manufacturers who are far and away our principal rivals in the Indian market.

"Why the Hon'ble Member complains that the excise on Indian salt brings in a larger revenue than the corresponding import duty is difficult to understand. The rates of duty are exactly the same, and the only reason why the

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former is more productive is that much more salt is produced in India than is imported from abroad. I should rather have expected the Hon'ble Member to rejoice at this striking evidence of the flourishing condition of a truly swadeshi industry.

"The cotton excise duties are a subject on which it is necessary to speak with some reserve. We are all aware of the circumstances in which they were imposed in their present form in 1896; I do not think that those circumstances have undergone any material change since then; and if that is so, it seems to be certain that if Parliament were approached with a request for the abolition of the duties, the reply would be that this could only be permitted if the import duties on cotton goods were simultaneously removed. I do not know how the Hon'ble Member would regard such a contingency; but for my part, I should regard it as calamitous. The import duties on cotton piece-goods have latterly yielded over a crore of rupees per annum, and for the current year they are estimated to yield over 150½ lakhs. Adding to this 32½ lakhs for the excise duties, the total loss of revenue involved would be close upon a million and a quarter sterling. We are certainly not in a position to face any such sacrifice of revenue. Even this is by no means all. It would be quite indefensible to retain our general import tariff, if we exempt from it the largest and most important staple of import. If the cotton duties were abolished, it would be impossible for long to maintain the import duties on other goods, and the revenue from these—putting aside the duties on articles subject to a special tariff—amounts approximately to 3 crores. The Hon'ble Member's proposal would therefore lead us by rapid stages to a total loss of revenue of over 4½ crores per annum and would place us in a position of extreme embarrassment. We should be compelled to redress the balance either by curtailing most necessary and desirable expenditure, or by the imposition of fresh and less appropriate taxation. In my view this would be doubly disastrous, for I venture to hold that there is scarcely any source of revenue which is so well adapted to the conditions of India as import duties, provided always that they are pitched on a moderate scale.

"Nor can I admit that the excise duties have in practice checked the development of the Indian mills. From 1896-97 to 1906-07 I find that the outturn of woven goods in these mills has increased from 81 million lbs. to 165 million lbs. or by 103 per cent., whereas the output of yarns, on which there is no duty, has increased by only 56 per cent in the same period.

"More than one Hon'ble Member has referred to the table relating to the taxation of Salt given in paragraph 41 of the Financial Statement, and some gentlemen seem to take exception to the figures of incidence per head of population, on the ground that the wealth of the various countries mentioned is different, and that therefore the true burden of the tax is not measured by its absolute amount. To that view I readily assent, but I would add that no inference on the subject was suggested or intended. My object in inserting paragraphs 40 and 41 of the Financial Statement was quite different. People in this country often speak as though India was the only country in the world which raises a revenue by taxing a necessary of life like salt. I desired to show that this was an entire mistake: and that if we do sin in this respect, at least we sin in numerous and respectable company.

"I note with pleasure the zeal of the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib in the cause of temperance. I can assure him that the matter is very seldom absent from our thoughts, and that we are making steadfast and unceasing efforts to prevent the evil of intemperance from arising in India. Three years ago, I pointed out in this Council how insignificant the actual consumption of alcohol is in India, and also showed that there had been a distinct reduction in the consumption per head during the past 20 years. Since then we have had the advantage of studying the valuable report of Sir James Thomson's Excise Committee of which I gave some account last year, and the Hon'ble Member may be assured that step by step we are bringing into operation the approved reforms which were advocated by that body.

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"I am sorry to learn that the Hon'ble Member is disposed to class tobacco with intoxicants. Tobacco may be abused like anything else: and no doubt it is deleterious to children. But when used in moderation I believe it to be free from objection. It certainly is one of the very few luxuries of the poor in this country, and I should be exceedingly sorry to see its legitimate use interfered with.

"In the Financial Statement I advisedly abstained from enlarging on the question of Railway finance, for the reason that this matter has been remitted by the Secretary of State for consideration by Sir J. Mackay's Committee, and until their report is received and considered it seems a mere waste of time for us to propound our views regarding it. I shall follow the same course now, and the only reason why I advert to the matter at all is that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar may not be led to suppose that Government is either deaf or indifferent to the arguments which he has addressed to us with so much authority and force. The Committee is one of the strongest that could have been constituted for this purpose, and it is fair to anticipate that unless the problem is really insoluble (which is not to be believed), they will devise a satisfactory solution.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has alluded to the Convention with Russia, and the degree to which it affects the military situation in India. I will merely add that full account was taken of these considerations in framing our military budget, and that but for this it is probable that the estimate of special expenditure for the improvement of the Army might not have been fixed at the moderate figure at which it now stands.

"In the interesting and suggestive speech of the Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga there is one proposal which concerns the Finance Department in a special degree. I refer to the suggestion that the budget should be presented early in January, and that the official year should terminate on the 31st December instead of the 31st March. It is clearly impossible to give an opinion off-hand on so sweeping a change, which might have more far-reaching consequences than would appear at the first glance. I will have the matter looked into, but *primâ facie* I foresee considerable difficulty and not a few objections, and I am not sanguine that the change desired by the Hon'ble Member will commend itself to Government or the Secretary of State.

"I observe that Mr. Gokhale is inclined to doubt whether the financial situation is at present stronger than it was in 1900-01. I think, however, that if the late Sir Clinton Dawkins were alive, he would readily endorse my view. The Hon'ble Member refers to the Provincial deficits of 1½ crores and argues that if these are taken into account there would really be a deficit of 115 lakhs. I explained last year at some length how these Provincial surpluses and deficits operate, and I will not go over the ground again. But the plain truth is that these deficits are really an indication, not of weakness, but of strength. They mean that the Local Governments have built up reserves of cash or credit, on which they are able to draw in times of stringency, and which enable them to carry on the administration of the country unimpaired and without being crippled by the temporary contraction of their revenues. The Hon'ble Member acknowledges that the level of taxation has been lowered since 1900, but thinks that that does not alter the real character of the comparison. I think I understand what the Hon'ble Member means; but surely remissions of taxation aggregating some 5 crores of rupees per annum are a most substantial reserve of Financial strength? That reserve had no existence eight years ago. I am unable to understand on what reasonable ground they can be left out of account in comparing the position at the two periods.

"Mr. Gokhale has asked us whether we cannot add another table to the Financial Statement in order to show our revenue and expenditure net, instead of gross as at present. There is so much pressure on our establishment at the time the budget is compiled that I am reluctant to add to their burdens by prescribing another statement. But *primâ facie* it does not seem as if the statement which the Hon'ble Member desires would give much trouble, and

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I dare say that there might be some advantage in presenting the figures net as well as gross. I will therefore consider the suggestion and see what can be done. Meanwhile, I would ask him to look at the statement numbered E at page 93 of the Financial Statement. This seems to give most of the information he requires, and possibly it may be sufficient for his purpose.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has renewed his appeal to us to apply our surpluses, not to the construction of public works but to expenditure on sanitation. This question has formed the subject of discussion at at least two recent budget debates, and I fear the Hon'ble Member and the Government are irreconcilably divided, and can only agree to differ. Apparently he would like us to set aside the whole or some part of each surplus as it occurs, and to hand it over in a lump to the Local Governments, not for immediate expenditure, but to be put into a separate pocket, and doled out from time to time for expenditure on local sanitation. Now the Government of India are fully alive to the importance of doing what is possible for the improvement of the public health, and the recurring grant of 30 lakhs which they have just assigned to Local Governments is some evidence of the interest they take in this matter. But the course advocated by the Hon'ble Member is not in our judgment the proper way to deal with the problem. It is a fundamental principle of modern public finance that current expenditure shall be met from current revenue. Sanitation is current expenditure, and should therefore be financed from current revenue, and not from windfalls. Cases may no doubt arise in which it is convenient or advantageous to apply an unexpectedly large surplus to some special object of a non-recurring character. When that has seemed to be the case we have not hitherto shown any pedantic insistence on theoretical principles. But it is not sound finance to attempt, as a regular procedure, to provide funds for a permanent and continuing public service from sources which are necessarily spasmodic and precarious. When a surplus does occur, it cannot as a rule be more usefully applied than in reduction of the national debt, which is the residuary legatee of all moneys not required for current expenditure. I should be only too glad if I could see the Hon'ble Member's hope realised, and a million sterling a year provided by Government for the improvement of public sanitation; though I fear that this consummation is likely to be delayed. But if it should ever come about, the money must be found from current revenue, and not be dependent on the occurrence of surpluses, large or small.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred to the question of our cash balances, and has reminded us that in 1876-77 the Government of Lord Northbrook thought it sufficient to provide for a closing cash balance of 13½ crores whereas for next year we estimate for one of 18¼. Mr. Gokhale mentions a figure of 25 or 30 crores; but, at least within recent times, we have never had a balance anywhere near that amount.

"It is however not really to the point to look at the closing balance of the year. What we have to consider is the period of minimum balances. There are certain months of the year, August, September, October and November (and sometimes also December), in which the revenue we receive is far less than their proportionate share. During those months therefore our balances always run down: and the end of November (or occasionally December) is ordinarily the time when our balances are lowest. It is of course essential that we shall at all times have sufficient till money in each of our numerous treasuries, which are over 250 in number scattered all over the country, to enable us to meet all our obligations at a moment's notice, without risk of even temporary default. Our position in that respect is that of a Bank with a number of branches, each of which must be maintained in a solvent condition on every day of the year. In 1888 Sir J. Westland, who had special experience of this subject, calculated that 8 crores of rupees was the lowest sum with which it was possible to carry on our treasury business. That is 20 years ago. Subsequently, as a result of the gradual development of our transactions, he raised this figure to 9 crores. Sir Edward Law, who paid much attention to the matter, again raised it to 10 crores: and since his time, it has been our policy to increase it still further to

12 crores. I do not believe that that is a bit too much for safety, but as a matter of fact we have barely succeeded in reaching it. This figure of 12 crores represents the point below which our balances cannot safely be allowed to fall, even at the time when they are lowest, *i.e.*, ordinarily at the end of November. It necessarily follows that at other seasons they will automatically stand at a higher level. The figure of 18¼ crores which we reckon on for next year is merely the March equivalent of 12 crores, or thereabouts, in November. The increase since Sir J. Strachey's time is really very moderate. In 1876-1877 our total transactions in India, including capital and debt, receipts and disbursements, amounted to 204 crores. In 1906-1907 they had risen to 552 crores. The increase in our cash balances by less than 5 crores is manifestly in a far smaller proportion, and it would certainly have had to be very much greater had it not been for the great intermediate improvement in communications, which has enabled us to mobilise our resources with a rapidity that would have been impossible thirty years ago.

"We have heard a good deal today about the high range of prices, and the distress which this undoubtedly causes to certain classes of the population. Various opinions have been expressed on the subject and Government has been pressed to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter. Some days ago, in answer to a question in Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Miller stated that we were considering the question of appointing such a committee, which would include representatives of the public, to enquire into the matter. If that course should presently be adopted, it would clearly be inconvenient that we should prejudge the question now or commit ourselves in advance to any particular theory which further investigation might show to be ill-founded. In that view, I wish to add as little as possible to what has fallen from my Hon'ble Colleague on this subject.

"One suggestion however has been made which I do not wish to pass over altogether in silence. It has been suggested that the prevailing high prices of food grains may be connected in some way with the large additions that have been made to the rupee currency during the last few years. Here also, I do not wish to speak dogmatically, or to pledge the Government to any positive theory. I shall deal presently in more detail with Mr. Gokhale's remarks on this subject. But apart from detail there are two considerations which seem to be inconsistent with the view that has been put forward, and which will certainly require to be very fully examined and explained before the latter could be accepted.

"In the first place, the whole of the new coinage that we have undertaken during this period has been undertaken solely to meet the demands of trade. Not one single rupee has been added to the circulation except to enable us to meet those demands: and, so far from being ahead of trade requirements, it will I think be generally agreed that our tendency has been rather to lag behind them, and to work on too narrow a margin, until in 1906 we established the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve. Now, I would remind the Council of the dictum of Sir Clinton Dawkins on this subject. Eight years ago; he pointed out that 'as long as Government refrains from coining rupees except upon the demand of trade, there can be no dilution of the currency.' As I said just now, we have always invariably conformed most strictly to this condition, and if Sir C. Dawkins' principle is sound, as I believe it to be, our action cannot have led to any dilution of the currency. I am aware that it may be alleged that rupees coined in answer to trade demands may not be redundant so long as the demand exists, but that when it slackens off, they have no outlet, and then become redundant. I shall return to this a little later. But whether that be so or not, the history of the present rise of prices lends no colour to the argument. For the activity of Indian trade, and the consequent demand for currency, were as prominent and vigorous as ever down to August of last year: and if the argument were sound there would have been no redundancy until six months ago. Yet we know well that the rise of prices began long before then. In 1904, when the prices of food stuffs were lower

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than they had been for a decade, the index number of 7 selected food grains was 117. In 1905 it was 147: in 1906 it was 179: and in 1907 it was practically the same, *viz.*, 178. It is evident therefore that whatever the cause of the rise in prices may be, it must have been in active operation long before there was any possibility of a redundancy of the coinage.

"The second point to which I wish to draw attention is this. If it were the case that the cause for which we are seeking is to be found in the additions to the coinage, its effects would have made themselves apparent not merely in the prices of food grains, but in those of other principal staples as well. Now this is not the case. I have taken out the figures for a number of non-food staples, comparing the price in February 1908 with that in February 1906, and though they exhibit great differences, yet there are only three articles, *viz.*, oil seeds, cow hides, and raw tobacco, in which there has been an increase in price comparable to that which has taken place in food grains during the same period. Of the remainder some have remained stationary while others have actually decreased. Thus in the great cotton industry cotton yarn has fallen in value by 23·5 per cent, T. cloths by 14·3 per cent, longcloths by 7·3 per cent, and chadars by 12·2 per cent; and raw cotton has remained steady with a nominal advance of 2·28 per cent. Raw jute has fallen by from 24 to 36 per cent according to the marks; and gunny bags by 16·1 per cent, while Hessians have advanced by only 2·1 per cent. Petroleum has varied according to brands, but the average rise is only a little over 5 per cent, and buffalo hides have remained unchanged. If the increase of the currency was the *causa causans* of the rise in food grain prices, it must equally have tended to raise the price of each of these staples also; and those who hold that view will have to explain why it has failed to affect them.

"The only other remark I have to make on this subject is this. If the rise in the rupee price of food grains were really due to an excessive supply of rupees, one would naturally expect to see the gold value of the rupee depressed in something like the same proportion. Now that is notoriously not the case. That sterling exchange is inclined to be weak at the present moment is true, and in the Financial Statement I have endeavoured to trace the causes of this. But, except for a very short period in the end of November, the exchange value of the rupee has all along been maintained above gold export point, which means that it has maintained or very nearly maintained its parity with gold. So long as the rupee is linked with gold and not with silver, and represents a fixed fraction of a sovereign, rupee prices must bear a close relation to gold prices. India is by no means the only country which is experiencing high prices at present. The same phenomenon is also affecting countries so widely different as England, Germany, Egypt, and Japan. According to the index numbers of the *Economist*, gold prices have risen by 30 per cent during the five years ending July 1907, while the corresponding rise in rupee price of 7 selected food grains during the same period has been 26 per cent. I have no intention of committing myself on a matter so obscure and controversial, yet I may perhaps go thus far, that it would be a matter for little surprise if, as a result of enquiry, it should be found that the movements of rupee prices in India, in so far as they are not due to local and temporary causes, are traceable to some cause connected with the value of metallic money, both gold and silver, in the markets of the world.

"I will now return for a moment to the question of the additions made to the coinage in late years. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has drawn attention to the large output of rupees during this period, and has told us that it greatly exceeds the average coinage before the mints were closed; and he suggests that the currency thus swollen may become redundant, and lead to a general rise of prices.

"There is not the least reason to apprehend any undue increase of the circulation. The fact is that the figures presented by the Hon'ble Member are quite misleading and give a most inaccurate view of the true facts. He gives us certain figures which he says represent the average annual coinage of rupees for a number of years *minus* old rupees recoined. But he omits the six years from 1894 to 1899 on the ground that during that period little or no coining was done. But the fact that no additions were made to the currency for six years is a most important element in the case, and it is wholly misleading to omit this period. Again, he makes no deduction for the recoinage of old rupees during the last three years, 1905 to 1907, but thinks that the number must have been small. That is quite incorrect. At all times, both before and since the closing of the mints, defaced and light weight rupees were constantly being withdrawn and recoined, and part of the new coinage was merely to replace these. But during the last few years we have gone much further than this. We have been calling in the rupees of the issues of 1835 and 1840, *i.e.*, all rupees issued before 1861. These are now never re-issued to the public, but are melted down and recoined and a very considerable part of the apparent additions to the coinage is merely the replacement of these. It is also necessary to deduct the 6 crores of rupees which have been coined for the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, for these have not been put into circulation and never will be except temporarily to meet a sudden emergent demand. The correct figures to look at are those which represent the net additions to the coinage, year by year. We maintain a complete account of these, and I will ask the Council to accept them in lieu of those presented by Mr. Gokhale. If we examine these figures, we shall find that during the 15 years that have elapsed since the closing of the mints, the net additions to the coinage have amounted to a little less than 84¾ crores. This represents an average of a little more than 5½ crores a year. Now in the 15 years immediately preceding the closing of the mints, the net additions to the coinage (after making the same allowance for withdrawals) amounted to over 105 crores of rupees, or slightly more than 7 crores a year. It is quite true that in the former period there was a certain diminution by melting and that this does not occur now. But on the other hand, as the volume of the circulation grows, the annual loss by wastage and wear and tear also increases, and it has been estimated that the yearly reduction at present is about as great as it was formerly. I may mention that this annual wastage has been estimated at about 4 crores a year. Moreover, during the last 15 or 20 years the population, wealth and trade activity of India have expanded enormously, and it is manifest that a much larger circulation is required now than was sufficient in former times. When in addition to these considerations it is remembered that the annual addition to the coinage is now less by 1½ crores a year than it was 15 years ago, I do not think there need be the smallest apprehension of redundancy.

"If the above view is correct Mr. Gokhale's question is of no present practical importance, and I am generally averse from discussing questions which are merely academic. The suggestion moreover involves the assumption that a redundancy of currency is in fact possible, and that if it did occur it would lead to a rise of prices. This is a highly controversial matter and one which is quite inappropriate for discussion in this place. If however we assume for the sake of argument that the currency did become temporarily in excess of requirements, and that the excess was greater than could speedily be cleared off by ordinary wastage, then there is still no fear that such a condition of things could last. In a country with an automatic currency, when the circulation is temporarily redundant, the surplus flows away under the ordinary operations of trade in the form of exports of coin. That outlet is not available in India, because rupees can only be exported at their bullion value, and the loss of doing this would be prohibitive. But we have provided another outlet for the excess. This may be applied in two ways, *viz.*, either we may give gold in exchange for rupees, in which case the gold will be available for export; or, when this is inconvenient or impracticable, we may sell bills on London. This latter course was indicated in the Financial Statement, and was brought into operation two days ago. Each of these methods has the same effect on the currency. They draw off the surplus rupees, and withdraw them from the effective circulation until the demand once more revives and the temporary redundancy has ceased.

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The machinery which enables us to apply these remedies consists of the gold in our currency reserve in India and London, and the gold securities and gold in the Gold Standard Reserve. These two resources combined now stand at over 20 millions sterling, or 30 crores of rupees, and if applied to this purpose would enable us on occasion to contract the circulation by about one-sixth of its total amount.

"In conclusion, I have only to acknowledge the generally favourable spirit in which the budget has been received by the Council, and the frank and friendly nature of the observations and criticisms which have been made upon it. We are well aware that it is not a progressive budget: we are in fact only marking time. But when it is remembered that we are combating a serious famine, which will cost us over 2 crores of rupees in direct famine relief besides suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue exceeding 3½ crores more, I think we have some reason to congratulate ourselves that we are indeed marking time, and not falling back. Of the latter there is neither sign nor apprehension, and, as I said last week, if the ensuing rains should be of a normal character, there is every reason to hope that the prosperity and progress of the country will speedily resume their forward course."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Last year it was my good fortune to be able to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the general prosperity which continued to assure the success of his financial policy, and though today we have been called upon to consider a Budget framed, I regret to say, under very different conditions, I cannot but express to him my appreciation, in which I know my Colleagues will share, of the administrative ability which has enabled him so well to meet a period of financial strain. We have again to deal with a famine, less serious no doubt than that of 1897 or 1900, but bringing with it much misery and suffering for the people of India, making heavy calls upon our revenue, and grievously delaying expenditure which last year we had every reason to hope might be still further devoted to the development of the country and the welfare of its population.

"The extent and severity of the present famine is perhaps not quite fully realised, or possibly the knowledge that far better machinery exists for coping with distress than was available in former years has relieved the anxiety of the public—forgetful of the demands entailed upon the public purse. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has told us that in the present year over 2 crores of rupees have been already distributed in the afflicted districts, and that 2 crores are being provided for issue next year—in comparison with 2·3 crores in 1896—1898 and 2·9 crores in 1899—1901. But it is money well spent, for, with the terrible history of former famines still fresh in our memories, I cannot but think we may gratefully recognise the results of past experience in the administrative efficiency which has enabled us, with no greater strain, to provide for a famine area of approximately 150,000 square miles, with 1½ millions of persons in receipt of relief.

"And in the midst of all this distress a ray of sunshine lights up the gloomy outlook, for the ravages of the plague are weakening. The total deaths from plague in Bombay, the United Provinces and Punjab in 1908 are very much lower than those of the corresponding period in 1907. I find that in January and February of the latter year, the deaths in those provinces were 44,319 and 78,063 against 7,445 and 11,898 in January and February of this year, whilst the total deaths in January and February 1907 were 122,382 against 18,343 in the same months of this year—an enormous reduction in mortality, and, allowing for climatic influences, I trust that we may not be too sanguine in hoping that this terrible scourge is at last beginning to give way to scientific research and to the energy of our officers assisted by the people themselves. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has told us of the efforts made by the Government of the United Provinces to familiarise the people with the idea of inoculation, and of the reassuring effects of His Majesty's gracious

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letter of sympathy—and though I am well aware that, as the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga has told us, the sources of plague, as of many other dire diseases, are to be found in the absence of effective sanitation, we must remember that effective sanitation in its modern sense is often opposed to long established customs which cannot be immediately thrown aside, and whilst persistently aiming at improvements in that direction we shall I am sure for long be compelled to rely much upon those experimental measures which have already been so beneficial when systematically adopted.

"To return for a moment to the famine. I cannot entirely follow the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis as to its causes. He admits the necessary results of a failure of the monsoon, but wonders that the same cause does not produce the same disastrous results in other countries. Now all agricultural countries are peculiarly dependent on the seasons, drought and storms are everywhere answerable for much ruin, but I know of no agricultural country so peculiarly dependent on climatic conditions as India is on the monsoon. A failure in the monsoon must mean scarcity of produce, and consequent distress—and so I am afraid it must always be—except that I firmly believe that new conditions will arise as India develops, not to take the place of a good monsoon, but to afford employment and a livelihood to those who might otherwise have starved for want of food. In the present famine we have already seen something of such conditions, a demand for labour, high wages and easier means of leaving afflicted districts to gain employment elsewhere. As years go on, such conditions will, it is to be hoped, multiply and will more and more assist the opportunities for a livelihood. I agree with my Hon'ble Colleague that economic questions are amongst the greatest of future Indian problems. I am far from saying there is no political unrest, but I believe that we shall find much more genuine unrest, or rather much more justifiable unrest, in respect to economic difficulties than in the region of so-called politics. That unrest will be associated with the development of Indian home industries, for though India is, in the first place, an agricultural country, it is in the development of resources that India herself possesses that the increasing educated community must look for employment. India will require to cherish her young industries.

"It is on economic, and I would add on social, questions that the future of India so largely rests, questions full of difficulty both largely dependent for their solution on the people of India themselves. There is much in what the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib has said as to social life in this country, but no one can know better than he does the strength of tradition and veneration with which it is surrounded and the difficulty of bridging the gulf which separates it from modern ideas, and yet with him I earnestly hope that the clouds are beginning to lift,—that we are beginning to look further ahead,—and that racial differences of thought and custom will grow less and less.

"We have been told today of the efforts the Government of India is making to improve its administration in the interests of the people. The Hon'ble Mr. Miller has very ably explained to us the practical and scientific line upon which agricultural interests are being dealt with, and has told us of the success so far obtained by the newly introduced Co-operative Credit Societies in providing capital for agriculturists and of the development of the vast wealth of India's forests; and we have heard too of the many measures in progress to meet the growing demands of trade at Indian ports, amongst them the great work at Rangoon which the enormously increased commerce of Burma has rendered necessary. The outlook for the future is full of promise, but I am aware of the justice of some of the criticisms we have today listened to, such as the natural demand for improved internal communication in proportion to rapidly-growing requirements, dependent largely upon a railway administration, which we must admit has not as yet proved itself quite capable of satisfactorily meeting the calls upon it. I need only

[*The President.*]

say that railway administration is now in the crucible, and that I hope a system will be evolved which will keep pace with the times.

"The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga has alluded to the Calcutta Improvement Scheme—the evidence that much requires to be done stares us in the face—it is not creditable to a great city that a congested population should have been for so long allowed to exist in its midst with the machinery of sanitation either non-existent or neglected,—in circumstances fraught with danger not only to itself, but to surrounding districts.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson has explained the intentions of the Government of India in respect to the scheme which has its warm sympathy. The delay in carrying it out has been unfortunate; at the same time there have been difficulties connected with its furtherance, peculiar to Calcutta, there has been a dearth of Government land, and of assets upon which necessary funds could be raised. I trust that such difficulties have now been overcome.

"The Hon'ble the Maharaja has drawn attention, as have other of my Hon'ble Colleagues, to the necessity for a reduction in military expenditure—a criticism to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has referred. The Anglo-Russian Convention has not unnaturally drawn attention to such considerations; but, welcoming as I do the confirmation of friendly relations with our great neighbours, I cannot admit that any treaty would justify us in allowing our sword to grow rusty in its sheath. My Hon'ble Colleagues are very right in taking exception to extravagance in military expenditure, but I would venture to point out that reduction of expenditure on such a complicated matter as the army cannot be undertaken hastily without incurring grave risks, and a diminution in efficiency which it would be impossible to restore on the sudden appearance of unforeseen emergency.

"The most expensive weapon may be the cheapest in the long run. We may justly claim the recent expedition as an example. His Excellency Lord Kitchener's military organisation enabled us to draw a sharper and better tempered sword than we have ever drawn before—the machinery of the expeditionary force had been tested in the Commander-in-Chief's workshop before it took the field, and, when it did so, it was complete in every detail; the result has been an expedition of exceptional success and brevity, and brevity means economy. If India had preferred a cheaper weapon, we should have had to pay, and pay heavily, for loss of time, to say nothing about loss of life. Short as the expedition was, I hope its lessons will not be thrown away, and that the acceptance of a sound military administration may enable us to look forward with confidence to the great responsibilities of the future.

"Now that the Calcutta session of the Government of India has come to a close, I cannot but recall the words I addressed to my Colleagues at our last Budget debate in reference to the political future, and the reforms which the Government of India had ventured to submit to the Secretary of State. I then gave an assurance that no legislation in connection with those reforms should be undertaken before the public in India and at home had had ample opportunity for an expression of opinion on the proposals we had placed before them.

"Those proposals have now been published and submitted to Local Governments, all of whose replies have not as yet been received. The Government of India has always been anxious for the opinions and the criticisms of the public, and it is to that source they largely look for independent advice; but I confess I was hardly prepared, if my interpretation of his remark is correct, for the concluding portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech. He tells us that many things have happened during the last few years, but he omits to notice the efforts made by the Government of India to meet the representations put forward in these years, whilst he criticises the action of a Secretary of State, who, whilst determined to support law and order, has been throughout sympathetically in touch with the justifiable aspirations of the people of India.

"My Hon'ble Colleague talks of the Government of India advancing and receding. They have advanced, but they have not receded; they have placed

[*The President.*]

certain proposals for the amelioration of the political position in India before the indian public, and they have asked that public for its opinion. My Hon'ble Colleague passes by the request that the Government of India have made —not only that, in the face of that offer of reforms he has attributed to us hesitation and want of appreciation of the ambitions of the people of this country. I hope however that, when this Council next assembles, measures will have been accepted by His Majesty's Government and will be ready for legislation here, and which will go far to meet the aspirations of those who have the welfare of the Indian people at heart."

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th March, 1908.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

India Office,
11 May 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the Government of India Act*, 1858, *Section* 53.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons *to be Printed*,
11 *May* 1908.

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EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

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No. 1. - - - - - - - -

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on the 1st April 1906 - - -										8,436,519	–	1
REVENUE:												
FOREST:												
Fees received from Students in respect of their Continental Tour -							2,310	–	–			
INTEREST:												
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance, &c.				210,692	5	6						
Interest on India Debt, remaining unclaimed for ten years, repaid by the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland - - - - - - -				630	1	9						
Paper Currency Reserve Investment: Interest, &c.				37,109	5	8						
							248,431	12	11			
TELEGRAPH:												
Indo-European Telegraph: Message Revenue - - - -							8,583	7	7			
MINT:												
Proceeds of sale of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay, &c.							33	–	10			
MEDICAL:												
Pay, pensions, &c., of Lunatics at the Coton Hill Hospital, Stafford, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, and at Broadmoor Asylum, appropriated to their maintenance - - - -							973	–	–			
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:												
Sale proceeds of books, maps, &c. - - - - - - -							633	16	7			
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:												
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company - -				9,689	18	5						
Subscriptions in respect of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - - -				1,473	3	1						
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:												
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - - - -	2,180	17	10									
Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund - - - - - -	351	12	10									
Bombay Civil Fund: Annuity Branch - - - - - -	370	14	8									
Bengal Civil Fund - - -	284	9	11									
Madras Civil Fund - - -	31	2	7									
Bombay Civil Fund: Provident Branch - - - - - -	359	11	2									
Bengal Military Orphan Society -	12,007	9	3									
Bengal Military Fund - - -	17,069	13	8									
Madras Military Fund - -	7,673	18	–									
Bombay Military Fund - -	5,597	8	–									
Madras Medical Fund - - -	77	5	9									
Indian Navy Fund - - -	349	1	4									
				46,353	5	–						
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - - - - -				8,897	18	8						
							66,414	5	2			
Carried forward - - - £							327,379	3	1	8,436,519	–	1

- - - - - - - No. 1.

of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LAND REVENUE:				
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India, a portion of which is recoverable in India			778 3 9	
Stores for India: Bicycle, &c.			11 19 3	
				790 3 –
OPIUM:				
Cost of testing in India a saw supplied to Patna Opium Factory, &c.			106 3 8	
Stores for India: for the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies			1,570 15 3	
				1,676 18 11
SALT: Stores for India: Steelyards, Weighing machines, &c.				1,370 3 3
STAMPS: Stores for India				100,300 4 11
EXCISE:				
Balance of Pay of an Officer on termination of his engagement in India			23 3 10	
Stores for India: Hydrometers, &c.			56 13 6	
				79 17 4
CUSTOMS:				
Passage to India of an Officer on appointment			36 10 4	
Stores for India: Weighing machines, bicycles, &c.			185 5 1	
				221 15 5
FOREST:				
Expenses in connection with Candidates for the Indian Forest Department, Continental Tour of Forest Students selected in 1904, Passage to India of Officers on appointment, &c.			4,871 6 4	
Stores for India: Steam Launch, log frame, &c.			4,451 17 9	
				9,323 4 1
INTEREST ON DEBT:				
Total interest on Loans contracted in England under various Acts and on liabilities of Railway Companies taken over on purchase		£ s. d. *4,736,823 15 11		
Deduct:—	£ s. d.			
Chargeable to "State Railways—Interest on Debt" (*see* page 15)†	2,760,275 15 4			
Chargeable to "State Railways—Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances" (*see* page 15)	264,640 13 8			
Chargeable to "Irrigation: Major Works—Interest on Debt" (*see* page 17)‡	106,798 6 9			
		3,131,714 15 9		
			1,605,109 – 2	
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised:				
Investment in 21,989*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock of the sum applicable to this purpose			22,967 2 5	
Discount on the issue of 2,000,000*l.* India 3 per Cent. Stock			107,427 1 4	
				1,735,503 3 11
POST OFFICE:				
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury			61,226 – –	
Allowances of Indian Delegates to the Postal Congress at Rome, &c.			739 6 –	
Stores for India			721 5 3	
				62,686 11 3
Carried forward - - £				1,911,952 2 1

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest on Loans contracted in England under various Acts:—		
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	2,185,058 – 1	
India 3 per Cent. Stock	1,971,586 9 10	
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	297,287 15 –	
		4,453,932 4 11
Liabilities of Railway Companies taken over on purchase:—		
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	64,604 4 10	
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	13,946 7 2	
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock	19,124 19 –	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock	108,058 – –	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	77,158 – –	
		282,891 11 –
		*£4,736,823 15 11

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† Includes transfers of 1,124,183*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* and 103,250*l.* in respect of which adjustments have in previous years been effected in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

‡ In previous years a transfer on this account was effected in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -			327,379 3 1	8,436,519 – 1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
REVENUE—*continued.*				
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Receipt in respect of expenditure incurred on Diplomatic and Consular Services in Persia - -		6,212 – 11		
From the Commissioners of Inland Revenue: Allowance in respect of the assessments of Income Tax made at the India Office - -		752 – 6		
Conscience Money - - - - - -		10 13 4		
Miscellaneous Fees, &c. - - - - -		207 9 7		
Sale proceeds of unserviceable stores and receipts on sundry accounts - - - - - -		633 18 3		
		7,816 2 7		
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India:				
Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores and Freight (less refunds) - - - -	13,185 2 2			
Sale proceeds of sawdust -	63 9 6			
		13,248 11 8		
			21,064 14 3	
RAILWAYS:				
STATE RAILWAYS:				
East Indian Railway: Rent of premises occupied by the Company - - - - - -		230 – –		
SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES:				
Southern Punjab Railway: Government share of surplus profits for the year 1905 - -		30,272 2 10		
			30,502 2 10	
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:				
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:				
Royal Indian Engineering College:				
Fees received from Students - - - -		5,551 – –		
Receipts for testing-work done in the Laboratories; sale proceeds of provisions, farm produce, &c. - - - - - -		3,098 4 10		
Sale and disposal of machinery, farm stock, &c. - - - - -		14,827 3 7		
			23,476 8 5	
Carried forward - - - - - - - - - £			402,422 8 7	8,436,519 – 1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -			- - -	1,911,952 2 1
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*				
TELEGRAPH:				
Indo-European Telegraph:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Payments in respect of Revenue:				
Message Revenue - -	47,036 2 5			
Joint Purse Agreement -	*—38,801 12 5*			
Australasian Message Fund -	8,474 12 1			
		16,709 2 1		
Other Payments:				
Absentee allowances - -	1,030 19 6			
Expenses of Constantinople Office - - - -	416 1 1			
Contingencies - - -	366 10 1			
Stores - - - -	28,630 10 –			
		30,444 – 8		
			47,153 2 9	
Payment in respect of Guarantee of Joint Purse Revenue on reduction of Telegraph rates - - - - - - - - - -			4,339 3 3	
Red Sea and India Telegraph: Moiety of Annuity (terminating in 1908) payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, under Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39 - - -			18,027 – –	
Indian Telegraph Department:		£ s. d.		
Absentee allowances - - - - - -		4,256 9 –		
Passage to India of Officers on appointment, allowances to Officers specially employed, &c.		1,073 1 2		
			5,329 10 2	
			74,848 16 2	
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India - - - - - -			241,470 9 –	
				316,319 5 2
MINT:				
Cost of assay of Indian Coins and miscellaneous expenditure - -			248 8 11	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - -			36,072 14 11	
				36,321 3 10
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:				
England.		£ s. d.		
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries and Assistant Under Secretary of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. - - - - - - - - -		136,229 5 –		
Auditor and Assistants, under the Government of India Act, 1858, s. 52 - - - - - -		6,734 6 6		
Store Department: Wages of artificers and labourers, professional inspection, travelling expenses, rates, repairs, supplies, &c. - - - -		25,204 4 6		
Law Charges - - - - - - - - -		174 19 4		
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for management of debt - - - - - - -		52,306 14 10		
Postage of despatches to India - - - - -		407 14 10		
Telegrams to India - - - - - - -		2,418 18 –		
Office Contingencies: Rates, furniture and repairs, coal, gas, electric lighting, newspapers, advertisements, stamps, inland postage and telegrams, messengers' uniforms, and petty charges - -		12,951 19 8		
			236,428 2 8	
India.				
Passage and Outfit Allowance of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General - - - -		300 – –		
Paper Currency Department:				
Charge for the custody of Gold held by the Bank of England on a separate account as part of the Reserve to secure the payment of Currency Notes issued in India - - -		1,703 9 6		
Miscellaneous expenditure - - - - - -		72 13 1		
Books and Newspapers supplied to India, not invoiced as Stores - - - - - - -		787 11 –		
			2,863 13 7	
			239,291 16 3	
Stores for India: Currency Notes, &c. - - - - - - -			40,716 11 1	
				280,008 7 4
Carried forward - - - - - - £				2,544,600 18 5

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -			402,422 8 7	8,436,519 – 1
Receipts—*continued.*				
Revenue—*continued.*				
MILITARY RECEIPTS:				
Army—Effective:				
Contribution by the Imperial Government in respect of				
Cost of the Transport of Troops - - - -	130,000 – –			
Military Charges for Aden -	100,000 – –	230,000 – –		
Amount received from the Imperial Government in respect of the Capitation Rate payable on account of Indian Native regiments lent for service in the Colonies - - - - -		95,000 – –		
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c.:				
Clothing and Necessaries -	18,679 18 11			
Ordnance and Miscellaneous -	11,885 6 9	30,565 5 8		
Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Imperial Government (including extra cost of Sea Transport during the years 1903–04 to 1906–07 arising out of the despatch to India of Short Service men); recoveries on account of messing, &c. -		85,601 2 7		
Fees received in respect of King's India Cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst - -		740 – –		
Discharge Purchase Money - - - - -		50 – –		
		441,956 8 3		
Army—Non-Effective:				
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions -	29,502 10 2			
Repayment by the Colonial Office of the Gratuity issued in the year 1901–02 to the family of an Officer killed in Jubaland - -	535 6 8	30,037 16 10		
		471,994 5 1		
Marine:				
Further amount received from the Admiralty in respect of the balance of the sale proceeds of the Harbour Defence Vessels, &c. - - - -		48 9 5	472,042 14 6	
Carried forward - - £			874,465 3 1	8,436,519 – 1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2,544,600	18	5
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*						
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*						
LAW AND JUSTICE:						
Passage and Outfit Allowance of a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta	300	–	–			
Salary of Privy Council Reporter under the arrangement made by the Government of India for the publication of Law Reports, &c.	165	13	5			
	465	13	5			
Stores for India: Bicycles, &c.	89	19	5			
				555	12	10
POLICE: Passage to India of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c.				1,699	10	11
PORTS AND PILOTAGE:						
Passage, &c., of a Dredging Master, Bombay, and Outfit Allowance of a Leadsman Apprentice for the Bengal Pilot Service				67	2	8
EDUCATION:						
Passage to India of Educational Officers on appointment, &c.	1,096	5	4			
Scholarships to enable Natives of India to pursue their education in this country	4,019	–	6			
Deputation Allowance of Officers while studying educational methods in this country, &c.	1,041	16	6			
				6,157	2	4
ECCLESIASTICAL: Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment				378	7	–
MEDICAL:						
Cost of maintenance of Lunatics at the Coton Hill Hospital, Stafford, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth, and at Broadmoor Asylum	2,625	9	10			
Payment to Dr. Maynard for the licence to use in British India his apparatus for decanting prophylactic fluid	1,200	–	–			
Contribution to the Tropical Disease Research Fund	500	–	–			
Grant to the Committee for Plague Investigation in India	5,000	–	–			
Allowances to Officers while on Study Leave, or specially employed, and incidental expenses in connection with Plague investigation, &c.	3,261	11	–			
				12,587	–	10
POLITICAL:						
Moiety of expenditure in connection with the Consular Establishment at Lakhon, Siam	208	17	1			
Subsidy to the Imperial Bank of Persia on account of the Branch in Seistan	1,500	–	–			
Allowances of a Member of the Tibet Frontier Commission	475	–	–			
Cost of Insignia of Indian Orders, &c.	540	2	–			
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2	10	–			
	2,726	9	1			
Stores for India: Presentation Articles and articles for Residencies	1,059	4	7			
				3,785	13	8
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:						
Objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character	2,232	6	1			
Expenses attending the preparation of a new Edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and of the issue of a "Provincial Gazetteer of India"	2,399	19	6			
Expenses attending the preparation of the "Fauna Indica"	1,045	12	9			
Expenses in connection with the publication of the "Flora of Bombay"	225	–	–			
Grant-in-aid of the publication of the "Encyclopædia of Islam"	200	–	–			
Contingent expenses of the India Museum Collection at Kew	372	13	11			
Preparation of Tide Tables for Indian Ports	881	–	8			
Expenses incurred in connection with the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute	1,656	19	6			
Pay and expenses of Officers and others specially employed, passage to India of Officers on appointment to various departments, and miscellaneous expenditure	6,494	–	11			
	15,507	13	4			
Stores for India	39,519	12	1			
				55,027	5	5
Carried forward £				2,624,858	14	1

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	874,465	3	1	8,436,519	-	1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
Carried forward - - £	874,465	3	1	8,436,519	-	1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				-	-	-	2,624,858	14	1
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*									
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*									
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:									
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh - -				9,692	2	–			
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family - - - - - -				767	10	–			
							10,459	12	–
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:									
Indian Civil Service - - - - - - - - - -				100,251	4	7			
Military Officers in Civil employ - - - - - - - -				78,435	10	8			
Uncovenanted Service - - - - - - - - -				62,185	6	–			
Bengal Pilot Service - - - - - - - - -				2,143	–	3			
Royal Indian Marine - - - - - - - - - -				10,182	2	5			
							253,197	3	11
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:									
Pensions for Distinguished and Meritorious Services - - -				8,573	3	6			
Pensions on retirement of Officers of the following classes:—									
India Office:									
Superannuation - - - - - -	28,884	16	7						
Compensation (on reduction of staff) - -	13,016	4	9						
Compassionate - - - - - - -	2,294	15	8						
				44,195	17	–			
Judges of the High Courts in India - - - - - -				30,399	17	3			
Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay - - - - - -				2,300	–	–			
Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - - - -				436,513	14	10			
Bengal Pilot Service - - - - - - - -				5,059	14	4			
Royal Indian Marine - - - - - - - - -				14,239	9	11			
Pensions of Officers, &c., of Establishments of the late East India Company, now abolished:—									
St. Helena Establishment - - - - -	40	–	–						
Home Establishment, pension granted prior to 1858 - - - - - - - -	386	–	–						
Indian Navy - - - - - - -	5,768	3	4						
				6,194	3	4			
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Home Service, from Funds (established by the East India Company) to which the Officers subscribed - - - - - - - - - -				10,015	7	4			
Pensions payable in respect of the India Office Provident Fund -				3,340	5	–			
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service, towards which the Officers subscribed - - - - -				5,268	8	1			
Compassionate and Miscellaneous Pensions - - - - - -				11,570	6	9			
				577,670	7	4			
Gratuities - - - - - - - - - - - - -				2,707	–	–			
Gratuities granted on retirement to Members of the Uncovenanted Service of India - - - - - - - - - -				1,088	9	4			
				581,465	16	8			
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund:									
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund - -	354,203	10	4						
Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund - -	92,156	1	3						
Bombay Civil Fund: Annuity Branch -	97,154	16	4						
Bengal Civil Fund - - - - - -	149,556	–	9						
Madras Civil Fund - - - - - -	66,833	2	5						
Bombay Civil Fund: Provident Branch -	41,975	1	5						
Bengal Military Orphan Society - - - -	55,344	15	9						
Bengal Military Fund - - - - -	209,510	2	4						
Madras Military Fund - - - - - -	183,337	3	6						
Bombay Military Fund - - - - -	104,023	14	3						
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund - - - -	7,601	17	7						
Madras Medical Fund - - - - -	55,203	15	7						
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund - - - -	1,667	–	–						
Indian Navy Fund - - - - - -	15,119	5	3						
				1,433,686	6	9			
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - - - - - -				9,804	7	11			
							2,024,956	11	4
Carried forward - - £							4,913,472	1	4

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -	874,465 3 1	8,436,519 – 1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*		
Carried forward - - - - £	874,465 3 1	8,436,519 – 1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				-	-	-	4,913,472	1	4
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*									
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*									
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:									
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.				6,784	9	10			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -				108,535	2	6	115,319	12	4
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service - - - - - - - -				9,593	7	4			
Contribution towards the expenses of the International Tariffs Bureau, at Brussels - - - - - - - -				197	12	3			
Contribution towards the Salary of the British Consular and Medical Delegate at the Alexandria Maritime and Quarantine Board - - - - - - - -				125	–	–			
Outfit Allowance, passage, pay, &c., of two experts for the Mergui Pearl Fisheries - - - - - - -				323	15	–			
Grant to the funds of the Northbrook Society - - -				150	–	–			
Passage to India of Civil Officers recalled to duty prior to the expiration of their leave - - - - - - -				147	10	7			
Relief to distressed Natives of India - - - - - -				105	10	1			
Subscriptions to Charities (Strangers' Home for Asiatics, and Soldiers' Daughters' Home, &c.) - - - - -				255	5	–			
Sundries - - - - - - - - - -				82	6	8			
				10,980	6	11			
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India:	£	s.	d.						
Commission on Freight, Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c. - -	8,281	18	11						
Insurance of certain Stores and General Average - - - -	137	5	6	8,419	4	5	19,399	11	4
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:									
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS:									
Stores for India: Galvanized iron tubes for irrigation outlets, &c. - - - -							6,092	10	6
Carried forward - - £							5,054,283	15	6

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -	874,465 3 1	8,436,519 0 1

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

	East Indian Railway.	Eastern Bengal Railway (including Bengal Central Railway).	Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Oude and Rohilkund Railway.	South Indian Railway.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT:								
On India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of Annuity, Debenture Stock, and Debentures - - - - - - - - - -	313,254 2 4	18,110 11 0	146,701 8 2	*−1,342 13 4**	—	—	—	
On India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of Annuity, Debenture Stock, and Debentures, and for purchase of Undertakings of Railway Companies-	7,223 2 8	6 17 0 15,364 15 11	*−496 12 0*†	309,990 16 8	119,886 13 8	97,896 10 0	308,088 18 8	
On India 2½ per Cent. Stock issued in redemption of portion of Debentures and Debenture Stock - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	10,892 11 0	7,623 13 0	—	—	
	320,477 5 0	33,482 3 11	146,204 16 2	319,540 14 4	127,510 6 8	97,896 10 0	308,088 18 8	1,353,200 14 9
On Railway Debenture Stock and Debentures - - - - -	64,604 4 10	13,946 7 2	—	—	19,124 19 0	108,058 0 0	77,158 0 0	282,891 11 0
£	385,081 9 10	47,428 11 1	146,204 16 2	319,540 14 4	146,635 5 8	205,954 10 0	385,246 18 8	1,636,092 5 9
Interest at 3·349 per cent. on £33,567,736, taken as Capital Outlay in this Country to 31st March 1907 on State Railways - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,124,183 9 7
£								2,760,275 15 4
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS:								
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity:								
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on 6,550,000*l.* (being one-fifth of the commuted value of the Capital Stock of the East Indian Railway Company), the proprietors of which availed themselves of the option of deferring payment of the portion of the Annuity to which they were entitled - -	262,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Annuities:								
Annuity terminating in 1953, at the rate of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for 100*l.* Stock of the Company	849,155 19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" " 1957 " " 6*l.* 3*s.* 4·79*d.* " " " -	—	116,825 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	
" " 1958 " " 5*l.* 3*s.* 3·141*d.* " " " -	—	—	371,250 7 6	—	—	—	—	
" " 1948 " " 6*l.* 13*s.* 6·776*d.* " " " -	—	—	—	—	—	1,268,508 11 0	—	
Contribution towards management, &c., in respect of the Annuity registered in the name of the Secretary of State - - - - - - -	1,374 6 3	128 19 2	61 10 10	—	—	60 15 0	—	
£	1,112,530 5 6	116,954 18 2	371,311 18 4	—	—	1,268,569 6 0	—	2,869,366 8 0
STATE RAILWAYS—SINKING FUNDS: *Created pursuant to Acts* 42 *&* 43 *Vict. c.* 206, *s.* 51, *and* 44 *&* 45 *Vict. c.* 53. *s.* 2 *(a)*:								
Investment of the difference between the sums retained by the Secretary of State in respect of the Annuity and Debenture Stock redeemed by him, and the interest on the Stock originally created for the redemption thereof:—								
In £37,174 1 6 India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - -	38,941 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" 3,233 5 4 " 3½ " " - - - - - -	—	3,384 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	
" 27,606 17 7 " 3½ " " - - - - - -	—	—	28,499 4 10	—	—	—	—	
Investment of interest on the amount of Stock purchased for the Sinking Funds and cancelled:—								
In £47,303 5 10 India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - -	49,182 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" 3,064 5 5 " 3½ " " - - - - - -	—	3,185 18 8	—	—	—	—	—	
" 24,718 19 4 " 3½ " " - - - - - -	—	—	25,701 18 10	—	—	—	—	
£	88,123 17 4	6,570 17 2	54,201 3 8	—	—	—	—	148,895 18 2
£143,100 15 0 India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased and cancelled.								

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carried forward - - £	874,465 3 1	8,436,519 – 1

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* The Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised, in respect of the India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in connection with the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, has been partly applied to the redemption of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, instead of India 3 per Cent. Stock.

† The Sinking Fund has been partly applied to the redemption of India 3 per Cent. Stock, instead of India 3½ per Cent. Stock.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* Brought forward							5,054,283	15	6
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*									
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:									
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT: (*See* Details on opposite page).									
East Indian Railway	*385,081	9	10						
Eastern Bengal Railway (including Bengal Central Railway)	47,428	11	1						
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	146,204	16	2						
Oude and Rohilkund Railway	319,540	14	4						
South Indian Railway	146,635	5	8						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	205,954	10	–						
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	385,246	18	8						
	1,636,092	5	9						
Interest on a sum of 33,567,736*l.*, taken as Capital Outlay in this Country to 31st March 1907 on State Railways	†1,124,183	9	7						
	2,760,275	15	4						
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised: Investment in 2,898*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, India 3½ per Cent. Stock of the sum applicable to this purpose	3,025	14	8						
				2,763,301	10	–			
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS: (*See* Details on opposite page).									
East Indian Railway	1,112,530	5	6						
Eastern Bengal Railway	116,954	18	2						
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	371,311	18	4						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,569	6	–						
				2,869,366	8	–			
STATE RAILWAYS—SINKING FUNDS: (*See* Details on opposite page)									
East Indian Railway	88,123	17	4						
Eastern Bengal Railway	6,570	17	2						
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	54,201	3	8						
				148,895	18	2			
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES:									
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	90,846	16	11						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	54,755	16	5						
Indian Midland Railway	49,816	5	4						
Southern Mahratta Railway	69,221	15	–						
				264,640	13	8			
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES:									
Assam-Bengal Railway	89,716	15	–						
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	302,577	7	6						
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	60,000	–	–						
Burma Railways	87,500	–	–						
East Indian Railway	240,000	–	–						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	77,250	–	–						
Indian Midland Railway	215,361	17	6						
Southern Mahratta Railway	215,100	–	–						
South Indian Railway	81,575	–	–						
				1,369,081	–	–			
GUARANTEED COMPANY—INTEREST: Madras Railway				584,750	19	6			
							8,000,036	9	4
Carried forward £							13,054,320	4	10

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* This charge is increased in this year by a transfer of 103,250*l.* from "Interest on Debt: India 3½ per Cent. Stock," in respect of the discharge of 2,950,000*l.* Debentures, in lieu of the transfer in previous years effected in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

† In previous years a transfer on this account was effected in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	874,465	3	1	8,436,519	–	1
RECEIPTS—*continued.*						
Carried forward £	874,465	3	1	8,436,519	–	1

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

				£ s. d.
Brought forward -			- - -	13,054,320 4 10
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*				
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*				
IRRIGATION :				
MAJOR WORKS—INTEREST ON DEBT :				
Interest at 3·349 per cent. on 3,188,962*l.*, taken as Capital Outlay in this Country to 31st March 1907 on Irrigation - - -			- - -	*106,798 6 9
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS :				
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :				
Royal Indian Engineering College :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Salaries of President, Professors, &c.; wages of servants; provisions, and contingent expenses - - - - - -		13,957 15 7		
Refund of Caution Money to Students - -		365 – –		
			14,322 15 7	
Passage to India of Assistant Engineers on appointment - -			1,804 4 7	
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Military Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - - - - - -			4,903 3 11	
Absentee Allowances of Civil Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - - - - - - -			39,825 2 1	
Passage to India of Officers on appointment to the Public Works Department, &c. - - - - - - - - -			611 10 5	
Allowances and Expenses of Officers and others on special duty, and visiting Works, &c. - - - - - - - -			367 1 –	
			61,833 17 7	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - -			6,924 8 2	
				68,758 5 9
MILITARY SERVICES :				
ARMY—EFFECTIVE :				
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Disbursements by the War Office in respect of H.M.'s British Forces serving in India :—				
		£ s. d.		
For the year 1906–07 - - - - -		664,700 – –		
Further payment for the year 1904–05 -		7,599 15 9		
Adjustment through War Office Miscellaneous Account - - - - - - -		3 16 –		
		672,303 11 9		
Less—	£ s. d.			
Refund of over-payment for the year 1902–03 - - -	1,783 1 4			
Refund by Imperial Government of moiety of estimated cost of Special Bounties granted to British Soldiers in India for extension of their service with the Colours - - - -	16,333 6 8			
		18,116 8 –		
		654,187 3 9		
Furlough allowances of Officers and men of British Regiments serving in India - - - -		128,311 4 5		
Advances to Regiments proceeding to India -		6,279 18 3		
Pay and allowances during Voyage, of Regiments returning from India - - - - - -		9,661 15 9		
Furlough allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - - - - - - -		313,520 14 4		
Indian Troop Service - - - - - -		361,715 10 10		
Passage of Officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service - - - - -		5,418 5 2		
Outfit Allowance of an Officer on promotion to Commissioned Rank - - - - - -		100 – –		
Deferred Pay issued to Non-commissioned Officers on their discharge - - - - - -		745 18 6		
Pay and allowances of Second Lieutenants on appointment, &c. - - - - - - -		619 5 6		
Pay and allowances of Lieutenants on appointment to the Indian Medical Service, &c. - -		9,583 17 2		
Carried forward - - £		1,490,143 13 8	- - - -	13,229,876 17 4

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* In previous years a transfer on this account was effected in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	874,465	3	1	8,436,519	–	1
Receipts—*continued.*						
Total Receipts on account of Revenue - - - - - - - -				874,465	3	1
Carried forward - - £				9,310,984	3	2

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,490,143	13	8	-	-	-	13,229,876	17	4
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*												
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*												
MILITARY SERVICES—*continued.*												
ARMY EFFECTIVE—*continued.*												
Pay and expenses of Military Officers on special duty				7,335	11	4						
Pay and expenses of Military Officers under technical instruction				7,322	15	8						
Pay and expenses of Military Officers studying the Russian and Japanese languages				3,847	7	-						
Pay and Expenses of Indian Military Officers interchanged with Colonial Military Officers				505	18	4						
Outfit allowance, furlough pay, &c., of Lady Nurses				1,018	8	11						
Pay and expenses of Native Orderlies to His Majesty the King				1,426	12	10						
Purchase of Stallions				3,917	9	10						
Gratuities to the Tibet Mission Escort				75	4	-						
Pay and expenses of Artificers on appointment to various Government Factories in India; and other miscellaneous expenditure				4,276	12	4						
				1,519,869	13	11						
Stores for India:	£	s.	d.									
Clothing	202,055	5	1									
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	1,264,530	15	3									
Medical	52,611	19	9									
Supply and Transport Corps	53,832	11	5									
				1,573,030	11	6						
							3,092,900	5	5			
ARMY—NON-EFFECTIVE:												
Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of H.M.'s British Forces for service in India:—	£	s.	d.									
For the year 1906–07	754,960	–	–									
Further payment for the year 1905–06	17,720	–	–									
				772,680	–	–						
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery				13,618	13	–						
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service				1,499,953	9	3						
Compassionate Allowances of Officers removed from the Service, &c.				2,121	3	11						
Pensions of Non-commissioned Officers and men				4,905	15	5						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers killed in the Mutiny, or otherwise in discharge of duty				9,819	1	2						
Pensions of Widows and Families of Officers, &c., of the Indian Service				68,611	17	7						
Gratuities				118	12	6						
Indian Military Service Family Pensions, towards which the Officers subscribed				53,900	2	10						
Cost of Medals				110	16	2						
							2,425,839	11	10			
							5,518,739	17	3			
MARINE:												
Contribution towards the expenses of His Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c.				100,066	6	11						
Allowances of Marine Officers whilst under instruction				1,746	11	5						
Pay and Passage of Marine Officers, &c.				739	9	3						
				102,552	7	7						
Stores for India (including 113,300*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* balance of the cost of the R.I.M.S. "Northbrook" to replace the R.I.M.S. "Canning")				254,046	6	6						
							356,598	14	1			
MILITARY WORKS:												
Stores for India							58,921	10	–			
SPECIAL DEFENCES (1902):												
Stores for India							44,270	14	7			
										5,978,530	15	11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE									£	19,208,407	13	3
Carried forward									£	19,208,407	13	3

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - -	9,310,984 3 2

Receipts—*continued.*

CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES:*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Account of Subscribed Capital:				
State:				
Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - - - - -			84 7 6	
On Account of Transfer Fees, and Miscellaneous Refunds:				
State:				
Assam-Bengal Railway - -	91 15 10			
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - -	76 15 6			
Burma Railways - -	428 15 3			
Indian Midland Railway - -	38 15 -			
†Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	27 2 5			
Southern Mahratta Railway -	226 18 9			
		890 2 9		
Guaranteed:				
Madras Railway - - - - -		666 7 11		
			1,556 10 8	
				1,640 18 2
Carried forward - - - £				9,312,625 1 4

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* *See* note on opposite page.

† Although for convenience the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is classed among the State Railways, a portion of the system is the property of the Company.

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -							19,208,407	13	3

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
STATE RAILWAYS:									
Stores for India - - - - - -	2,139,507	7	10						
Salary and expenses of Consulting Engineer and Staff, pay and passage of Officers on appointment, &c. - -	12,833	7	2						
				2,152,340	15	–			
Payments to the Burma Railways Company for the construction of State Extensions - - - - - -				58,773	9	10			
Payments to the Madras Railway Company for the construction of the Azikhal-Mangalore Railway - - -				40,576	8	7			
Purchase of the Kalka-Simla Railway Undertaking - -				300,000	–	–			
				2,551,690	13	5			
IRRIGATION WORKS:									
Stores for India - - - - - - - - -				79,368	3	11			
							2,631,058	17	4

PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT*:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
FOR DISCHARGE OF DEBENTURES, &C.:												
State:												
Bengal-Nagpur Railway -	1,268	5	–									
Indian Midland Railway -	228,326	15	–									
				229,595	–	–						
Guaranteed:												
Madras Railway - - - - - -				73,196	10	–						
							302,791	10	–			
ON ACCOUNT OF STORES, ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES, &C.:												
State:												
Assam-Bengal Railway -	87,763	5	11									
Bengal-Nagpur Railway -	533,397	19	8									
Burma Railways - -	153,960	9	9									
Indian Midland Railway -	2,944	–	–									
†Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway - - - -	13,153	2	4									
Southern Mahratta Railway	119,111	11	1									
				910,330	8	9						
Guaranteed:												
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (in respect of their accounts for the half-year ended 31st December 1905) - -	200	–	–									
Madras Railway - -	355,018	4	8									
				355,218	4	8						
							1,265,548	13	5			
										1,568,340	3	5
Carried forward - - £										23,407,806	14	–

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* Receipts from, and Advances to, the East Indian, the South Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway Companies, and Advances to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company on account of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, are treated as Remittances. Advances to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company for main line purposes are now similarly treated.

† *See* note on opposite page.

No. 1.—Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -				9,312,625 1 4
RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
DEBT:				
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:				
India 3 per Cent. Stock—Loan issued:				
Created under East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905:				
For Advances to Railway Companies - - - - -			1,207,533 16 10	
For discharge of 749,900*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company - - - - -			792,466 3 2	
				2,000,000 – –
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES - - - - - - - -			17,063 9 2	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:				
Gold Standard Reserve:				
Treasury Bills discharged at maturity -		3,000,000 – –		
Dividends on Investments, and discount on Treasury Bills - - - - -		353,480 12 4		
		3,353,480 12 4		
Paper Currency Reserve:				
Repayment of Gold transferred at the Bank of England in 1905–06 - -	1,045,000 – –			
Cost price of 32,000*l.* Exchequer Bonds paid off - - -	31,726 – 4			
		1,076,726 – 4		
Unclaimed Interest repaid by Railway Companies in consequence of the purchase of their Undertakings by the State:				
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway - - -	2,423 2 1			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway -	32 10 8			
		2,455 12 9		
			4,432,662 5 5	
				4,449,725 14 7
Carried forward - - £				15,762,350 15 11

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -			23,407,806 14 –
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
DEBT:			
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:			
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures - -		749,900 – –	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Sinking Funds, and Discount Sinking Funds (*see* pages 14, 15, and 5) - -		—	
			749,900 – –
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:			
ADVANCES REPAYABLE - - - - - - -		257,937 13 –	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:			
Gold Standard Reserve: Investment of Receipts in the purchase of—			
£ 261,921 s. 19 d. 5 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock - -	231,905 16 11		
124,755 4 4 National War Loan 2¾ per Cent. Stock -	121,574 15 5		
3,000,000 – – Treasury Bills - -	3,000,000 – –		
	3,353,480 12 4		
Paper Currency Reserve: Investment in the purchase of 34,887*l*.13*s*.3*d*. 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock - -	31,726 – 4		
Portion of a sum refunded by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company in 1885-86 in respect of Debentures unclaimed, paid to the persons entitled thereto - - - - - - -	75 – –		
		3,385,281 12 8	
			3,643,219 5 8
Carried forward - £			27,800,925 19 8

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				15,762,350	15	11

RECEIPTS—*continued.*

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repayments by His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of—						
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the Somaliland Expedition - - - - - - - - - -	2,009	–	3			
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force - - - - - - - -	124,774	5	10			
Postal and Money Order transactions (receipts in excess of payments) - - - - - - - - - -	192,301	14	4			
Advances in India on account of the Emigration of Coolies, and supplies to His Majesty's Ships on the East India Station -	148,062	15	8			
Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	27,287	18	6			
Expenses incurred in India in connection with the enlistment of Natives of India for service in the Colonies - - -	1,731	12	1			
Remittances paid in India on behalf of Officers and men of the Asiatic Artillery at Hong Kong and Singapore - - -	10,783	17	9			
Miscellaneous advances made in India - - - - -	40,623	8	9			
	547,574	13	2			
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London - - - - - - - - -	82,357	13	–			
East Indian Railway Company: Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds - - - - - - - - - -	1,084	4	7			
South Indian Railway Company: ditto -	386	8	1			
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: ditto -	772	19	6			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company: ditto -	992	11	2			
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company: ditto -	558	2	–			
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - - - -	10,086	6	9			
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment into Reserve in India - - -	1,650,000	–	–			
Special Telegraphic Transfers sold against Gold in India - -	250,000	–	–			
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - -	32,907,196	3	7			
				35,451,009	1	10
£				51,213,359	17	9

India Office, 24 October 1907.

India Audit Office,
8 May 1908.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions; and that,

For Statement showing new or increased salaries or pensions granted or created within the

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907—*continued.*

	£ s. d.
Brought forward	27,800,925 19 8

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Payments to His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, on account of—			
Disbursements in India in connection with the War in South Africa		149 9 4	
Adjustment of Expenditure in India in connection with the despatch of Indian Native Troops to the Mauritius, &c.		4,451 8 1	
Advances by Army Paymasters to Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies		55,616 18 11	
Little Basses Light Vessel Dues		3,660 15 4	
Balances of Shipping Masters' accounts		2,003 1 3	
Miscellaneous		1,870 10 11	
		67,752 3 10	
Family and Miscellaneous Remittances		48,179 10 11	
Remittances by Administrators General		76,472 17 4	
East Indian Railway Company:			
Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.	982,941 16 7		
Rental paid to the South Behar Railway Company	30,000 – –		
		1,012,941 16 7	
Rajputana-Malwa Railway: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.		152,557 9 7	
South Indian Railway Company: ditto		208,813 – 8	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: ditto		164,986 2 1	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company: ditto		470,516 15 6	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company: ditto		112,906 13 7	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company:			
Advances for purchase of Stores, &c., for Kalka-Simla Railway	1,670 – –		
Interest on purchase money of Kalka-Simla Railway	8,771 18 8		
		10,441 18 8	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States		253,519 12 –	
Bills drawn by the Mission to the Court of Persia, in respect of advances made on Indian account		52,000 – –	
Pay and Pensions chargeable to Native States, Local Funds, &c.		6,258 1 3	
Miscellaneous payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India		22,347 6 5	
Paper Currency Reserve: Transfer of Gold at the Bank of England		2,775,000 – –	
Purchase of Silver		12,370,928 16 9	
			17,805,622 5 2
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £			45,606,548 4 10
Balance on the 31st March 1907, including Sums in the hands of Sub-Accountants			5,606,811 12 11
£			51,213,359 17 9

Arthur Guillum Scott, Accountant-General.

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subject to the observations contained in the annexed Report, it is correct.

Frederick C. Holiday, Auditor.

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year 1906-07, *see* pages 62 and 63 of the Home Accounts presented in May 1907, No. 145.

No. 2.

REPORT of the AUDITOR upon the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS, from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907; prepared and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council in pursuance of 52nd section of the Government of India Act, 1858.

1. THE several sums which were stated in my Report on the Account for 1905–06 to be surcharged or disallowed have been adjusted with the exception of the following items; those marked with a *, though now actually recovered or adjusted, were outstanding on 31st March 1907.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Surcharge - - -	*64	7	–					*See* paragraph 1.
Ditto - - -	*14	12	6					
Ditto - - -	*141	16	–					
Disallowance - -	*–	17	5	part of	161	8	3	
Surcharge - - -	*–	4	5	„	27	4	9	*See* paragraph 2.
Ditto - - -	*37	7	–					
Ditto - - -	*757	8	6	„	799	–	–	*See* paragraph 27.
Ditto - - -	*930	2	3					
Ditto - - -	*346	–	3					
Disallowance - -	*3	14	2					
Ditto - - -	*6	8	5					
Ditto - -	*554	11	2					
Ditto - - -	*1	–	10					
Ditto - -	*116	4	8					
Ditto - - -	*2	5	4					
Ditto - -	1,044	10	–					
Ditto - - -	*5	–	„		3	11	3	

2. There were several outstanding short credits and overpayments in respect of the year 1905–6, the exact amount of which was not determined at the date of my last Report.

Sums amounting to 112*l.* 4*s.* have since been admitted, but have not been adjusted within the period of this Account. They are therefore included among the surcharges, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Adjustments on account of Clothing brought from India with Troops. *See* paragraph 13 of my last Report - - -	26	12	–
Ditto ditto Equipment brought from India with Troops. *See* paragraph 14 of last Report - - -	20	4	11
Ditto ditto Clothing taken to India with Troops. *See* paragraph 23 of last Report - - -	26	9	3
Ditto ditto arising on Returned Packing Accounts - - -	1	12	8
Overpayment for Grenades admitted by War Office. *See* paragraph 24 of last Report - - - - -	12	15	2
Indian Troop Service 1905–06 - - - - -	24	10	–
	£112	4	–

3. The Balance of 9,020*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, reported as outstanding on 31st March 1906 (*see* paragraph 4 of my last Report) in respect of advances made to the War Office in the year 1904–05 for Stores under manufacture in the Ordnance Factories, has been fully accounted for in the year under review.

4. As regards the advances made to the War Office in the year 1904–05 for Stores under supply, that for Re-organization Stores, viz., 270,000*l.*, still remained wholly unaccounted for on 31st March 1907, while the balance unadjusted on 31st March 1906 in respect of Special Defence Works Stores had been reduced to 34,848*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* (*see* paragraph 9 of my last Report).

5. No adjustment has yet been made in respect of the loss to Indian Revenues by the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men brought back from India during the period of the South African War in excess of the average (*see* paragraph 5 of my last Report).

6. The Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to consider the proposal that the recurring charges in connection with the Native Indian Regiments raised for garrison duty in the Colonies should be recovered from the War Office by means of Capitation Rates, have made their final Report, the recommendations of which have been approved by the Secretary of State in Council and by the Army Council, the rates adopted being :—

	£	s.	d.
For each British Officer - - - - - -	495	–	–
,, Native Officer and Man - - - - -	18	6	–

The Report is now under reference to India and the necessary Returns have been received showing the strength, month by month from 1st April 1905, of the Regiments concerned. These rates will be applied with effect from that date and adjusted against the advances on account received from the War Office.

7. With reference to the advances made to the War Office in 1905–06 for Stores under supply, viz., Ordnance 20,000*l.* and Re-organization 398,500*l.* (*see* paragraphs 24 and 26 of my last Report), the former has been fully accounted for during the current year, while of the latter a balance of 328,856*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* remained unadjusted on the 31st March 1907.

8. I now pass on to the Account for 1906–07, on which I have to make the following observations.

The surcharges and disallowances outstanding at the close of the year are shown in the summary at the end of this Report, paragraph 32.

RECEIPTS.

9. Other Public Works :

Civil Works and Miscellaneous Services :
Royal Indian Engineering College :
Sale and disposal of machinery, farm stock, &c. - £14,827 3*s.* 7*d.*

This transaction was incident to the closing of the College. The amount includes the sum of 1,582*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, the actual cash proceeds of sales, chiefly of farm stock, &c., the balance, viz., 13,245*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, representing the value of Machinery, Instruments, &c., which were disposed of under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council by transfer for the use of various Indian services in this country and in India. The amount thus credited to the College has been charged under the several appropriate Heads on the other side of this Account.

A short credit of 1*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* in respect of the sales must be surcharged.

MILITARY RECEIPTS :

Army—Effective :

10. Amount received from the Imperial Government in respect of the Capitation Rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies - - - - - - - £95,000

This amount is subject to adjustment on receipt of the statistics by which the Capitation Rates, recently agreed upon, can be applied, as stated in paragraph 6 of this Report.

11. Value of clothing, accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of sales of unserviceable Military Stores, &c :—

Clothing and Necessaries - - - - - - £18,679 18*s.* 11*d.*

I have raised questions in connection with the Accounts of the South Africa Expedition as to the non-recovery of the value of—

(*a*) Arrival issues of Clothing made to Regiments on their return to India from South Africa.

(*b*) Certain Clothing, &c. taken to South Africa with troops, or issued to the Depôts of the Regiments in India.

As regards the former, the sum of 8,169*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* has been recovered from the War Office and is included in the above amount, whilst the balance finally agreed to, viz., 501*l.* 6*s.*, has since been received and will appear in the Account for 1907–08.

As regards the latter, a partial adjustment has been made against an advance of 7,000*l.*, received from the War Office, which is included in the above amount, but a further sum of 56*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due to Indian revenues is still outstanding and must now be surcharged.

12. Short credits in respect of the ordinary transfer of Regiments to the British Establishment, amounting to 811*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, must be surcharged.

A further question has been raised, but pending a reply the amount involved cannot be exactly stated.

13. Ordnance and Miscellaneous - - - - - - £11,885 6*s.* 9*d.*

Short credits amounting to 30*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* must be surcharged.

Some further queries have been raised, but the amount cannot at present be stated.

14. Indian Troop Service: Receipts from the Imperial Government (including extra cost of Sea Transport during the years 1903-04 to 1906-07 arising out of the despatch to India of Short Service men); recoveries on account of messing, &c. - - - - - - £85,601 2*s.* 7*d.*

The amount included as extra cost of Sea Transport arising out of the despatch to India of Short Service men is 71,573*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but this is only an advance subject to adjustment, being part of a sum of 90,000*l.* received from the War Office on account of their liability in respect of Sea Transport, Bounties and Furlough Pay, &c., which sum has, pending a settlement of all the questions involved, been appropriated as follows:—

£	*s.*	*d.*	
71,573	13	4	credited to the Indian Troop Service, above.
16,333	6	8	shown in reduction of the Army Effective charges on the other side of the Account.
2,093	–	–	taken in reduction of the item "Furlough Allowances of Officers and Men of British Regiments serving in India" on the other side of the Account.
£90,000	–	–	

15. I have raised queries amounting to 259*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* in respect of passages apparently chargeable to Imperial Revenues which, in the absence of explanation, must be surcharged.

Remittance Account between England and India.

16. Repayments by His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of

Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the Somaliland Expedition - - - - - - £2,009 0*s.* 3*d.*

Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force - - - - - £124,774 5*s.* 10*d.*

The latter amount includes the sum of 101,672*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* received from the War Office in adjustment of the Classified Abstracts of the Receipts and Charges of the Military Department on account of the China Expedition to 31st March 1906 to which I called attention at paragraph 16 of my last Report as being outstanding.

17. The claim against the War Office on account of Furlough Pay earned in respect of service in China and Somaliland by Indian Native Regiments lent to the War Office (*see* paragraph 15 of my last Report) is in process of adjustment but the details are still under reference to India.

18. Miscellaneous advances made in India - - - - - £40,623 8*s.* 9*d.*

Arising out of correspondence which came under my notice I raised a question as to how certain charges amounting to Rs. 2,750 a year debitable to the Admiralty for the use of Wharf and Cranes at Bombay Arsenal and for guard and fire precautions at Butcher's Island were being adjusted, as I was unable to trace them in the Account Current. The Government of India have replied that by an oversight no charge has been made for some years past, but that the necessary debit will now be raised. The matter is, however, still outstanding.

19. I raised a further question as to the non-recovery of certain Colonial Allowances to the British Officers of Native Regiments serving in Mauritius and Hong Kong, which I was unable to trace in the Account Current as charged against the Imperial Government, though it appeared from correspondence in connection with the Inter-Departmental Committee that they were issued from Indian Revenues, whilst, by request of the Government of India, they were not included in the Capitation Rate. In the result claims amounting to upwards of 6,000*l.* have been made upon the War Office and are in course of adjustment, though not within the period of this Account.

20. A sum of 13*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, recoverable from the War Office for freight of China Medals, must be surcharged.

DISBURSEMENTS.

MILITARY SERVICES:

Army—Effective:

21. Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Disbursements by the War Office in respect of His Majesty's British Forces serving in India:—

For the year 1906–07 - - -		£664,700 – –	
Further payment for the year 1904–05		7,599 15 9	
Adjustment through War Office Miscellaneous Account - - -		3 16 –	
		£672,303 11 9	
Less—Refund of over-payment for the year 1902–03 -	£1,783 1 4		
Refund by Imperial Government of moiety of estimated cost of special bounties granted to British Soldiers in India for extension of their service with the Colours - -	16,333 6 8		
		18,116 8 –	
			£654,187 3 9

The advance of 650,000*l.* for the year 1905-06, referred to at paragraph 18 of my last Report, was not adjusted within the year under review.

The above sum of 664,700*l.* represents the four quarterly advances made to the War Office upon their Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Both these advances will be dealt with on their adjustment in subsequent Accounts.

22. I have now to report on the adjustment of the Army Effective Accounts for the year 1904–05.

		£ s. d.
The charge for 1904–05 is represented by an advance made in that year, viz. - - - - - - - - - - -		646,000 – –
Plus the further payment shown above - - - - - -		7,599 15 9
Making a Total of - - -		£653,599 15 9

		£ s. d.
Viz., a Capitation Rate of 7*l.* 10*s.* on the average Establishment of the Imperial Force in India, calculated on the established strength of the units actually in India, 74,349 Officers and Men - - - - - - - - - - - -		557,617 10 –
Deferred Pay—Proportion chargeable to India -	£59,073 19 10	
Less—Refunded by men going to Pension -	21 15 –	
		59,052 4 10
Gratuities on death, discharge, &c., under, Articles 1123, 1124, and 1124A, of the Pay Warrant, 1900, viz.: 30 per cent. of the whole - - - - - - - - - - - -		36,930 – 11
		£653,599 15 9

23. I am satisfied that the Establishment on which the Capitation Rate has been paid was fairly maintained.

24. As regards the charge for Deferred Pay, the sum of 59,073*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* is arrived at as follows:—

Amount recorded in War Office Books as payments in 1904–05 - - - - -	£63,609 12 6	
Deduct—British Deferred Pay issued by the Indian Government - - - -	4,535 12 8	
		£59,073 19 10

25. I have made a fairly detailed audit of this Account and have raised objections which have been admitted to the extent of 629*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The sum in question must be disallowed.

26. The item shown above as "Refund of overpayment for the year 1902–03, viz., 1,783*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*," is the result of the objections I raised on the Deferred Pay Accounts for that year.

27. The amount claimed by the War Office for Gratuities on death, discharge, &c., viz., 37,199*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, was reduced, by the correction of an error which I pointed out in the computation, to 36,930*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* as above.

28. I raised a further question as to the inclusion of Gratuities to men of the permanent Staff of the Militia and Volunteers in the Account for apportionment, contrary to the agreement made between the two Departments in 1899. The Army Council have agreed to give effect to the stipulation from 1st April 1907, prior to which date they have not kept the necessary records, and the Secretary of State has waived the objection in respect of the previous years.

29. Furlough allowances of Officers and men of British Regiments serving in India - - - - - - £128,311 4*s.* 5*d.*

This is the net amount after deducting the sum of 2,093*l.* received from the War Office in respect of their liability for the despatch to India of Short Service men, referred to at paragraph 14 of this Report.

Overpayments amounting to 25*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* must be disallowed.

Army—Non-Effective:

30. Payments to the Imperial Government on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of His Majesty's British Forces, for service in India:

For the year 1906–07 - - - - - -	£754,960	
Further payment for the year 1905–06 - -	17,720	
		£772,680

The sum of 754,960*l.* is an advance subject to adjustment. By adding the further payment of 17,720*l.* to the advance of 719,700*l.* made in the preceding year, the actual payment for the year 1905–06 is arrived at, viz.: 737,420*l.*, which is certified to be the net charge against India in that year for Retired Pay and Pensions granted since 1st April 1884 payable by the Imperial Exchequer.

Marine:

31. Contribution towards the expenses of His Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c - - - £100,066 6*s.* 11*d.*

For a short time during the June and September quarters of the year 1906–07 two Royal Navy vessels only, instead of three, were present in Indian Waters. The Admiralty did not furnish any special explanation of this reduction, but suggested that, as the arrangements were being reconsidered, the point raised might be referred to the Inter-Departmental Committee which it was proposed to appoint to consider the whole question, and that in the meantime the subsidy might be continued without prejudice. The subsidy has accordingly been paid in full, but I understand that the Inter-Departmental Committee referred to has never met.

32. The following is a list of the Surcharges and Disallowances on the Account for the year 1906–07 :—

Description and Amount of Item in the Account.		Surcharge.	Disallowance.
RECEIPTS :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Other Public Works :			
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Services :			
Royal Indian Engineering College :			
Sale and disposal of machinery, farm stock, &c.	14,827 3 7	1 4 10	
Military Receipts :			
Army—Effective :			
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on transfer to the British Establishment :			
Clothing and necessaries	18,679 18 11	868 6 –	
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	11,885 6 9	30 4 1	
Indian Troop Service :			
Receipts from the Imperial Government, recoveries on account of Messing, &c.	85,601 2 7	259 12 1	
Remittance Account between England and India :			
Repayments by His Majesty's Treasury, &c. :			
Miscellaneous Advances made in India	40,623 8 9	13 19 7	
DISBURSEMENTS :			
General Administration—England :			
Store Department : Wages of Artificers, &c.	25,204 4 6		11 2 3
Education :			
Scholarships for Native Students in this country	4,019 – 6		11 4 –
Miscellaneous :			
Miscellaneous charges connected with the supply of Stores to India, Commission on Freight, Lighterage, Dock Dues, Packing, &c.	8,281 18 11		3 17 7
Military Services :			
Army—Effective :			
Payments to the Imperial Government	654,187 3 9		629 6 4
Furlough Allowances of Officers and Men of British Regiments	128,311 4 5		25 3 6
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	313,520 14 4		5 14 7
Stores for India :			
Clothing	202,055 5 1		146 17 7
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	1,264,530 15 3		50 – –
Marine :			
Stores for India	254,046 6 6		– 15 4
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—Capital Outlay on Railways, &c :			
State Railways :			
Stores for India	2,139,507 7 10		– 19 6
Salary and Expenses of Consulting Engineer, &c.	12,833 7 2		– 5 –
Remittance Account between England and India :			
Payments to His Majesty's Treasury, &c. :			
Miscellaneous	1,870 10 11		48 18 8
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States	253,519 12 –		1 8 10
		1,173 6 7	935 13 2

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33. To the Balance, as shown in the present Account		5,606,811 12 11
The following sums must be added :		
Surcharges on previous Account	2,404 1 11	
Ditto present Account	1,173 6 7	
Disallowances on previous Account	1,729 17 –	
Ditto present Account	935 13 2	
		6,242 18 8
		£5,613,054 11 7

India Audit Office,
8 May 1908.

Frederick C. Holiday, Auditor.

No. 3.

REPORT of the AUDITOR of the INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS on the STORES ACCOUNTS from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907; prepared, and submitted to Parliament and to the Secretary of State in Council, in pursuance of 52nd Section of the Government of India Act, 1858.

1. The number of Packing Accounts received since I reported last year is as follows :—

Two in respect of the year 1904-05, leaving 36 to be accounted for, and 78 in respect of the year 1905-06, leaving 61 to be accounted for.

2. In the year 1906-07, 7,654 Packing Accounts were sent to India, of which 60 have not yet been returned.

3. A number of questions have been raised in connection with these Accounts which have not yet been answered.

India Audit Office,
8 May 1908.

Frederick C. Holiday, Auditor.

No. 4.

SUMMARY of PAYMENTS in the Year 1906-07 for Stores procured for Shipment to India, &c.

—	Stores.			Freight.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenditure charged against Revenue :									
Land Revenue	11	13	2	–	6	1	11	19	3
Opium	1,527	12	4	43	2	11	1,570	15	3
Salt	1,364	14	7	5	8	8	1,370	3	3
Stamps	93,463	9	7	1,836	15	4	100,300	4	11
Excise	55	4	11	1	8	7	56	13	6
Customs	180	7	2	4	17	11	185	5	1
Forest	4,256	18	6	194	19	3	4,451	17	9
Post Office	708	5	11	12	19	4	721	5	3
Telegraph :									
Telegraph Lines in India	235,197	14	3	6,272	14	9	241,470	9	–
*Indo-European Telegraph	27,384	17	7	1,245	12	5	28,630	10	–
Mint	35,250	17	6	821	17	5	36,072	14	11
General Administration	40,286	2	–	430	9	1	40,716	11	1
Law and Justice	87	17	4	2	2	1	89	19	5
Political	1,041	4	1	18	–	6	1,059	4	7
Scientific and other Minor Departments	39,339	19	10	179	12	3	39,519	12	1
Stationery and Printing	107,567	3	9	967	18	9	108,535	2	6
Famine Relief and Insurance :									
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	5,614	19	7	477	10	11	6,092	10	6
Other Public Works :									
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Services	6,495	–	–	429	8	2	6,924	8	2
Military Services :									
Army, Effective :									
Clothing	168,088	11	4	588	10	9	202,055	5	1
Ditto, taken to India with Troops	33,378	3	–	—					
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	1,230,980	3	11	16,092	3	8	1,264,530	15	3
Ditto, Arms, &c. taken to India with Troops	17,458	7	8	—					
Medical	51,698	–	11	913	18	10	52,611	19	9
Supply and Transport Corps	52,803	–	7	1,029	10	10	53,832	11	5
Marine :									
Coal	4,423	19	8	4,099	2	1	254,046	6	6
Miscellaneous	242,840	16	8	2,682	8	1			
Military Works	56,239	12	8	2,681	17	4	58,921	10	–
Special Defence Works (1902)	43,334	5	–	936	9	7	44,270	14	7
£	2,506,079	3	6	41,969	5	7	2,548,048	9	1
Expenditure not charged to Revenue :									
State Railways	2,045,249	–	11	94,258	6	11	2,139,507	7	10
Irrigation Works	75,777	17	1	3,590	6	10	79,368	3	11
Remittance Account :									
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and to Native States :									
Railway Stores	33,965	7	2	1,979	16	8	253,519	12	–
Other Stores	205,608	19	5	11,965	8	9			
TOTAL £	4,866,680	8	1	153,763	4	9	5,020,443	12	10

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* In Statement No. 1 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, the payments for Stores under this head are included among "Other Charges."

1 February 1908.

Walter Badock, Accountant-General.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the NET EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on account of the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NET EXPENDITURE :						
Salaries and Allowances of President, Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, Chaplain, &c.				4,638	18	10
Steward's Salary, Wages of Servants, Expenses of Laundry, &c.				2,413	19	3
Rates and Taxes, Maintenance of Buildings, Repairs of Furniture				1,840	11	11
Lights, Fuel, and other House Articles				850	13	–
Provisions, Wines, &c.				1,440	–	8
Postage, Travelling Expenses, &c.				203	1	9
Library, Laboratory, Workshops, &c., Expenses of Students visiting Works, &c.				*— 448*	*19*	*11*
Garden, Farm, and Dairy				*— 78*	*14*	*9*
EXPENDITURE :						
Salaries of President, Professors, &c. ; Wages of Servants ; Provisions and Contingent Expenses (page 17)	13,957	15	7	10,859	10	9
Less,—						
Receipts for testing-work done in the Laboratories ; Sale Proceeds of Provisions, Farm Produce, &c. (page 6)	3,098	4	10			
RECEIPTS :						
Fees received from Students (page 6)	5,551	–	–	5,186	–	–
Less,—						
Refund of Caution Money (page 17)	365	–	–			
Net Expenditure, excluding Interest on Capital Outlay £				5,673	10	9

	£	s.	d.
Amount realised by the sale and disposal of Machinery, Farm Stock, &c. (page 6)	£14,827	3	7

NOTE.—The College was closed as an Educational Institution in December 1906. The services of a small portion of the Staff were, however, retained for a short time to make the necessary arrangements for the disposal of the Machinery, Furniture, and Farm Stock. These services terminated in May 1907, and the receipts and charges in respect thereof subsequent to 1906–07 will be shown only in the body of the Home Accounts for 1907–08. The cost of the maintenance of the buildings will be similarly shown.

1 February 1908.

Walter Badock, Accountant-General.

No. 6.

ACCOUNT of the CHARGES and RECEIPTS in respect of the INDIAN TROOP SERVICE from 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Capital Charges of the Service			—
2. Salaries of Establishments in England and India			4,155 17 7
3. Hire and Fittings of Transports			175,546 17 8
4. Coal			48,351 19 7
5. Mess of Officers			14,147 17 –
6. Provisions and Stores for Troops and Horses			50,574 15 9
7. Miscellaneous Charges			9,125 8 7
8. Suez Canal Transit Charges			54,414 14 1
9. Miscellaneous Expenses			1,625 18 2
10. Conveyance in other than Indian Troop Service Transports.	Troops on Freight, &c.	5,539 11 9	
	R.I.M. Ships, Coal, Canal Dues, Mess, Victualling, &c.	6,931 16 5	
	Troops conveyed on Indian Service in Imperial Transports, &c.	5,391 7 6	
	Miscellaneous	— *71 12 4*	
			17,791 3 4
11. Repayments on account of Passages			— *49 12* –
			375,684 19 9
Deduct— Receipts from the Imperial Government, viz. :—		£ s. d.	
Advance on account of Extra Cost of Sea Transport during the years 1903–04 to 1906-07 arising out of the despatch of Short Service Men to India		71,573 13 4	
Employment of the Transports, and for Passages of Officers, &c., on Imperial Service		10,757 16 3	
Recoveries on account of the Messing of Officers, &c., and Victualling of not-entitled 3rd Class Passengers, and for Beer Rations issued to Troops		2,816 1 –	
Proceeds of Sale of Old and Unserviceable Stores, recoveries for losses and damage of Stores, and for Forage supplied for Officers' Horses		842 14 4	
			86,020 4 11
		£	289,664 14 10

	£ s. d.		
Net Expenditure in England as shown in the Home Accounts :—			
Disbursements (page 17)	361,715 10 10		
Receipts (page 8)	85,601 2 7		
		276,114 8 3	
Net Expenditure in India, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts :—			
Disbursements (page 202, Rs. 223,478)	14,898 10 10		
Receipts (page 194, Rs. 20,227)	1,348 4 3		
		13,550 6 7	
		£	289,664 14 10

Admiralty, 30 March 1908.

R. Groome,
Director of Transports.

No. 7. - - - - - - - -

COMPARISON of the ESTIMATED and ACTUAL RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS.	1906-07.		Increase.	Decrease.	
REVENUE:	Budget Estimate, March 1906.	Account.			
	£	£	£	£	
FOREST:					
Fees received from Probationers in respect of their Continental Tour	2,500	2,310	—	190	
INTEREST:					
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - -	72,000	211,322	139,322	—	1
Paper Currency Reserve Investment: Interest, &c. - -	37,200	37,110	—	90	
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph: Message Revenue - - - - -	4,800	8,583	3,783	—	2
MINT:					
Proceeds of sale of Indian Coins sent to this country for assay -	—	33	33	—	
MEDICAL:					
Pensions, &c. of Lunatics appropriated to their maintenance -	1,000	973	—	27	
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Sale proceeds of books, maps, &c. - - - - - - - -	500	634	134	—	
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, and in respect of the India Office Provident Fund - - - - - - - -	11,100	11,163	63	—	
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund - - - - - - -	48,700	46,353	—	2,347	3
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions - -	8,500	8,898	398	—	4
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items - - - - - - - -	13,700	21,065	7,365	—	5
RAILWAYS:					
STATE RAILWAYS:					
East Indian Railway: Rent of premises occupied by the Company - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200	230	30	—	
SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES:					
Southern Punjab Railway: Government share of Surplus Profits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21,000	30,272	9,272	—	6
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:					
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Royal Indian Engineering College:					
Fees from Students, &c. - - - - - - - -	6,600	8,649	2,049	—	7
Sale and disposal of machinery, farm stock, &c. - - -	—	14,827	14,827	—	8
MILITARY RECEIPTS:					
ARMY—EFFECTIVE:					
Contribution by the Imperial Government in respect of					
Cost of the transport of Troops - - - - - -	130,000	130,000	—	—	
Military Charges for Aden - - - - - - -	100,000	100,000	—	—	
Amount received from the Imperial Government in respect of the Capitation Rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies - - - -	—	95,000	95,000	—	9
Value of clothing, accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores; receipts on account of Indian Troop Service, &c. - - -	43,300	116,956	73,656	—	10
ARMY—NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000	29,503	—	497	11
Repayment by the Colonial Office of a gratuity issued to the family of an Officer killed in Jubaland - - - -	—	535	535	—	12
MARINE:					
Further amount received from the Admiralty in respect of the balance of the sale proceeds of the Harbour Defence Vessels, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	49	49	—	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE—Carried forward £	531,100	874,465			

No. 7.

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906-07.

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 The sums available for investment were much larger, and the rate of interest obtained was higher, than was estimated.

2 The receipts from the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration on account of traffic balances were more than was estimated.

3 There were decreases both under Civil and Military Funds.
4 The rate of increase of these receipts cannot be accurately predicted.

5 There was an increase of 12,385*l.* in Fines and Penalties incurred by Contractors in providing Stores, and the Account includes 569*l.* for sale proceeds of unserviceable Stores for which no provision was made in the Budget. On the other hand, the receipt on account of Diplomatic and Consular Services in Persia was 5,488*l.* less than had been expected.

6 The surplus profits for the year 1905 were larger than was estimated.

7 The receipts from Students were 151*l.* more than was estimated, and there was an increase of 1,898*l.* in the receipts at the College, mainly for testing-work done in the Laboratories.
8 No provision was made in the Budget for receipts arising out of the closing of the College.

9 In the Budget, an estimated receipt of 90,000*l.* on this account was included under "Remittance Account."

10 There was an increase of 68,501*l.* in receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service mainly owing to the refund by the War Office of the extra cost of sea transport arising out of the despatch to India of short service men during the years 1903-04 to 1906-7; there was also an increase in the value of articles in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment.
11 The receipts on this account did not increase so much as was anticipated
12 This receipt was not foreseen when the Budget estimate was framed.

No. 7.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS—*continued.*	1906-07. Budget Estimate, March 1906.	1906-07. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward	531,100	874,465			
CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES:					
On account of Subscribed Capital	3,618,300	84	—	3,618,216	1
On account of Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds	1,800	1,557	—	243	
	3,620,100	1,641			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:					
India 3 per Cent. Stock	2,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES	11,500	17,063	5,563	—	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:					
Gold Standard Reserve:					
Treasury Bills paid off	3,000,000	3,000,000	—	—	
Dividends on Investments and Discount on Treasury Bills	324,200	353,481	29,281	—	2
Paper Currency Reserve:					
Repayment of Gold transferred in 1905-06	1,045,000	1,045,000	—	—	
Cost price of 32,000*l.* Exchequer Bonds drawn for repayment	31,700	31,726	26	—	
Unclaimed Interest repaid by Railway Companies in consequence of the purchase of their Undertakings by the State:					
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	—	2,423	2,423	—	3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—	33	33	—	
	4,412,400	4,449,726			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Repayments by His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments, in respect of					
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the Somaliland Expedition	—	2,009	2,009	—	4
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force	48,000	124,774	76,774	—	5
Postal and Money Order transactions (receipts in excess of payments)	—	192,302	192,302	—	6
Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies, and Supplies to His Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c.	235,000	228,490	—	6,510	7
Estates remitted from India by Administrators General by means of Bills on London	48,000	82,358	34,358	—	8
East Indian Railway Company:					
On account of Debenture Stock	1,850,000	—	—	1,850,000	9
Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds	1,000	1,084	84	—	
South Indian Railway Company: Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds	400	386	—	14	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Ditto, ditto	600	773	173	—	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company: Ditto, ditto	1,000	993	—	7	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company: Ditto, ditto	500	558	58	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	8,500	10,086	1,586	—	10
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment into Reserve in India	1,750,000	1,650,000	—	100,000	11
Special Telegraphic Transfers sold against Gold in India	—	250,000	250,000	—	12
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India	17,800,000	32,907,196	15,107,196	—	13
	21,743,000	35,451,009			
Total Receipts £	32,306,600	42,776,841			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906-07—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 The decrease is thus accounted for :—

	£	£
Debentures renewed, instead of being replaced by fresh Capital :		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company	1,348,900	
Indian Midland Railway Company	747,900	
Madras Railway Company	324,700	
		2,421,500
Receipts on account of Capital :		
Madras Railway Company—*less* by	271,800	
Burma Railways Company—*less* by	700,000	
Indian Midland Railway Company—*less* by	225,000	
	1,196,800	
Deduct—		
Southern Mahratta Railway Company—*more* by	84	
		1,196,716
		£3,618,216

2 The receipts for Discount on Treasury Bills were greater than was estimated, and the remittances in March 1906 were mainly invested in Securities yielding two half-years' interest in 1906-07, instead of in Stocks, yielding three quarters of a year's interest.

3 Provided for by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Purchase Act, 1906.

4 Due to outstanding charges in India being greater than was expected.

5 The amount included in the Budget Estimate was received in March 1906. The Account represents an advance by the War Office on account of claims received from India and outstanding in March 1907.

6 In the Budget the transactions on this account were estimated to result in a net payment.

7 The Budget included 90,000*l.* on account of Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies, the receipt in respect of which appears under "Army—Effective." On the other hand, there was an increase of 73,108*l.* in respect of the Emigration of Coolies, and of 10,382*l.* under other heads.

8 The receipts were much larger than the average of recent years.

9 The issue of this Debenture Stock by the Company was postponed owing to unfavourable market conditions.

10 The Account includes a refund of 3,752*l.* in respect of the freight of specie from India. On the other hand, the sale proceeds of timber have decreased.

11 The sum of 100,000*l.* was withdrawn from the Currency Reserve in London in March 1906 instead of in 1906-07 as estimated.

12 An exceptional transaction.

13 The increased sale was primarily due to a large trade demand. The excess was used for increased payments for purchase of silver, and for the transfer of 2,775,000*l.* to the Paper Currency Reserve in London.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

	1906–07.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1906.	Account.			
DISBURSEMENTS.					
EXPENDITURE:	£	£	£	£	
LAND REVENUE:					
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India	600	778	178	—	1
Stores for India	700	12	—	688	2
OPIUM:					
Sundry items	—	106	106	—	3
Stores for India	1,700	1,571	—	129	
SALT: Stores for India	200	1,370	1,170	—	4
STAMPS: Stores for India	124,000	100,300	—	23,700	5
EXCISE:					
Sundry items	—	23	23	—	
Stores for India	100	57	—	43	
CUSTOMS:					
Sundry items	—	37	37	—	
Stores for India	200	185	—	15	
FOREST:					
Expenses in connection with Probationers for the Department, Passage on appointment, &c.	4,800	4,871	71	—	
Stores for India	2,600	4,452	1,852	—	6
INTEREST ON DEBT (EXCLUDING THAT CHARGED TO RAILWAYS):					
Interest on Loans contracted in England	2,949,100	1,605,109	—	1,343,991	7
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	23,000	22,967	—	33	
Discount on the issue of 2,000,000*l.* India 3 per cent. Stock	—	107,427	107,427	—	8
POST OFFICE:					
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury	61,200	61,226	26	—	
Sundry items	700	739	39	—	
Stores for India	500	721	221	—	9
TELEGRAPH:					
Indo-European Telegraph:					
Payments in respect of Revenue	24,600	16,709	—	7,891	10
Other Payments	36,500	30,444	—	6,056	11
Payment in respect of guarantee of Joint Purse Revenue on reduction of telegraph rates	14,000	4,339	—	9,661	12
Red Sea and India Telegraph	18,000	18,027	27	—	
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and contingent expenses	5,000	5,330	330	—	13
Telegraph Lines in India: Stores for India	257,000	241,470	—	15,530	14
MINT:					
Sundry items	—	248	248	—	15
Stores for India	41,600	36,073	—	5,527	16
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:					
Home Establishment, &c.	240,100	236,428	—	3,672	17
Payments on account of Administration in India	2,000	2,864	864	—	18
Stores for India	33,900	40,716	6,816	—	19
LAW AND JUSTICE:					
Sundry items	500	466	—	34	
Stores for India	100	90	—	10	
POLICE: Passage of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c.	1,500	1,700	200	—	20
PORTS AND PILOTAGE: Sundry items	—	67	67	—	21
EDUCATION: Passage of Educational Officers on appointment, Allowances to Government Scholars, &c.	6,100	6,157	57	—	
ECCLESIASTICAL: Passage of Chaplains on appointment	400	378	—	22	
MEDICAL:					
Maintenance of Lunatics	2,700	2,625	—	75	
Grants for Medical Research, Allowances to Officers while on Study Leave, &c.	6,500	9,962	3,462	—	22
Carried forward - - - £	3,859,900	2,566,044			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906-07—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 The cost of certain Appeal Cases was larger than was contemplated when the Budget Estimate was prepared.
2 The demands were less than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.

3 The Account includes the cost of testing a saw supplied to the Patna Opium Factory.

4 The demands were greater than was indicated in the forecast received from India.

5 The Budget Estimate was too high, the price of some new stamps not having been fixed when it was framed.

6 The demands were greater than was indicated in the Indian forecasts.

7 Owing to the loan of 2,000,000*l*. being issued at a later date, there was a reduction of one Quarter's Interest (15,000*l*.); also 268*l*. additional was transferred to Railway Revenue Account in respect of interest on Stock raised for discharge of Debentures. On the other hand, 5,759*l*. less was transferred to the Railway Revenue Account as advances were made to Companies from a later date. The special transfers of 1,124,184*l*. and 103,250*l*. to "State Railways.—Interest on Debt" and of 106,798*l*. to "Irrigation—Major Works.—Interest on Debt" are in lieu of the transfer effected in previous years in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.
8 No discount was inserted in the Budget.

9 The Budget Estimate, framed in the absence of any forecast from India, was too low.

10 Due to an increase in Indian traffic, and to the Eastern Telegraph Company carrying a larger percentage of trans-Indian traffic.
11 Due to fewer Stores being required.

12 Due to an increase in Indian traffic, thereby reducing the amount payable in respect of the Guarantee.

13 There was an increase of 256*l*. in Absentee Allowances.
14 The demands were less than was indicated in the estimate received from India.

15 Mainly due to the employment of an expert to investigate the germicidal properties of certain metals.
16 Due to payments for Stores for the Calcutta Mint not being made till April 1907.

17 There were decreases under nearly all the sub-heads.
18 There was an increase of 924*l*. in cost of the custody of gold for the Paper Currency Department, as payment was made half-yearly, instead of annually in April.
19 The estimate was based on information received from India.

20 Due to an increase in the number of Officers appointed.

21 These payments have in former years been shown under the head "Marine," which is now a sub-head of "Military Services."

22 There was a large increase in the allowances of Medical Officers on special duty. The Account also includes a payment of 1,200*l*. to an Officer for the licence to use in India his apparatus for decanting prophylactic fluid.

No. 7.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* **Expenditure**—*continued.*	1906-07.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1906.	Account.			
	£	£	£	£	
POLITICAL: Brought forward	3,859,900	2,566,044			
Sundry items	2,200	2,727	527	—	1
Stores for India	200	1,059	859	—	2
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Sundry items	20,000	15,508	—	4,492	3
Stores for India	60,000	39,519	—	20,481	4
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:					
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh	9,700	9,692	—	8	
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family	1,100	768	—	332	
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES	243,000	253,197	10,197	—	5
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
General	573,000	581,466	8,466	—	6
Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, &c.	1,440,000	1,433,687	—	6,313	7
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions	8,500	9,804	1,304	—	8
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.	8,000	6,784	—	1,216	9
Stores for India	79,500	108,535	29,035	—	10
MISCELLANEOUS:					
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, &c.	9,000	10,981	1,981	—	11
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India	5,000	8,419	3,419	—	12
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:					
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works: Stores for India	6,700	6,093	—	607	13
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:					
State Railways—Interest on Debt:					
East Indian Railway	281,900	385,081	103,181	—	14
Eastern Bengal Railway	32,100	47,429	15,329	—	15
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	146,200	146,205	5	—	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway	322,600	319,541	—	3,059	16
South Indian Railway	146,600	146,635	35	—	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	206,000	205,954	—	46	
Bengal Central Railway	15,400	—	—	15,400	17
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	384,800	385,247	447	—	18
Interest on Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue	—	1,124,184	1,124,184	—	19
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Discount Sinking Fund	—	3,026	3,026	—	20
State Railways—Annuities in Purchase of Railways:					
East Indian Railway	1,112,500	1,112,530	30	—	
Eastern Bengal Railway	117,000	116,955	—	45	
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	371,300	371,312	12	—	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,600	1,268,569	—	31	
State Railways—Sinking Funds:					
East Indian Railway	88,100	88,124	24	—	
Eastern Bengal Railway	6,500	6,571	71	—	
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	54,200	54,201	1	—	
State Railways—Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances:					
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	93,800	90,847	—	2,953	21
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	58,800	54,756	—	4,044	22
Indian Midland Railway	48,600	49,816	1,216	—	23
Southern Mahratta Railway	69,200	69,222	22	—	
State Railways—Interest on Capital deposited by Companies:					
Assam-Bengal Railway	89,700	89,717	17	—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	302,600	302,577	—	23	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	60,000	60,000	—	—	
Burma Railways	87,500	87,500	—	—	
East Indian Railway	285,000	240,000	—	45,000	24
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	77,200	77,250	50	—	
Indian Midland Railway	215,400	215,362	—	38	
Southern Mahratta Railway	215,100	215,100	—	—	
South Indian Railway	81,600	81,575	—	25	
Guaranteed Company—Interest: Madras Railway	584,800	584,751	—	49	
IRRIGATION:					
Major Works—Interest on Debt: Interest on Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue	—	106,798	106,798	—	25
Carried forward £	13,148,900	13,161,118			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906-07—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 Mainly due to a payment to a Civil Officer on special duty with the Tibet Frontier Commission.
2 Due to unforeseen demands.

3 The payments on account of the "Provincial Gazetteer of India" were considerably less than had been estimated.
4 The demands were smaller than was indicated in the Indian forecasts.

5 There was an increase of 5,761*l.* in Civil Furlough, and of 4,436*l.* in Absentee Allowances.

6 There was an increase of 11,514*l.* in Pensions of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service.
7 There were decreases in the Military and Medical Funds, but the payments under Civil Funds showed an increase.
8 The rate of increase of these payments cannot be accurately predicted.

9 Mainly due to a decrease in the payments for Bookbinding.
10 The demands were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.

11 Due to payments on account of the increased annual allowances to probationers selected in 1906 for the Indian Civil Service.
12 The transfer from "Reserve of Stores" to final heads was 1,511*l.* less, and the miscellaneous charges were 5,771*l.* more than the estimate. On the other hand, the payments for Stores lost in transit were 3,863*l.* less than the estimate.

13 The demands were less than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.

14 The Account includes 103,250*l.* in respect of one year's interest on 2,950,000*l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock raised in 1880-81 in connection with the discharge of a similar amount of East Indian Railway Debentures. This charge is in lieu of the transfer effected in previous years in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.
15 The Account includes 15,365*l.* in respect of interest on India 3 per Cent. Stock formerly charged against "Bengal Central Railway."
16 The Budget included 3,000*l.* on account of the Railway Discount Sinking Fund, which in the Account is treated as a separate item.

17 In the Account this payment is shown under "Eastern Bengal Railway."
18 Owing to unfavourable market conditions it was necessary to appropriate a larger amount of India 3 per Cent. Stock to provide funds for the discharge of Debentures falling due in 1906-07.
19 The Account includes a transfer of this amount from "Interest on Debt—Ordinary," being one year's interest at 3·349 per cent. on 33,567,736*l.*, taken as Capital Outlay in this country to 31st March 1907 on State Railways. This transfer is in lieu of that effected in previous years in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.
20 In the Budget these payments were provided for under "Oude and Rohilkund Railway."

21 The amount available for advance to this Company was less than was contemplated in the Budget.
22 The advances to this Company were less, and were made at a later date, than was indicated in the Budget.
23 An advance to this Company was not contemplated when the Budget was framed.

24 The Budget included interest on new Capital which the Company did not raise within the year.

25 The Account includes a transfer of this amount from "Interest on Debt, Ordinary," being one year's interest at 3·349 per cent. on 3,188,962*l.*, taken as Capital Outlay in this country to 31st March 1907 on Irrigation. This transfer is in lieu of that effected in previous years in the Indian portion of the Government Accounts.

No. 7.—COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.* **Expenditure**—*continued.*	1906-07.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Budget Estimate, March 1906.	Account.			
	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward	13,148,900	13,161,118			
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:					
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India	30,400	—	—	30,400	1
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Royal Indian Engineering College	13,700	14,323	623	—	2
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department	50,000	44,728	—	5,272	3
Sundry items	3,000	2,783	—	217	
Stores for India	3,600	6,924	3,324	—	4
MILITARY SERVICES:					
ARMY—EFFECTIVE:					
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	650,000	654,187	4,187	—	5
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	130,000	144,253	14,253	—	6
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	270,000	313,521	43,521	—	7
Indian Troop Service	319,000	361,715	42,715	—	8
Passage of Officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service	15,000	5,418	—	9,582	9
Miscellaneous	35,000	40,775	5,775	—	10
Stores for India	778,100	1,573,031	794,931	—	11
ARMY—NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, &c., of British Forces for service in India	745,000	772,680	27,680	—	12
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	15,500	13,619	—	1,881	13
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,500,000	1,499,954	—	46	
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c.	88,000	85,687	—	2,313	14
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	55,000	53,900	—	1,100	15
Re-organisation.					
Stores for India	1,002,200	—	—	1,002,200	16
MARINE:					
Contribution towards the expenses of His Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c.	100,100	100,066	—	34	
Sundry items	3,000	2,486	—	514	17
Stores for India	210,900	254,047	43,147	—	18
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India	—	58,922	58,922	—	19
SPECIAL DEFENCES (1902): Stores for India	96,000	44,271	—	51,729	20
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE	19,262,400	19,208,408			
EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:					
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:					
STATE RAILWAYS:					
Stores for India, &c.	3,088,000	2,152,341	—	935,659	21
Payments to the Burma Railways Company for construction of State Extensions	100,000	58,774	—	41,226	22
Payments to the Madras Railway Company for construction of the Azikhal-Mangalore Railway	56,000	40,576	—	15,424	23
Purchase of the Kalka-Simla Railway Undertaking	300,000	300,000	—	—	
IRRIGATION WORKS: Stores for India	46,000	79,368	33,368	—	24
	3,590,000	2,631,059			
Carried forward £	22,852,400	21,839,467			

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906–07—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 In the Account payments for this service are shown under a sub-head of "Military Services."

2 The Account includes Expenditure after the formal closing of the College.

3 There was a decrease of 5,175l. in Absentee Allowances of Civil Officers.

4 The demands were greater than was indicated in the Indian forecasts.

5 The War Office claim for 1906–07 was 14,700l. more than the Budget Estimate, and a further sum of 7,603l. was paid for 1904–05. On the other hand, 1,783l. was refunded by the War Office for 1902–03, and the War Office also repaid 16,333l. estimated as a moiety of special bounties granted to British Soldiers for extension of their Service in India.

6 There was an increase of 13,311l. under Furlough Pay.

7 More Officers were at home during the year than had been estimated.

8 Due to the engagement of two fresh ships for an accelerated service, to the conveyance of a larger number of Troops, in part from South Africa to India, and the voyage of the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin."

9 Fewer Officers were provided with passages otherwise than in Transports than was estimated.

10 There were increased payments of 1,984l. on account of the Medical Service, and of 3,323l. for Officers under technical instruction. The Account also includes 801l. for Officers studying the Japanese language.

11 The cost of Stores estimated under "Re-organisation" was transferred to this head (*see* below). On the other hand, a considerable decrease occurred owing to the cancellation of demands for the supply of metals.

12 The War Office claim was 9,960l. more than the Budget Estimate, and a further payment of 17,720l. was made in respect of 1905–06.

13 The payments on this account decreased more than was expected.

14 The payments under some of the sub-heads of this account showed a tendency to decrease.

15 These payments are gradually increasing, but the rate of increase cannot be accurately foreseen.

16 In the Account "Re-organisation" payments were included in "Army-Effective: Stores for India." (*See* above.)

17 The payments to Marine Officers under instruction were less than was estimated, and a portion of the payments are charged under the new head "Ports and Pilotage."

18 Mainly owing to payments on account of vessels under construction.

19 Payments for this service were provided for in the Budget under "Other Public Works." The demands were also larger than had been estimated.

20 Due to alterations in the programme.

21 The demands were less than was indicated in the Indian forecasts.

22 } These Estimates were furnished by the Railway Companies concerned.
23 }

24 The demands were larger than was indicated in the Indian forecasts.

No. 7.—Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Disbursements

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*	1906–07. Budget Estimate, March 1906.	1906–07. Account.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward - - -	22,852,400	21,839,467			
PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT:					
For Discharge of Debentures, &c. - - - - - - -	2,718,300	302,791	—	2,415,509	1
On account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c. - -	2,172,700	1,265,549	—	907,151	2
	4,891,000	1,568,340			
DEBT:					
PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED:					
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures - -	749,900	749,900	—	—	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:					
ADVANCES REPAYABLE - - - - - - - - -	1,500	257,937	256,437	—	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:					
Gold Standard Reserve: Investments in British Funds and Treasury Bills - - - - - - - -	3,324,200	3,353,481	29,281	—	3
Paper Currency Reserve: Investment in Consols - - -	31,700	31,726	26	—	
Portion of a sum refunded by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company in respect of Debentures unclaimed -	—	75	75	—	
	3,357,400	3,643,219			
REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:					
Refund of portion of Advances received from His Majesty's Treasury in respect of Disbursements in India in connection with the Somaliland Expedition - - - - - - - - - -	65,000	—	—	65,000	4
Payments to His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments on account of Postal and Money Order transactions, &c. - - -	35,000	67,752	32,752	—	5
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators General, &c. -	92,000	124,652	32,652	—	6
East Indian Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - - - -	850,000	982,942	132,942	—	7
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company - - - -	—	30,000	30,000	—	8
Rajputana-Malwa Railway: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. -	190,000	152,557	—	37,443	9
South Indian Railway Company: Ditto, ditto - - - - - -	297,000	208,813	—	88,187	10
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Ditto, ditto - - -	112,000	164,986	52,986	—	11
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company: Ditto, ditto - - -	640,500	470,517	—	169,983	12
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company: Ditto, ditto -	120,000	112,907	—	7,093	13
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company: Advances for purchase of Stores, &c., for Kalka-Simla Railway -	—	1,670	1,670	—	14
Interest on purchase money of Kalka-Simla Railway - -	—	8,772	8,772	—	15
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States -	173,000	253,520	80,520	—	16
Miscellaneous Payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India -	57,000	80,605	23,605	—	17
Paper Currency Reserve: Transfer of Gold at the Bank of England -	—	2,775,000	2,775,000	—	18
Purchase of Silver - - - - - - - - - - -	750,000	12,370,929	11,620,929	—	19
	3,381,500	17,805,622			
Total Disbursements - - - £	35,232,200	45,606,548			

India Office, 11 May 1908.

of the Home Treasury of the Government of *India*, for the Year 1906–07—*continued.*

EXPLANATIONS OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

1 The amount of Debentures renewed was 2,421,500*l*. (*See* Note against "Receipts on account of Subscribed Capital"); but 5,991*l*. paid to holders as discount on renewal, is included under this head.

2 These Estimates were furnished by the Railway Companies.

3 *See* note against corresponding receipts.

4 The sum of 40,000*l*. paid by the War Office on this account in September 1905, and estimated to be refunded to that Office in 1906–07, was, at their request, treated in March 1906 as a further advance on account of the China Expeditionary Force. The outstanding claims in India were also greater than was foreseen, and resulted in a net receipt under this head.

5 The Account includes 55,617*l*. paid in connection with Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies; on the other hand, the Budget included a net payment of 25,000*l*. for Postal and Money Order transactions, which resulted in a net receipt.

6 Of the increase, 28,473*l*. occurred in Remittances by Administrators-General.

7 The Estimate was furnished by the Company.

8 The payment of this rental was not arranged when the Budget was framed.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13 These Estimates were furnished by the several Railway Companies concerned.

14, 15 These transactions could not be estimated when the Budget was framed.

16 The demands were greater than was indicated in the forecasts from India.

17 The Account includes 6,090*l*. for payments in connection with the voyage to England of R.I.M.S. "Dufferin," 5,000*l*. for presents to the Amir of Afghanistan, and 2,520*l*. for the purchase of a site on the Island of Perim. There was also an increase of 4,000*l*. in Bills drawn by the Mission to the Court of Persia

18 Exceptional transaction.

19 For coinage.

(18, 19) *See* note under Receipts: Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India.

Walter Badock, Accountant General.
Lionel Abrahams, Financial Secretary.

No. 8.

* ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.

REVENUE:			
FOREST:			£
Fees received from Probationers in respect of their Continental Tour			660
INTEREST:		£	
Interest realised from investment of Cash Balance, &c.		143,134	
Paper Currency Reserve Investment: Interest, &c.		37,459	
			180,593
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph:		£	
Message Revenue		11,958	
Miscellaneous Receipts		312	
			12,270
MEDICAL:			
Pensions, &c., of Lunatics appropriated to their maintenance			907
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Sale proceeds of Books, Maps, &c.			487
RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:		£	
Subscriptions, &c., to the Widows' Funds of the Home Establishment of the East India Company, and in respect of the India Office Provident Fund		11,049	
Subscriptions in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund		45,459	
Subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service Family Pensions		12,018	
			68,526
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Miscellaneous Receipts connected with the supply of Stores to India, and sundry items			8,755
RAILWAYS:			
STATE RAILWAYS:			
East Indian Railway: Rent of premises occupied by the Company		£ 230	
SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES:			
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway: Government share of Surplus Profits for the year 1906	£ 190		
Southern Punjab Railway: Government share of Surplus Profits for the year 1906	38,493		
		38,683	
			38,913
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:			
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:			
Royal Indian Engineering College: Sale of Machinery, Furniture, &c.			1,609
MILITARY RECEIPTS:			
ARMY—EFFECTIVE:			
Contribution by the Imperial Government in respect of	£	£	
Cost of the Transport of Troops	130,000		
Military Charges for Aden	100,000		
		230,000	
Amount received from the Imperial Government in respect of the Capitation Rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies		103,028	
Value of Clothing, Accoutrements, &c., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; Proceeds of Sales of unserviceable Stores; Receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service, &c.		43,302	
		376,330	
ARMY—NON-EFFECTIVE:			
Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions		29,587	
			405,917
Carried forward £			718,637

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* This is an Account subject to audit, and to the final adjustment of accounts of sub-Accountants.

No. 8.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908.

DISBURSEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE:

		£	£
LAND REVENUE:			
Law Charges in connection with Appeals from India		753	
Stores for India		385	
			1,138
OPIUM:			
Stores for India			1,742
SALT:			
Stores for India			415
STAMPS:			
Stores for India			107,280
EXCISE:			
Stores for India			94
CUSTOMS:		£	
Sundry items		130	
Stores for India		479	
			609
FOREST:			
Expenses in connection with Probationers for the Department, Passage on appointment, &c.		4,023	
Stores for India		585	
			4,608
INTEREST ON DEBT:			
Total Interest on Loans contracted in England under various Acts and on liabilities of Railway Companies taken over on purchase		4,848,926	
Deduct:	£		
Chargeable to "State Railways—Interest on Debt"	2,827,097		
Chargeable to "State Railways—Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances"	288,434		
Chargeable to "Irrigation: Major Works—Interest on Debt"	108,344		
		3,223,875	
		1,625,051	
Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised		23,762	
Discount on the issue of 3,500,000*l.* India 3½ per cent. Stock in May 1907		61,718	
Portion of discount on the issue of 5,000,000*l.* India 3½ per cent. Stock in January 1908 chargeable in 1907-08		52,948	
			1,763,479
POST OFFICE:			
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury		60,120	
Stores for India		1,060	
			61,180
TELEGRAPH:			
Indo-European Telegraph:	£		
Payments in respect of Revenue	15,841		
Other Payments	13,643		
		29,484	
Payment in respect of guarantee of Joint Purse Revenue on reduction of telegraph rates		3,484	
Red Sea and India Telegraph		18,027	
Indian Telegraph Department: Absentee Allowances and Contingent Expenses		6,677	
		57,672	
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India		172,570	
			230,242
MINT:			
Sundry items		189	
Stores for India		34,363	
			34,552
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:			
Home Establishment, &c.		256,281	
Payments on account of Administration in India		6,095	
		262,376	
Stores for India		72,343	
			334,719
LAW AND JUSTICE:			
Sundry items		271	
Stores for India		1,696	
			1,967
POLICE:			
Passage of Assistant Superintendents on appointment, &c.			2,493
PORTS AND PILOTAGE:			
Sundry items			221
EDUCATION:			
Passage of Educational Officers on appointment, Allowances to Government Scholars, &c.			7,870
Carried forward £			2,552,609

No. 8.—Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£
Brought forward - - -	718,637
Receipts—*continued.*	
Carried forward - - - £	718,637

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908—*continued.*

			£
Brought forward			2,552,609
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
ECCLESIASTICAL:			
Passage of Chaplains on appointment			306
MEDICAL:		£	
Maintenance of Lunatics		2,492	
Grants for Medical Research, Allowances to Officers while on Study Leave, &c.		4,893	
			7,385
POLITICAL:			
Sundry items		2,815	
Stores for India		3,226	
			6,041
SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:			
Sundry items		24,485	
Stores for India		46,824	
			71,309
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
Members of the Family of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh		22,600	
Members of the Bengal Nizamut Family		887	
			23,487
CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES			334,126
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:		£	
General		587,663	
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund		1,427,533	
Indian Civil Service Family Pensions		10,777	
			2,025,973
STATIONERY AND PRINTING:			
Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding, for the India Office, &c.		6,292	
Stores for India		131,971	
			138,263
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, &c.		24,742	
Miscellaneous Charges connected with the supply of Stores to India		10,460	
			35,202
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE:			
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS:			
Stores for India			13,244
RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON DEBT:	£	£	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	383,315		
East Indian Railway	382,029		
Eastern Bengal Railway (including Bengal Central Railway)	47,201		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	205,954		
Madras Railway	4,566		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway	319,436		
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	144,323		
South Indian Railway	146,635		
Interest at 3·311 per cent. on 36,050,689*l.* taken as Capital Outlay in this Country to 31st March 1908 on State Railways	1,193,638		
	2,827,097		
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised	3,131		
		2,830,228	
STATE RAILWAYS—ANNUITIES IN PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS:			
East Indian Railway	1,112,540		
Eastern Bengal Railway	116,960		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,268,558		
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	371,277		
		2,869,335	
STATE RAILWAYS—SINKING FUNDS:			
East Indian Railway	91,177		
Eastern Bengal Railway	6,798		
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway	,083		
		154,058	
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST CHARGEABLE AGAINST COMPANIES ON ADVANCES:			
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	,250		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	71,500		
Indian Midland Railway	53,462		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	69,222		
		288,434	
STATE RAILWAYS—INTEREST ON CAPITAL DEPOSITED BY COMPANIES:			
Assam-Bengal Railway	82,261		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	306,162		
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	60,000		
Burma Railways	87,500		
East Indian Railway	275,000		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	77,250		
Indian Midland Railway	197,908		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	215,850		
South Indian Railway	81,575		
		1,383,506	
GUARANTEED COMPANY—INTEREST: Madras Railway (to 31st December 1907)		576,576	
			8,102,137
IRRIGATION:			
MAJOR WORKS—INTEREST ON DEBT:			
Interest at 3·311 per Cent. on 3,272,254*l.*, taken as Capital Outlay in this country to 31st March 1908 on Irrigation			108,344
Carried forward £			13,418,426

No. 8.—Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£
RECEIPTS—*continued.* Brought forward - - -	718,637
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE - - - £	718,637
Carried forward - - - £	718,637

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908—*continued.*

			£
Brought forward - - -			13,418,426
DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS:			
CIVIL WORKS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:		£	
Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in the Public Works Department - - -		54,563	
Royal Indian Engineering College - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,746	
Sundry items - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,747	
		59,056	
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		9,046	
			68,102
MILITARY SERVICES:			
ARMY—EFFECTIVE:	£		
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India -	630,829		
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	140,478		
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service - - - -	336,997		
Indian Troop Service - - - - - - - - - - - -	341,122		
Passage of Officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service - -	6,092		
Purchase of Horses, Mules, and Donkeys - - - - - - - -	70,033		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	36,634		
	1,562,185		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	651,369		
		2,213,554	
ARMY—NON-EFFECTIVE:			
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, &c. of British Forces for service in India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	816,586		
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery - - - - -	13,514		
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,471,685		
Miscellaneous Pensions, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	91,233		
Indian Military Service Family Pensions - - - - - - -	57,594		
		2,450,612	
MARINE—EFFECTIVE:			
Contribution towards the expenses of His Majesty's Ships employed in the Indian Seas, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	100,056		
Royal Indian Marine Furlough Pay - - - - - - - - -	8,722		
Sundry items - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,372		
	111,150		
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	111,608		
		222,758	
MARINE—NON-EFFECTIVE:			
Royal Indian Marine Retired Pay - - - - - - - - - -	17,053		
Indian Navy Retired Pay - - - - - - - - - - -	5,481		
		22,534	
MILITARY WORKS: Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - -		70,640	
SPECIAL DEFENCES (1902): Stores for India - - - - - - - - - -		20,862	
			5,000,960
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE AGAINST REVENUE - - - £			18,487,488

EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE:

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS:			
STATE RAILWAYS:	£	£	
Stores for India, 2,300,722*l.* Other Payments, 15,107*l.* - - -	2,315,829		
Payments to the Burma Railways Company for construction of State Extensions - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	64,232		
Payments to the Madras Railway Company for construction of the Azikhal-Mangalore Railway - - - - - - - - -	34,153		
		2,414,214	
IRRIGATION WORKS:			
Stores for India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		87,217	
			2,501,431
CAPITAL CHARGE INVOLVED IN REDEMPTION OF LIABILITIES:			
MADRAS RAILWAY:			
Amount of the Debentures of the Company for which the Secretary of State incurred the liability on the purchase of the Undertaking - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			2,144,800
Carried forward - - £			23,133,719

No. 8.—Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury

	£
Total Receipts on account of Revenue (brought forward) - - -	718,637

Receipts—*continued.*

CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM RAILWAY COMPANIES

	Subscribed Capital.	Transfer Fees and Miscellaneous Refunds.	
	£	£	
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	643,500	242	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - - - - - - -	—	130	
Burma Railways - - - - - - - - - - -	—	366	
Indian Midland Railway - - - - - - - - - -	638,550	37	
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway - - - - - - - -	—	44	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - - - -	—	145	
Madras Railway (to 31st December 1907) - - - - - - -	—	695	
	1,282,050	1,659	1,283,709

DEBT:

	£	
PERMANENT DEBT INCURRED:		
India 3½ per Cent. Stock: Loan issued in May 1907 - - - - - - - - -	3,500,000	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock: Portion of Loan of 5,000,000*l.* issued in January 1908, brought to account during 1907–08 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,132,947	
Debentures of the Madras Railway Company for which the Secretary of State incurred the liability on the purchase of the Undertaking - - - - - - - - - -	2,144,800	
	9,777,747	
TEMPORARY DEBT INCURRED:		
Temporary Loans on security of India Bills - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	
		10,777,747

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:

	£		
REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES - - - - - - - - - - - - -		104,231	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS:			
Gold Standard Reserve:			
Sums remitted to this country by means of Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India - - - - - - - - -	526,324		
Gold withdrawn from Paper Currency Reserve in London against corresponding payment into Reserve in India - - - - - -	920,000		
Amount realised by the sale of 1,000,000*l.*, 2½ per Cent. Consolidated Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	878,125		
Treasury Bills paid off - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000,000		
Dividends on investments and discount on Treasury Bills - - -	382,938		
		5,707,387	
Paper Currency Reserve:			
Cost price of 70,300*l.* Exchequer Bonds paid off - - - - - - - - -		69,698	
			5,881,316

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA:

	£	£	£	
Repayments by His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments in respect of				
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		61,494		
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the War in South Africa -		396		
Expenditure incurred in India in connection with the Somaliland Expedition - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,547		
Postal and Money Order transactions (Receipts in excess of Payments) -		716,099		
Advances in India on account of Emigration of Coolies and Supplies to His Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, Pensions paid in India to Out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c. - - - - - - - -		221,374		
			1,002,910	
Estates remitted from India by Administrators-General by means of Bills on London -			38,268	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company: Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		812		
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company: Ditto ditto -		781		
East Indian Railway Company:	£			
On account of Debenture Stock - - - - - - -	1,897,112			
Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds - - - - -	1,228			
		1,898,340		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company: Transfer fees and miscellaneous refunds - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		994		
South Indian Railway Company: Ditto ditto -		436		
			1,901.363	
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			10,580	
Paper Currency Reserve: Withdrawals in London to meet payments for purchase of silver -			3,325,000	
Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on India (*See also* under "Gold Standard Reserve")			15,705,737	
				21,983,858

Total Receipts - - - - - £	40,645,267
Balance, 1st April 1907 - - £	5,606,812
£	46,252,079

India Office,
8 May 1908.

* *See* Note on opposite page.

For Statement showing New or Increased Salaries or Pensions,

of the Government of *India*, from 1st April 1907 to 31st March 1908—*continued.*

	£
Brought forward - - -	23,133,719

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

PAYMENTS TO RAILWAY COMPANIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :*

	Discharge of Debentures.	Stores, Establishment Charges, &c.	
	£	£	
Assam-Bengal Railway - - - - - - - - - - -	435,312	123,646	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway - - - - - - - - - -	775	902,986	
Burma Railways - - - - - - - - - - - -	—	285,525	
Indian Midland Railway - - - - - - - - - -	422,581	7,450	
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway - - - - - - - - -	—	20,395	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway - - - - - - -	—	236,530	
Madras Railway (chargeable to 31st December 1907) - - - - -	79,850	459,327	
	938,518	2,035,859	
			2,974,377

DEBT;

PERMANENT DEBT DISCHARGED :	£	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures - - - - - - -	500,000	
Madras Railway Debentures - - - - - - - - - - - -	134,700	
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38	
		634,738

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES :

ADVANCES REPAYABLE - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,878	
MISCELLANEOUS DEPOSITS :	£		
Gold Standard Reserve : Investment in British Funds, Treasury Bills, and Exchequer Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,576,164		
Paper Currency Reserve : Investment in British Funds and Exchequer Bonds	69,698		
	4,645,862		
Portion of outstanding Interest repaid by Railway Companies on the purchase of their Undertakings by the State, claimed during the year by the persons entitled thereto - - - - - - - - - - - - -	212		
		4,646,074	
			4,648,952

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA :

Payments to His Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments on account of Little Basses Light Vessel Dues, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			£ 12,224	
Family Remittances, Remittances by Administrators-General, &c. - - - - - -			93,189	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company : Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.		£ 160,425		
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company :	£			
Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - - -	342,737			
Charges to Revenue Account : Half-year to 31st December 1905	1,044			
		343,781		
East Indian Railway Company :				
Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - - -	1,050,566			
Rental paid to South Behar Railway Company - - -	30,000			
		1,080,566		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company : Advances for purchase of Stores, &c.		1,099,979		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway—Madras Section (1st January to 31st March) : Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - - - -		117,831		
Rajputana-Malwa Railway : Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - -		218,805		
South Indian Railway Company :	£			
Discount on renewal of Debentures - - - - - - -	1,250			
Advances for purchase of Stores, &c. - - - - - -	134,693			
		135,943		
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company : Payments on account of Kalka-Simla Railway - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		798		
			3,158,128	
Stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds, and to Native States - - - - -			320,991	
Copper, &c., supplied for coinage purposes - - - - - - - - - - -			9,162	
Miscellaneous payments to be brought to charge or recovered in India - - - - -			86,890	
Paper Currency Reserve : Transfer of Gold at the Bank of England - - - - -			925,000	
Purchase of Silver - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			4,516,255	
				9,121,839

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - - £	40,513,625
BALANCE, 31st March 1908 - - - £	5,738,454
	46,252,079

Walter Badock, Accountant-General.

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* Receipts from, and advances to, the Bengal and North-Western, the Bombay Baroda and Central India (for main line purposes and on account of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway), the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the South Indian Railway Companies, are treated as remittances, as are also advances to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the working of the Madras section.

created or granted within the year 1907-08, *see* pages 60 and 61.

No. 9.

ACCOUNT showing the Total Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual
the Debt and Interest and the Annuity created in the Year ended the 31st March
Debt, the Annual Interest thereon, and the Indian Railway Annuities, on the 31st

	Capital of Debt.			Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest on Debt; and Indian Railway Annuities.		
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITIES ON THE 31ST MARCH 1907.							
Debt bearing Interest:	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	62,333,108	13	3	3½	2,181,658	16	1
India 3 per Cent. Stock	66,724,530	9	9	3	2,001,735	18	4
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	11,892,206	12	3	2½	297,305	3	4
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	1,435,650	–	–	4½	64,604	5	–
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	348,666	–	–	4	13,946	12	9
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock	425,000	–	–	4½	19,125	–	–
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock	2,701,450	–	–	4	108,058	–	–
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	67,000	–	–	3¾	2,512	10	–
Ditto ditto	1,298,800	–	–	3½	45,458	–	–
Ditto ditto	175,000	–	–	3¼	5,687	10	–
Ditto ditto	100,600	–	–	3	3,018	–	–
	147,502,011	15	3				
Debt not bearing Interest:							
India 5 per Cent. Stock	9,342	11	9				
India 4 per Cent. Stock	7,278	15	–				
TOTAL Debt, and Annual Interest thereon, on 31st March 1907	147,518,633	2	–	- -	4,743,109	15	6
Indian Railway Annuities.							
East Indian Railway:							
Annuity terminating in 1953	-	-	-	- -	850,537	18	10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity	-	-	-	- -	262,000	–	–
Eastern Bengal Railway: Annuity terminating in 1957	-	-	-	- -	116,850	14	9
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway: Annuity terminating in 1958	-	-	-	- -	371,361	3	7
Great Indian Peninsula Railway: Annuity terminating in 1948	-	-	-	- -	1,268,516	–	7
TOTAL Indian Railway Annuities on 31st March 1907	-	-	-	- -	2,869,265	17	9
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1907	147,518,633	2	–	- -	7,612,375	13	3
DEBT AND ANNUITIES CREATED IN THE YEAR 1907–08.							
Debt bearing Interest:							
India 3½ per Cent. Stock: Loan issued	3,500,000	–	–	3½	122,500	–	–
Ditto ditto (portion of 5,000,000*l.*)	4,132,947	9	3	3½	144,653	3	3
India Bills	1,000,000	–	–	Various	*20,817	16	3
Madras Railway Debentures	†275,000	–	–	3¾	10,312	10	–
Ditto ditto	†656,400	–	–	3½	22,974	–	–
Ditto ditto	†833,400	–	–	3¼	27,085	10	–
Ditto ditto	†380,000	–	–	3	11,400	–	–
	10,777,747	9	3	- -	359,742	19	6
Indian Railway Annuities.							
Madras Railway: Annuity terminating in 1956 (created for the purchase of the line)	-	-	-	- -	553,397	12	–
DEBT, Annual Interest thereon, and Annuity, created in the Year ended 31st March 1908	10,777,747	9	3		913,140	11	6
£	158,296,380	11	3	- -	8,525,516	4	9

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* This is the actual amount of Discount on the issue of *6 months'* Bills dated 12th October 1907; not the *Annual* Interest.
† Liability incurred on the purchase of the Madras Railway.

- - - - - - - No. 9.

Interest thereon, and the INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES, on the 31st March 1907; 1908; the Debt and Interest reduced in that Year; and the Total Amount of March 1908; together with the Cost of Management paid in the Year.

	Capital of Debt.			Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest on Debt; and Indian Railway Annuities.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
DEBT REDUCED IN THE YEAR 1907–08.							
Debt bearing Interest:							
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Sinking Funds, pursuant to Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, s. 51, and Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, s. 2 (*a*) - - - - - - - - -	153,747	7	5	3½	5,381	3	2
India 3½ per Cent. Stock, purchased with the Discount Sinking Funds - - - - - - - - - - - - -	26,821	4	10	3½	938	14	10
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures, paid off	500,000	–	–	3½	17,500	–	–
Madras Railway Debentures, paid off - - - - - -	81,400	–	–	3½	2,849	–	–
Ditto ditto - - - - - -	53,300	–	–	3¼	1,732	5	–
	815,268	12	3				
Debt not bearing Interest:							
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - -	37	10	–				
DEBT, and Annual Interest thereon, reduced in the Year ended 31st March 1908 - - - - - - -	815,306	2	3	- -	28,401	3	–
TOTAL DEBT AND ANNUITIES ON THE 31ST MARCH 1908.*							
Debt bearing Interest:							
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	69,785,487	10	3	3½	2,442,492	1	4
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	66,724,530	9	9	3	2,001,735	18	4
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	11,892,206	12	3	2½	297,305	3	4
India Bills - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	–	–	Various	†20,817	16	3
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - -	1,435,650	–	–	4½	64,604	5	–
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	348,666	–	–	4	13,946	12	9
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - -	425,000	–	–	4½	19,125	–	–
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock - - -	2,701,450	–	–	4	108,058	–	–
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures - -	67,000	–	–	3¾	2,512	10	–
Ditto ditto - -	798,800	–	–	3½	27,958	–	–
Ditto ditto - -	175,000	–	–	3¼	5,687	10	–
Ditto ditto - -	100,600	–	–	3	3,018	–	–
Madras Railway Debentures - - - - - - - -	275,000	–	–	3¾	10,312	10	–
Ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	575,000	–	–	3½	20,125	–	–
Ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	780,100	–	–	3¼	25,353	5	–
Ditto ditto - - - - - - - -	380,000	–	–	3	11,400	–	–
	157,464,490	12	3				
Debt not bearing Interest:							
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	9,305	1	9				
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - -	7,278	15	–				
TOTAL Debt, and Annual Interest thereon, on 31st March 1908 - - - - - -	157,481,074	9	–	- -	5,074,451	12	–
Indian Railway Annuities.							
East Indian Railway:							
Annuity terminating in 1953 - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	- -	850,537	18	10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity - - - - - -	-	-	-	- -	262,000	–	–
Eastern Bengal Railway: Annuity terminating in 1957 - - -	-	-	-	- -	116,850	14	9
Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway: Annuity terminating in 1958 -	-	-	-	- -	371,361	3	7
Great Indian Peninsula Railway: Annuity terminating in 1948 -	-	-	-	- -	1,268,516	-	7
Madras Railway: Annuity terminating in 1956 (created for the purchase of the line) - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	- -	553,397	12	–
TOTAL Indian Railway Annuities on 31st March 1908 - - - - -	-	-	-	- -	3,422,663	9	9
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1908 - -	157,481,074	9	–	- -	8,497,115	1	9
£	158,296,380	11	3	- -	8,525,516	4	9

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* For Analysis, *see* following page.

† *See* Note relating to Bills on opposite page.

No. 9.—Account showing the Total Amount of Indian Debt raised in *England*,

ANALYSIS of the Amount of Indian Debt raised in *England*, the Annual Interest thereon, and the Indian Railway Annuities, outstanding on the 31st March 1908.

	Capital of Debt.		Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest on Debt; and Indian Railway Annuities.
Debt, exclusive of that incurred for Railways shown under heads below:				
Bearing Interest:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	48,847,061 14 10	- - -	3½	1,709,647 3 3
India 3 per Cent. Stock	26,306,310 18 –	- - -	3	789,189 6 6
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	11,151,558 10 11	- - -	2½	278,788 19 3
Not bearing Interest:	86,304,931 3 9			
India 5 per Cent. Stock	9,305 1 9			
India 4 per Cent. Stock	7,278 15 –			
		*86,321,515 – 6	–	2,777,625 9 –
Debt incurred under Act 51 Vict. c. 5, s. 4, mainly for permanent Advances to Railway Companies.				
Bearing Interest:				
India 3 per Cent. Stock	- - -	10,000,000 – –	3	300,000 – –
Debt incurred under East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905, other than that shown under particular Railways.				
Bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	6,811,904 5 8	- - -	3½	238,416 13 –
India 3 per Cent. Stock	1,207,533 16 10	- - -	3	36,226 – 4
India Bills	1,000,000 – –	- - -	Various	†20,817 16 3
		9,019,433 2 6	–	295,460 9 7
Debt incurred under East India Loan Act, 1898, and previous Acts (for Railway Construction).				
Bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per cent. Stock	- - -	106,747 9 3	3½	3,736 3 3
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the East Indian Railway.				
Debt bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	8,810,585 1 5	- - -	3½	308,370 9 7
India 3 per Cent. Stock	240,771 3 8	- - -	3	7,223 2 9
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	1,435,650 – –	- - -	4½	64,604 5 –
		10,487,006 5 1	–	380,197 17 4
Annuity:				
Annuity terminating in 1953	- - -	- - -	–	850,537 18 10
Interest in lieu of Deferred Annuity	- - -	- - -	–	262,000 – –
				1,112,537 18 10
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Eastern Bengal Railway.				1,492,735 16 2
Debt bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	507,065 10 11	- - -	3½	17,747 5 11
India 3 per Cent. Stock	228 9 1	- - -	3	6 17 1
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	348,666 – –	- - -	4	13,946 12 9
		855,960 – –	–	31,700 15 9
Annuity:				
Annuity terminating in 1957	- - -	- - -	–	116,850 14 9
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway.				148,551 10 6
Debt bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	4,099,140 16 2	- - -	3½	143,469 18 7
India 3 per Cent. Stock	‡ —*16,553 8 8*	- - -	3	—*496 12 1*
		4,082,587 7 6	–	142,973 6 6
Annuity:				
Annuity terminating in 1958	- - -	- - -	–	371,361 3 7
Debt incurred in respect of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway.				514,334 10 1
Bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	§ —*43,110 8 11*	- - -	3½	—*1,508 17 4*
India 3 per Cent. Stock	10,333,027 16 9	- - -	3	309,990 16 8
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	435,702 5 8	- - -	2½	10,892 11 2
Debt incurred in respect of the South Indian Railway.		10,725,619 13 6	–	319,374 10 6
Bearing Interest:				
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3,996,222 14 6	- - -	3	119,886 13 8
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	304,945 15 8	- - -	2½	7,623 12 11
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock	425,000 – –	- - -	4½	19,125 – –
		4,726,168 10 2	–	146,635 6 7
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.				
Debt bearing Interest:				
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3,263,216 9 8	- - -	3	97,896 9 11
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock	2,701,450 – –	- - -	4	108,058 – –
		5,964,666 9 8	–	205,954 9 11
Annuity:				
Annuity terminating in 1948	- - -	- - -	–	1,268,516 – 7
				1,474,470 10 6
Carried forward	- - -	142,289,708 18 2		7,472,924 6 2

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* Interest on a portion of the proceeds of this debt is charged under Railway Revenue Account and under Irrigation. *See* Account No. 8, page 51.

† This is the *actual* amount of Discount on the issue of 6 months Bills, not the Annual Interest.

‡ The Sinking Fund to redeem Debt issued in lieu of Annuity has been applied to this extent to the redemption of India 3 per Cent. Stock, instead of India 3½ per Cent. Stock.

§ The Discount Sinking Fund, in redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised in respect of the India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in connection with the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, has been applied to this extent to the redemption of India 3½ per Cent. Stock, instead of India 3 per Cent. Stock.

the Annual Interest thereon, and the INDIAN RAILWAY ANNUITIES, &c.—*continued.*

ANALYSIS of the Amount of INDIAN DEBT raised in *England*, the Annual Interest thereon, &c.—*continued.*

	Capital of Debt.		Rate per Cent.	Annual Interest on Debt; and Indian Railway Annuities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	142,289,708 18 2		7,472,924 6 2
Debt incurred in respect of the Bengal Central Railway.				
Bearing Interest:				
India 3 per Cent. Stock	- - -	512,159 18 4	3	15,364 15 11
Debt incurred in respect of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.				
Bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	508,975 2 10	- - -	3½	17,814 2 7
India 3 per Cent. Stock	10,881,612 11 7	- - -	3	326,448 7 7
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	67,000 – –	- - -	3¾	2,512 10 –
Ditto ditto	798,800 – –	- - -	3½	27,958 – –
Ditto ditto	175,000 – –	- - -	3¼	5,687 10 –
Ditto ditto	100,600 – –	- - -	3	3,018 – –
		12,531,987 14 5	–	383,438 10 2
Debt incurred and Annuity created in respect of the Madras Railway.				
Debt bearing Interest:				
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	137,117 18 1	- - -	3½	4,799 2 6
Madras Railway Debentures	275,000 – –	- - -	3¾	10,312 10 –
Ditto ditto	575,000 – –	- - -	3½	20,125 – –
Ditto ditto	780,100 – –	- - -	3¼	25,353 5 –
Ditto ditto	380,000 – –	- - -	3	11,400 – –
		2,147,217 18 1	–	71,989 17 6
Annuity:				
Annuity terminating in 1956	- - -	- - -	–	553,397 12 –
				625,387 9 6
TOTAL Debt, Annual Interest thereon, and Indian Railway Annuities, on 31st March 1908	£	157,481,074 9 –	–	8,497,115 1 9

MANAGEMENT OF DEBT.

Average Amount of India Stocks on which Interest was paid during the year 1907.

	Bank of England.	Bank of Ireland.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	59,237,297 6 –	3,069,525 15 7
India 3 per Cent. Stock	64,706,690 9 4	2,017,840 – 5
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	11,702,372 16 8	189,833 15 7
£	135,646,360 12 –	5,277,199 11 7

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charge for Management for the Year 1907:		
Sterling Debt:		
On 135,646,360*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* India Stocks, at 300*l.* per million	40,693 18 1	
„ 3,500,000*l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock, issued during the year, at 300*l.* per million a year, for 146 days	420 – –	
„ 4,910,766*l.* Indian Railway Debenture Stocks, at 300*l.* per million	1,473 4 5	
Issue of 3,500,000*l.* India 3½ per Cent. Stock at 1,250*l.* per million	4,375 – –	
Issue, &c., of 1,000,000*l.* India Bills, at 200*l.* per million	200 – –	
		47,162 2 6
Rupee Debt:		
Rs. 161,300,241 Indian Government Rupee Loans, at 400*l.* per ten million Rupees, subject to a minimum charge of	8,000 – –	
Allowance for the assessment of Indian Income Tax on the Interest on Indian Government Rupee Loans, at 2*d.* per Rs. 10 deducted	122 12 2	
		8,122 12 2
		55,284 14 8

BANK OF IRELAND.

		£ s. d.
Charge for Management for the Year 1907:		
On 5,277,199*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* India Stocks, at 360*l.* per million		1,899 15 8
	£	57,184 10 4

Walter Badock,
Accountant-General.

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing New or Increased SALARIES or PENSIONS granted or created in *England* between 1st April 1907 and 31st March 1908 (*see* the Government of India Act, 1858, Sec. 53).

SALARIES.

	Increase or Decrease in 1908-09. Increase.	Increase or Decrease in 1908-09. Decrease.
	£	£
Store Department: Clerk for Railway Stores—Salary 200*l*., rising by 10*l*. annually to 350*l*. In lieu of a Second Class Clerk	130	—
Registry and Record Department: Clerk specially attached—Salary 350*l*., rising by 15*l*. annually to 500*l*. In lieu of Salary 4½ guineas a week, rising by half a guinea a week triennially to 6 guineas a week	28	—
Assistant to the Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing—Salary 250*l*. rising by 10*l*. annually to 450*l*. In lieu of Salary 250*l*., rising by 10*l*. annually to 400*l*., with extra fees for preparing valuation statements. Salary of the present incumbent to be increased to 390*l*. and to rise as above	—	—
One additional Staff Clerk—Salary 350*l*., rising by 15*l*. annually to 500*l*. In lieu of a Second Class Clerk	37	—
Five additional Second Class Clerks—Salary 70*l*., rising by 7*l*. 10*s*. annually to 130*l*., then by 10*l*. annually to 200*l*., and then by 10*l*. annually to 300*l*.	350	—
Extra allowance to a Clerk in the Accountant-General's Department	50	—
Allowance for editing Telegraph Codes	50	—
Allowances to Messengers—For assisting Head Office Keeper 30*l*. In lieu of 20*l*. Messenger in the Library 10*l*. For assisting Keeper of Records, Accountant-General's Department, 5*l*.	25	—
Messengers at the India Store Depôt—Salary 90*l*., rising by 2*l*. annually to 100*l*. In lieu of Salary 80*l*., rising by 2*l*. annually to 100*l*.	10	—
Typists:		
Chief Superintendent—Salary 40*s*. a week. In lieu of Salary 35*s*. a week, rising by 2*s*. a week annually to 40*s*. a week	41	—
Superintendent—Salary 35*s*. a week. In lieu of Salary 28*s*. a week, rising by 2*s*. a week annually to 34*s*. a week		
Salary 20*s*. a week, rising by 2*s*. a week annually to 26*s*. a week, and in the case of not more than one half of them, if qualified as Shorthand-writer Typists, rising to 31*s*. a week. In lieu of Salary 20*s*. a week, rising by 2*s*. a week annually to 25*s*. a week		
Four selected for examining work receive 2*s*. a week each extra	20	—
Increase due to the introduction of a new Scale of Salary for Second Class Clerks. 110 Clerks—Salary 70*l*., rising by 7*l*. 10*s*. annually to 130*l*.; then by 10*l*. annually to 200*l*.; and then by 10*l*. annually to 300*l*. In lieu of Salary 70*l*., rising by 5*l*. annually to 100*l*.; then by 7*l*. 10*s*. annually to 190*l*.; and then by 10*l*. annually to 250*l*. Higher Grade—Salary 250*l*., rising by 10*l*. annually to 350*l*.	1,555	—
Increased amount payable to Members of Council owing to augmented numbers under the Government of India Act, 1907, the reduction in Salaries provided for by the Act having only partially taken effect	1,272	—
Increase arising from periodical increments	2,428	—
Net decrease consequent on appointments abolished, vacancies, retirements, &c.	—	2,121
£	5,996	2,121

NET INCREASE, as shown on page 62 - - - £ 3,875

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

DETAILS of INCREASE and DIMINUTION in 1908-09.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Salary.	Cause.	Amount. Granted.	Amount. Ceased.
		Years.	*Years.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
Barnes, Robert George	Inspector of Stores, India Store Depôt	–	–	- -	Death	- -	180 16 8
Cave-Browne, Edward Raban, C.S.I.	Accountant-General	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	1,080 – –
Fayrer, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S.	President of the Medical Board	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	300 – –
Pile, George	Messenger, India Store Depôt	–	–	-	ditto	- -	66 13 4
Rose, Charles	Messenger, Second Class	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	72 12 6
Steane, William Copley	Second Class Clerk, Registry and Record Department	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	233 6 8
Strachey, Lieut.-General Sir Richard, G.C.S.I.	Member of Council	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	500 – –
Turner, John Lee	Keeper of Records, Registry and Record Department	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	135 12 6
Williams, General Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, R.E., K.C.I.E.	Government Director of Indian Railway Companies	–	–	- -	ditto	- -	400 – –
					Carried forward	£	2,969 1 8

No. 10.—STATEMENT showing New or Increased Salaries or Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

DETAILS of INCREASE and DIMINUTION in 1908–09—*continued*.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Salary.	Cause.	Amount. Granted.	Amount. Ceased.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES—*cont.*		*Years.*	*Years.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
					Brought forward - - -		2,969 1 8
Brooks, George - - -	Messenger, India Store Depôt - - - -	64	40	100 – –	Age - -	66 13 4	—
Guttridge, John Marshall	Second Office Keeper -	65	38	176 – –	ditto - -	111 9 4	—
Preece, Henry Charles -	Supervisor, Second Grade, India Store Depôt - -	39	21	290 – –	Ill health -	101 10 –	—
Scott, Sir Arthur Guillum	Accountant-General - -	65	50	1,200 – –	Age - -	1,200 – –	—
St. Quintin, William Astell	Senior Clerk, India Audit Office - - - -	59	40	700 – –	Ill health -	466 13 4	—
Taylor, Sam Arthur -	Senior Clerk, Store Department - - - -	60	41	800 – –	Age - -	533 6 8	—
Walpole, Sir Horace George, K.C.B.	Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk of the Council - - - -	63	44	1,500 – –	ditto - -	1,000 – –	—
Wollaston, Sir Arthur Naylor, K.C.I.E.	Registrar and Superintendent of Records - -	65	48	1,000 – –	ditto - -	666 13 4	—
Wright, Frederick Charles Buckley	Senior Clerk, Store Department - - - -	61	42	800 – –	ditto - -	*531 3 4	—
					TOTAL - - -	4,677 9 4	2,969 1 8
					INCREASE - -	£1,708 7 8	
COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.							
Barnett, Ebenezer M -	Senior Clerk, Store Department - - - -	–	–	- -	Death - -	- -	533 6 8
Browne, George - -	Assistant to Accountant-General - - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	668 15 –
Courtenay, Josceline -	Assistant Secretary, Judicial Department - - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	700 – –
Crozier, Robert George	Deputy Director-General of Stores - - - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	481 5 –
Moore, Frederick - -	Assistant Curator of Museum	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	330 – –
Stapleton, George A. T.	Senior Clerk, Accountant-General's Department -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	375 – –
					TOTAL - - -	- -	3,088 6 8
					DECREASE - -	£3,088 6 8	
COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.							
Blackburn, Charles T. -	Second Class Foreman, India Store Depôt - -	–	–	- -	Death - -	- -	69 10 6
Hodges, Edwin - -	Labourer, India Store Depôt - - - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	44 19 6
Hope, James - -	Second Class Foreman, India Store Depôt - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	31 15 6
Inch, Henry - -	First Class Foreman, India Store Depôt - - -	–	–	- -	ditto - -	- -	79 19 –
Charman, Joseph - -	Labourer, India Store Depôt - - - -	65	39	29*s.* 6*d.* a week	Age - -	73 – –	—
Harmer, E. - - - -	Ditto ditto -	65	36	29*s.* 6*d.* a week	ditto - -	46 1 2	—
Kerr, Captain Thomas Coulter	Surveyor of Shipping -	77	26	600 – –	ditto - -	100 – –	—
					TOTAL - - -	219 1 2	226 4 6
					DECREASE - - -	£7 3 4	
					NET DECREASE -	£1,387 2 4	

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* In addition to £2 3*s.* 4*d.* paid by the British Government in respect of one year's service in the Exchequer Office of Pleas.

Annual Amount of Pensions for the Year 1908–09, including the portions which have been commuted.

	1908-09.	1907–08.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Superannuation Allowances - - -	30,679	28,971	1,708	—
Compensation Allowances - - - -	10,790	13,878	—	3,088
Compassionate Allowances - - -	2,380	2,387	—	7
£	43,849	45,236	1,708	3,095
		NET DECREASE - -	£1,387	

Walter Badock.
Accountant-General.

No. 11.

LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India;* and ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required in the Year ending 31st March 1909, to pay the SALARIES and other EXPENSES of the INDIA OFFICE, and of the OFFICE of the AUDITOR of the ACCOUNTS of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL.

	1908-09.	1907-08.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
INDIA OFFICE.	£	£	£	£
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES	142,396	138,813	3,583	—
WAGES OF ARTIFICERS AND LABOURERS, STORE DEPÔT	12,845	12,553	292	—
CONTINGENCIES OF THE STORE DEPÔT	11,100	11,100	—	—
ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AT THE STORE DEPÔT	12,000	25,000	—	13,000
LAW CHARGES	300	300	—	—
POSTAGE OF DESPATCHES TO INDIA	400	400	—	—
TELEGRAMS TO INDIA	3,000	2,500	500	—
OFFICE CONTINGENCIES	15,200	16,000	—	800
STATIONERY, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING	7,800	6,500	1,300	—
OFFICE OF AUDITOR.				
SALARIES	6,717	6,922	—	205
CONTINGENCIES (INCLUDED IN THOSE OF THE INDIA OFFICE)	—	—	—	—
£	211,758	220,088	5,675	14,005
		NET DECREASE	£8,330	
SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES £	*43,849	*45,236	—	1,387

* Annual Amount of Pensions for the Year including the portions which have been commuted.

INDIA OFFICE.

SUMMARY of SALARIES, WAGES, and ALLOWANCES.

Numbers. 1907-08.	Numbers. 1908-09.		1908-09.	1907-08.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
			£	£	£	£
15	17	Secretary of State, Permanent Under Secretary of State, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk to Council, and Members of Council	24,672	23,400	1,272	—
59	59	Correspondence Department	31,475	29,927	1,548	—
7	7	Funds Department	2,857	2,784	73	—
51	54	Accountant-General's Department	18,406	17,818	588	—
64	66	Registry and Record Department	11,658	11,051	607	—
21	22	Miscellaneous Officers, &c.	11,701	11,677	24	—
55	55	Office Keepers and Messengers	5,897	5,908	—	11
34	34	Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen	1,382	1,382	—	—
21	21	Artificers and Labourers employed at the India Office	1,975	1,951	24	—
138	136	Store Department: Salaries.—India Office Branch, Branch at the India Store Depôt, and Stamp Branch	32,373	32,915	—	542
465	471		142,396	138,813	4,136	553
174	183	Wages.—Artificers, Labourers, Fire Watchmen, and Charwoman, employed at the Store Depôt; Examiners and Tellers employed by the Inland Revenue Department in connection with the supply of Stamps for India	12,845	12,553	292	—
639	654	£	155,241	151,366	4,428	553
				NET INCREASE	£3,875	

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

DETAILS OF THE FOREGOING.

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES.	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1908-09.	1907-08.
1907-08.	1908-09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		SECRETARY OF STATE, &c.	£	£	£	£	£
1	1	Secretary of State	- -	- -	- -	5,000	5,000
1	1	Permanent Under Secretary of State	- -	- -	- -	2,500(1)	2,500(1)
1	1	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	- -	- -	- -	1,500	1,500
1	1	Assistant Under Secretary of State and Clerk to Council	- -	- -	- -	1,200	1,200
11	13	Members of Council (2)	- -	8 receive 1,200*l.* each 5 receive 1,000*l.* each		14,472	13,200
15	17				£	24,672	23,400

(1) Includes a personal allowance of 500*l.*

(2) Five also receive Indian Civil Service Annuities of 1,000*l.* each; one receives an Indian Judicial Pension of 1,500*l.* a year; one a special pension of 450*l.* a year; one, an Indian Military Pension of 1,000*l.* a year and a Good Service Pension of 100*l.* a year; and one, Indian Military Pay of 700*l.* a year.

		CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT (including Financial, Judicial and Public, Military, Political and Secret, Public Works, and Revenue and Statistics Departments).					
6	6	Secretaries (1)	- -	each 1,200*l.*	- -	7,200	7,200
6	6	Assistants (2)	800	50	1,000	5,861	5,750
8	8	Senior Clerks (3)	600	25	800	5,604	5,352
1	1	Clerk specially attached to the Political and Secret Department	700	25	800	800	788
9	9	Junior Clerks (4)	200	20	600	3,164	2,871
1	1	Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State (5)	- -	- -	- -	800	800
4	4	Staff Clerks	350	15	500	1,764	1,719
1	1	Clerk for Special Duties	- -	- -	- -	400	400
—	3	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade (6)	250	10	350	902	—
16	13	Second Class Clerks (7)	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	2,286	2,488
1	1	Clerk specially attached	4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a week.	10/6 a week (triennially)	6*l.* 6*s.* a week.	329	329
1	1	*Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department (8)	- -	- -	- -	575	575
3	3	Clerks, ditto — One	320	20	700	1,409	1,366
		One	250	10 15	350 450		
		One	150	7*l.* 10*s.* 10	190 350		
—	1	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade, ditto	250	10	350	250	—
2	1	Second Class Clerks, ditto	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	131	289
59	59				£	31,475	29,927

(1) One also receives Indian Military Pay at 900*l.* a year, and a Good Service Pension of 100*l.* a year; and two receive Indian Civil Service Annuities of 1,000*l.* each.

(2) One receives an extra allowance of 100*l.*

(3) One receives also 300*l.* as Private Secretary to the Secretary of State (charged under "Miscellaneous Officers, &c."); and one receives 50*l.* as Editor of Telegraph Codes.

(4) One receives 150*l.* as Assistant Private Secretary and Précis Writer to the Secretary of State; two receive 150*l.* each as Private Secretaries to the Under-Secretaries of State; one receives 50*l.* as Resident Clerk; and one, 50*l.* as Reading Clerk to Council.

(5) Salary of 800*l.* is inclusive of 200*l.* consolidated travelling allowance. Also receives an Indian Military Pension of 700*l.* a year.

(6) One receives 50*l.* a year as Resident Clerk; and one receives an extra allowance of 100*l.* as Shorthand Writer to the Secretary of State.

(7) One receives 50*l.* a year for compiling a portion of the "India Office List," and one receives an extra allowance of 25*l.*

(8) Salary of Office, 1,100*l.* (to present incumbent) *less* Indian Civil Pension of 525*l.* (the equivalent at 1*s.* 9*d.* of Rs. 6,000) a year.

* Not on the permanent Establishment.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers.		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —*continued.*	SALARY OF OFFICE.			1908-09.	1907-08.
1907-08.	1908-09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		FUNDS DEPARTMENT.					
			£	£	£	£	£
1	1	Director of Funds	800	50	1,000	1,000	1,000
1	1	Senior Clerk	500	20	700	700	700
3	3	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade	250	10	350	919	889
2	2	Second Class Clerks	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	238	195
7	7				£	2,857	2,784

		ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Accountant-General	- -	- -	- -	1,200	1,200
1	1	Deputy Accountant-General	800	25	1,000	831	875
5	5	Senior Clerks (¹)	500	20	700	3,685	3,630
2	2	Redundant Senior Clerks	500	20	700	1,094	1,200
6	6	Junior Clerks (²)	150	15 20	300 500	2,255	2,040
5	5	Staff Clerks	350	15	500	2,162	2,170
14	14	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade	250	10	350	4,660	4,700
16	19	Second Class Clerks	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	2,366	1,853
1	1	Keeper of Records	120	3	150	150	150
51	54				£	18,406	17,818

(¹) Four receive extra allowances, one of 100*l.*, and three of 50*l.* each.
(²) One receives 50*l.* for compiling a portion of the "India Office List."

		REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.					
1	1	Registrar and Superintendent of Records	- -	- -	- -	1,000	1,000
1	1	Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of Records	550	15	700	557	633
3	4	Staff Clerks	350	15	500	1,789	1,392
6	4	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade	250	10	350	1,291	1,939
24	27	Second Class Clerks	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	3,646	2,786
2	2	Clerks specially attached (¹) - One at One at	350 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a week.	15 10/6 a week (triennially)	500 6*l.* 6*s.* a week.	735	757
4	4	Supplemental Clerks	124	2*l.* 10*s.* 10*s.* 6*d.* a week (triennially).	150 250	791	791
1	1	Keeper of Records	150	5	200	200	200
1	1	Keeper of Geographical Records	100	5	200	200	200
1	1	Record Keeper, Military Department	120	3	150	149	146
14	14	Typists - 1 Chief Superintendent 1 Superintendent 12 Typists (²)	— — 20*s.* a week	— — 2*s.* a week	40*s.* a week 35*s.* a week 26*s.* a week	1,012	936
2	2	*Hectographists	15*s.* a week	2*s.* a week annually.	21*s.* a week	108	99
4	4	*Boy Clerks	- - 15*s.* to 19*s.* a week - -			180	172
64	66				£	11,658	11,051

(¹) One receives 50*l.* as Assistant Editor of Telegraph Codes, and in 1907-08 one also received 50*l.* a year as Resident Clerk.
(²) Four receive 2*s.* a week extra as Examiners.

* Not on the permanent Establishment

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers.			SALARY OF OFFICE.			1908–09.	1907–08.
1907–08.	1908–09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —*continued.*					
		MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS, &c.	£	£	£	£	£
— (1)	— (1)	Private Secretary to the Secretary of State -	- -	- -	- -	300	300
1	1	Government Director of Indian Railway Companies (2) - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	1,000
1	1	Deputy Government Director of Indian Railway Companies - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	700	700
1	1	Librarian - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	600	600
1	1	Assistant Librarian - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	350	350
1	1	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade, employed in the Library - - - - - -	250	10	350	350	350
1	1	*Boy Clerk employed in the Library - -	15*s.* to 19*s.* a week - -			36	47
1	1	President of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services (3) - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	800	800
1	1	*Member of the Medical Board (4) - - -	- -	- -	- -	300	300
1	1	Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State (5) - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,200	1,200
1	1	Assistant Solicitor - - - - - -	600	25	800	794	769
1	1	Clerk, Legal Adviser and Solicitor's Department - - - - - - - -	200	10	300	276	266
1	1	*Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing (6) - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	500	500
1	1	Assistant to the Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing (7) - - - - -	250	10	450	395	395
1	1	Actuary - - - - - - - -	600	25	800	800	800
1	1	*Computing Clerk to the Actuary - - -	- -	- -	- -	250	250
1	1	Surveyor and Clerk of the Works - -	300	10	400	400	400
1	1	Assistant to Surveyor and Clerk of the Works - - - - - - - -	180	10	250	250	250
1	1	*Ordnance Consulting Officer for India - -	- -	- -	- -	1,000	1,000
1	1	*Assistant to Ordnance Consulting Officer for India - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	500	500
1	2	*Officers of the Indian Army attached to the General Staff, War Office (8) - - -		each 100		200	200
1	1	*Staff Officer attached to the Military Department - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	700	700
21	22				£	11,701	11,677

(1) The present incumbent is not counted here, being a Senior Clerk in the Correspondence Department.

(2) Also receives an Indian Civil Pension of 612*l.* 10*s.* (the equivalent at 1*s.* 9*d.* of Rs. 7,000) a year.

(3) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 950*l.* a year.

(4) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 500*l.* a year.

(5) Also receives an Indian Judicial Pension of 1,200*l.* a year.

(6) Also receives a pension of 2*l.* a day granted for service in the British Army.

(7) In 1907–08 remuneration included two guineas for each Valuation Statement prepared.

(8) In addition one receives 650*l.* a year and the other 500*l.* a year from the War Office.

* Not on the permanent Establishment.

No. 11.—Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers.			Salary of Office.			**1908–09.**	1907–08.
1907–08.	1908–09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		Salaries, Wages, and Allowances —*continued.*					
		Office Keepers and Messengers.	£	£	£	£	£
1	1	Head Office Keeper	200 With apartments	5	250 -	250	250
1	1	Second Office Keeper	With apartments		-	150	176
1	1	Third Office Keeper	- In lieu of apartments	-	140 26	166	140
20	20	Messengers, First Class (with uniform) (1)	105	2*l.* 10*s.*	120	2,604	2,584
28	28	Messengers, Second Class (with uniform) (1), (2)	80	2	100	2.622	2,624
4	4	*Boy Messengers	At 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day			105	134
55	55				£	5,897	5,908

(1) In addition to their salaries, certain Messengers receive the following allowances:—Three 30*l.* each, for attendance on the Secretary of State; one 30*l.*, and one 15*l.*, for attendance on the Under Secretaries of State; one 25*l.*, as Bank Messenger; one 20*l.*, for superintending the delivery of coal; one 30*l.*, for the despatch of letters; one 30*l.*, for assisting the Head Office Keeper; one 10*l.*, for mail work; two 10*l.* each for performing the duties of Hall Porter; one 10*l.*, as Messenger in the Library; one 5*l.*, for assisting the Keeper of Records, Registry and Record Department; and one 5*l.* for assisting the Keeper of Records, Accountant-General's Department.

(2) Thirteen also receive pensions varying from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* a day, granted for service in the British Army; one receives a pension of 2*s.* 2*d.* a day, and one 41*l.* 16*s.* a year for service in the Royal Navy.

1907–08.	1908–09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.	1908–09.	1907–08.
		Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen.					
1	1	Housekeeper	With apartments	-	-	80	80
28	28	*Housemaids	40*l.* a year each	-	-	1,120	1,120
5	5	*Charwomen	14*s.* a week each	-	-	182	182
34	34				£	1,382	1,382
21	21	*Artificers and Labourers employed at the India Office	At wages varying from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* a week			1,975	1,951
		Store Department.					
		India Office Branch.					
1	1	Director General	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
1	1	Deputy Director General	800	25	1,000	1,000	1,000
5	3	Senior Clerks (1)	500	20	700	2,400	3,900
4	4	Junior Clerks	150	15 20	300 500	1,189	1,147
1	1	Staff Clerk	350	15	500	459	444
2	4	Second Class Clerks, Higher Grade	250	10	350	1,178	662
16	14	Second Class Clerks	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	1,565	1,879
1	1	Clerk for Railway Stores	200	10	350	208	350
1	1	Supplemental Clerk	115	2*l.* 10*s.*	150	150	150
1	1	Clerk specially attached	4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* a week.	10*s.* 6*d.* a week (triennially).	6*l.* 6*s.* a week.	246	246
1	1	*Clerk for Ordnance Stores (2)	7*s.* 6*d.* a day.	6*d.* a day.	10*s.* a day	182	174
1	1	*Boy Clerk	15*s.* to 19*s.* a week			44	45
35	33	Carried forward			£	9,821	11,197

(1) Three receive extra allowances of 100*l.* each.

(2) Also receives a pension of 2*s.* 4½*d.* a day granted for service in the British Army.

* Not on the permanent Establishment.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers.			SALARY OF OFFICE.			1908–09.	1907–08.
1907–08.	1908–09.	SALARIES, WAGES, AND ALLOWANCES —*continued.*	Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
		STORE DEPARTMENT—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£
35	33	Brought forward - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	9,821	11,197
		Branch at the India Store Depôt.					
1	1	Superintendent (1) - - - - - -	800	25	1,000	940	915
1	1	Deputy Superintendent (2) - - - -	600	20	800	735	712
1	1	Assistant to the Superintendent - - -	- -	- -	- -	550	550
4	4	Supervisors, First Grade (3) (4) - - -	400	15	500	1,985	1,942
1	1	Inspector of Machinery - - - -	400	15	500	471	456
6	6	Supervisors, Second Grade (3) (5) - -	250	10	400	1,955	1,917
1	1	Second Class Clerk, Higher Grade - -	250	10	350	252	277
24	24	Second Class Clerks - - - - - -	70	7*l.* 10*s.* 10 10	130 200 300	2,849	2,546
14	14	Inspectors of Stores (3) (6) - - - -	250	10	350	4,646	4,561
17	17	Assistant Inspectors of Stores - - -	150	5 7*l.* 10*s.*	200 250	3,127	3,017
1	1	Custodian of Patterns (3) - - - -	150	(7)	250	270	270
1	1	Storeholder - - - - - - - -	120	5	160	145	140
1	1	Engineer (3) - - - - - - - -	120	(7)	200	215	215
1	1	Surveyor of Shipping - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	400	400
1	1	Assistant Surveyor of Shipping - - -	200	10	300	287	278
1	1	Inspector of Scientific Supplies - - -	300	15	500	346	331
2	2	Assistant Inspectors of Scientific Supplies -	200	10	350	440	419
1	1	*Examiner of Surgical Instruments (8) - -	- -	- -	- -	100	100
1	1	*Examiner of Medical Stores (9) - - -	- -	- -	- -	300	300
1	1	*Medical Attendant on Labourers - - -	- -	- -	- -	100	100
2	2	Messengers (with uniform) - - - -	90	2	100	191	198
6	6	*Boy Clerks - - - - - -	15*s.* to 19*s.* a week -			261	246
		Stamp Branch. (Paid through Inland Revenue Department.)					
1	1	Supervisor of Stamps - - - - -	230	10	320	312	302
1	1	Assistant Supervisor of Stamps - - -	180	7*l.* 10*s.*	220	190	182
1	1	Senior Examiner of Stamps - - - -	150	5	165	160	155
11	11	Examiners of Stamps (10) - - -	60	5	145	1,325	1,189
138	136				£	32,373	32,915
9	6	**Artificers and Labourers employed at the Store Depôt* - - - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	521	755
147	152	**Labourers and Fire Watchmen temporarily employed at the Store Depôt* - - -	- -	- -	- -	11,360	11,032
1	1	**Charwoman temporarily employed at the Store Depôt* - - - - - -	- -	- -	- -	36	36
17	24	**Examiners and Tellers temporarily employed at the Stamp Branch* - - - -	- -	- -	- -	928	730
174	183				£	12,845	12,553

(1) Also receives a pension of 310*l.* a year granted for service in the Royal Navy.
(2) Also receives an Indian Military Pension of 55*l.* a year.
(3) Extra allowances as follows:—Two Supervisors, First Grade, 50*l.* each; one Supervisor, Second Grade, 25*l.*; two Inspectors of Stores, 50*l.* each; Custodian of Patterns, 20*l.*; and Engineer, 15*l.*
(4) One also receives an Indian Military Pension of 58*l.* a year.
(5) One is styled Assistant Inspector of Machinery.
(6) One also receives a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day granted for service in the British Army.
(7) Rising on report of the Director General.
(8) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 292*l.* a year.
(9) Also receives an Indian Medical Pension of 365*l.* a year.
(10) One is entitled to rise to a maximum of 150*l.*

* Not on the permanent Establishment.

No. 11.—ESTABLISHMENT of the Secretary of State in Council of *India*, &c.—*continued.*

CONTINGENCIES OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

	1908–09.	1907–08.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	£	£	£	£
Rates and Taxes	2,900	2,900	—	—
Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings	5,600	6,300	—	700
Coal and Firewood	600	600	—	—
Gas and Electric Lighting; and House Articles	1,000	1,000	—	—
Postage (excluding Postage to India)	1,400	1,300	100	—
Telegrams (excluding Telegrams to India)	100	150	—	50
Travelling Expenses	180	240	—	60
Newspapers, Books, Parliamentary Papers, &c.	800	800	—	—
Advertisements	900	900	—	—
Stamps	140	140	—	—
Postal and Money Orders	220	220	—	—
Messengers' Uniforms	330	440	—	110
Messengers' Allowances for Night Watching	180	180	—	—
Pay of Police	150	150	—	—
Miscellaneous	700	680	20	—
£	15,200	16,000	120	920

NET DECREASE - - - £800

CONTINGENCIES OF THE STORE DEPÔT.

	1908–09.	1907–08.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Rates	900	1,000	—	100
Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings	1,700	1,900	—	200
Coal and Coke	400	400	—	—
Gas and Electric Lighting; and House Articles	400	300	100	—
Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department	3,900	3,800	100	—
Professional Inspection	1,700	1,500	200	—
Carriage of Stores	200	250	—	50
Patterns	100	100	—	—
Advertisements	25	20	5	—
Pay of Police	125	125	—	—
Miscellaneous	650	705	—	55
Inland Revenue Department for superintendence of the supply of Stamps for India	1,000	1,000	—	—
£	11,100	11,100	405	405

OFFICE OF AUDITOR.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES under the Government of India Act, 1858, sec. 52.

Numbers.			SALARY OF OFFICE.			1908–09.	1907–08.
1907–08.	1908–09.		Minimum.	Annual Increment.	Maximum.		
			£	£	£	£	£
1	1	Auditor	- -	- -	- -	1,200	1,200
1	1	Assistant to the Auditor	800	25	1,000	869	843
4	3	Senior Clerks	500	20	700	1,880	2,540
1	2	Junior Clerks	150	15 20	300 500	372	191
2	3	Staff Clerks - { One Two	350 200	15 10	500 400	935	700
11	10	Second Class Clerks	70	7*l*. 10*s*. 10 10	130 200 300	1,461	1,448
20	20				£	6,717	6,922

DECREASE - - - £ 205

Walter Badock, Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (INCOME AND EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 27 May 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN of the NET INCOME and EXPENDITURE of *British India*, under certain specified Heads, for the Eleven Years from 1896–97 to 1906–07 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 119, of Session 1907)."

India Office,
10th June 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15*th June* 1908.

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174.

MEMORANDUM.

In the "Financial Statement" of the Government of India, which is annually presented to Parliament, all receipts are shown on the Revenue side and all payments on the Expenditure side, with the exception that the working expenses of Railways are treated, not as expenditure, but as deduction from revenue.

In this Return of "Net Income and Expenditure" certain other charges of revenue-earning departments are treated as deductions from revenue, and the receipts of spending departments are treated as deductions from expenditure.

The method by which the figures of Net Revenue and Expenditure are compiled from the gross figures may be seen from the following example:—

	£
Taking the figures for the year 1906–07, the total Revenue as shown in the Financial Statement, was - - - - - -	73,144,554
The receipts under the heads of Interest, Military Services, Civil Departments, Civil Works and "Miscellaneous," which are treated in this Return as deductions from expenditure, amounted to - - - - -	4,527,207
Deducting this sum, there remain the gross receipts from Land Revenue, Taxation, Opium, Forest, Tributes, Railways (after the deduction of working expenses), Irrigation, Post Office, Telegraphs, Mint and Exchange, amounting to	68,617,347
Against this sum it is necessary to set off the charges under the heads just mentioned, including Refunds, Assignments, Working Expenses (except in the case of Railways), &c. The total of these was - - -	19,662,051
The Balance is shown in the present Return as the total Net Revenue - - -	48,955,296

	£
The total Expenditure charged against Revenue as shown in the Financial Statement was -	71,555,179
This amount includes charges of revenue-earning departments, which are brought to account on the Revenue side of this Return, aggregating (as mentioned above) - - - -	19,662,051
Deducting this sum, there remains the gross expenditure on Interest, Military and Civil Services, Collection of Revenue, Famine Relief and Insurance, and Provincial Adjustments amounting to - - - - -	51,893,128
Against this sum it is necessary to set off the receipts of the spending departments, amounting (as mentioned above) to - - -	4,527,207
The Balance is shown in the present Return as the total Net Expenditure - -	47,365,921

At the close of the tables of Expenditure on pages 5, 7, 9, and 11 will be found a statement of the adjustments made with the Provincial Governments. Under arrangements made by the Government of India those Governments are allowed a certain proportion of the revenue which they collect, and are required to meet a certain proportion of the expenditure which they supervise. In a year in which the Provincial Governments spend more than the revenue assigned to them the excess has to be met from their balances, and must be deducted from the total expenditure in order to arrive at the amount which is to be charged against the revenue of the year ; in a year in which they do not spend their full grants the surplus is added to the Provincial balances, and, therefore, must also be added to the expenditure charged against the revenue of the year before the final surplus or deficit of the year can be exhibited.

Throughout the Return rupees have been converted into sterling at the rate of 15 rupees to the pound (= 16 pence to the rupee). The addition or deduction to be made on account of the fact that the remittances from India to defray the net expenditure in England are not effected at exactly this rate, and that the Government of India is under obligations to receive certain sums and make certain payments at specified rates, is shown under the head of Exchange. In past years there has sometimes been heavy expenditure under this head, but the annual charge or receipt has now become comparatively insignificant.

Two changes have been made in the form of the Accounts with effect from 1906–07, and in the present Return the figures for previous years have been altered in accordance therewith. These changes are as follows :—

(1) The transactions of District Boards and certain other local bodies are now excluded from the Government accounts. The surplus or deficit of any year is not affected by this change.

(2) The figures hitherto shown under "Civil Departments—Marine" have included not only the civil charges for Ports and Pilotage (with the corresponding receipts), but also the cost of the Royal Indian Marine and the Indian contribution towards the cost of H.M. Ships in Indian Waters. The latter charges are now shown under the new Military head "Marine," while the former though still shown, as before, in the group "Civil Departments," are described by the new designation, "Ports and Pilotage."

India Office,
10th June 1908.

NET INCOME.

——	1896–97.		1897–98.	
I.—LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:	£	£	£	£
1. Land Revenue	15,189,686		16,343,600	
2. Forest	1,151,842		1,156,685	
3. Tributes from Native States	575,425		562,603	
(For Details, *see* Appendix I., pages 14 and 15.)		16,916,953		18,062,888
II.—OPIUM, Net Receipts	—	2,610,510	—	1,855,841
(For Details, *see* Appendix II., pages 18 and 19.)				
III.—TAXATION, Net Receipts:				
1. Salt	5,357,029		5,472,825	
2. Stamps	3,147,393		3,189,251	
3. Excise	3,680,730		3,599,046	
4. Provincial Rates	926,459		921,404	
5. Customs	2,904,256		3,024,356	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,240,232		1,254,155	
7. Registration	304,717		323,613	
(For Details, *see* Appendix III., pages 20 and 21.)		17,560,816		17,784,650
IV.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, Net Receipts *or charges*:				
1. Post Office	96,570		136,377	
2. Telegraph	95,508		179,348	
3. Railways	*1,152,467*		*709,313*	
4. Irrigation	*64,780*		281,427	
(For Details, *see* Appendix IV., pages 28 and 29.)		*1,025,169*		*112,161*
V.—MINT, Net Receipts *or charges*	—	63,236	—	62,554
(For Details, *see* Appendix V., pages 36 and 37.)				
VI.—EXCHANGE, Net Receipt *or charge*	—	*1,562,439*	—	*644,157*
(For Details, *see* Appendix VI., page 38.)				
Total Net Revenue	£	34,563,907	£	37,009,615

NET EXPENDITURE.

——	1896–97.		1897–98.	
	£	£	£	£
I.—DEBT SERVICES—Net interest payments other than those charged to Railways and Irrigation - - -	—	1,315,114	—	1,618,424
(For Details, *see* Appendix VII., pages 40 and 41.)				
II.—MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. ARMY - - - - -	15,091,485		17,233,297	
2. MARINE - - - - - -	334,540		327,025	
3. MILITARY WORKS - - -	727,841		740,952	
4. SPECIAL DEFENCES - - -	58,370		15,059	
(For Details, *see* Appendix VIII., pages 44 and 45.)		16,212,236		18,316,333
III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE -	—	4,299,848	—	4,348,584
(For Details, *see* Appendix IX., pages 48 and 49.)				
IV.—CIVIL SERVICES—Net Expenditure:				
1. CIVIL DEPARTMENTS - - - -	8,098,219		8,277,422	
(For Details, *see* Appendix X., pages 52 and 53.)				
2. MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES - -	3,207,598		3,209,826	
(For Details, *see* Appendix XI., pages 60 and 61.)				
3. CIVIL WORKS (including Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues) -	1,844,713		1,637,604	
(For Details, *see* Appendix XII., pages 64 and 65.)		13,150,530		13,124,852
V.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE	—	1,355,605	—	3,534,569
(For Details, *see* Appendix XIII., pages 66 and 67.)				
VI.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:				
Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants - - -	—	—	—	—
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - -	—	*632,140*	—	*359,942*
Total Net Expenditure - -	£	35,701,193	£	40,582,820
Surplus *or Deficit* - - - -	£	*1,137,286*	£	*3,573,205*

NET INCOME.

	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1900–01.	
I.—LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land Revenue	17,525,227		16,423,205		16,736,796	
2. Forest	1,236,910		1,232,685		1,293,452	
3. Tributes from Native States	579,457		586,501		551,125	
(For Details, *see* Appendix I., pages 14 and 15.)		19,341,594		18,242,391		18,581,373
II.—OPIUM, Net Receipts	—	2,230,308	—	2,670,589	—	3,312,663
(For Details, *see* Appendix II., pages 18 and 19.)						
III.—TAXATION, Net Receipts:						
1. Salt	5,813,957		5,573,775		5,709,923	
2. Stamps	3,161,672		3,225,920		3,304,786	
3. Excise	3,772,285		3,800,203		3,882,297	
4. Provincial Rates	971,669		935,619		962,390	
5. Customs	3,127,230		3,058,795		3,274,404	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,274,020		1,292,729		1,313,731	
7. Registration	293,175		287,164		311,758	
(For Details, *see* Appendix III., pages 21 to 23.)		18,414,008		18,174,205		18,759,289
IV.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, Net Receipts *or Charges:*						
1. Post Office	156,314		155,948		165,161	
2. Telegraph	36,115		105,891		113,129	
3. Railways	*620,165*		75,310		321,192	
4. Irrigation	179,457		134,589		233,013	
(For Details, *see* Appendix IV., pages 29 to 31.)		*248,279*		471,738		832,495
V.—MINT, Net Receipts *or Charges.*	—	*23,713*	—	289,183	—	20,116
(For Details, *see* Appendix V., pages 36 and 37.)						
VI.—EXCHANGE, Net Receipt *or Charge.*	—	28,628	—	*80,949*	—	*31,849*
(For Details, *see* Appendix VI., pages 38 and 39.)						
Total Net Revenue	£	39,742,546	£	39,767,157		41,474,087

NET EXPENDITURE.

	1898–99.		1899–1900.		1900–01.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—DEBT SERVICES—Net Interest Payments other than those charged to Railways and Irrigation - - -	—	1,316,584	—	1,348,692	—	1,494,397
(For Details, *see* Appendix VII., pages 40 and 41.)						
II.—MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure :						
1. Army - - - - -	15,385,042		14,165,743		14,265,524	
2. Marine - - -	317,301		408,074		454,815	
3. Military Works - -	771,493		801,782		747,187	
4. Special Defences - -	974		874		6,864	
(For Details, *see* Appendix VIII., pages 44 and 45.)		16,474,810		15,376,473		15,474,390
III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE - - -	—	4,247,982	—	4,392,484	—	4,476,055
(For Details, *see* Appendix IX., pages 48 and 49.)						
IV.—CIVIL SERVICES — Net Expenditure :						
1. Civil Departments - -	8,246,028		8,428,932		8,510,306	
(For Details, *see* Appendix X., pages 53 to 55.)						
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,238,012		3,487,106		3,501,029	
(For Details, *see* Appendix XI., pages 60 and 61.)						
3. Civil Works (including Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues) -	1,864,176		2,069,485		2,051,539	
(For Details, *see* Appendix XII., pages 64 and 65.)		13,348,216		13,985,523		14,062,874
V.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - -	—	787,511	—	2,074,970	—	4,147,177
(For Details, *see* Appendix XIII., pages 66 and 67.)						
VI.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:						
Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants -	—	925,833	—	—	—	148,882
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - -	—	—	—	*184,686*	—	—
Total Net Expenditure -	£	37,100,936	£	36,993,456	£	39,803,775
Surplus *or Deficit* - -	£	2,641,610	£	2,773,701	£	1,670,312

NET INCOME.

——	1901–02.		1902–03.		1903–04.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:						
1. Land Revenue - -	17,510,986		17,668,701		18,485,780	
2. Forest - - - - -	1.153.820		1,295.029		1,477,393	
3. Tributes from Native States	556.980		581.995		410.827	
(For Details, *see* Appendix I., pages 15 to 17.)		19,221,786		19,545,725		20,374,000
II.—OPIUM, Net Receipts -	—	3,240,068	—	2,846,869	—	3,506,178
(For Details, *see* Appendix II., pages 18 and 19.)						
III.—TAXATION, Net Receipts:						
1. Salt - - - - -	5,673,991		5,931,933		4,981,704	
2. Stamps - - - - -	3,409,436		3,434,401		3,538,237	
3. Excise - - - - -	4,015,433		4,373,833		4,922,175	
4. Provincial Rates - -	1,036,027		1,018,783		1,021,079	
5. Customs - - - - -	3.734.517		3,829,848		3,839,066	
6. Assessed Taxes - -	1,362.227		1,395.736		1,198,816	
7. Registration - - -	312,081		312,659		326,041	
(For Details, *see* Appendix III., pages 22 to 25.)		19,543,712		20,297,193		19,827,118
IV. — REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, Net Receipts *or Charges:*						
1. Post Office - - -	134,462		115,676		138,338	
2. Telegraph - - -	3,922		*32,763*		*59,189*	
3. Railways - - -	844,651		224,581		853,120	
4. Irrigation - - -	169,330		193,394		230,663	
(For Details, *see* Appendix IV., pages 31 to 33.)		1,152,365		500,888		1,162,932
V.—MINT, Net Receipts *or Charges*	—	51,340	—	*12,776*	—	99,181
(For Details, *see* Appendix V., pages 36 and 37.)						
VI.—EXCHANGE, Net Receipt *or Charge* - - - -	—	25,494	—	31,571	—	58,429
For Details, *see* Appendix VI., pages 38 and 39.)						
Total Net Revenue -	£	43,234,765	£	43,209,470	£	45,027,838

NET EXPENDITURE.

——	1901–02.		1902–03.		1903–04.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—DEBT SERVICES—Net Interest Payments other than those Charged to Railways and Irrigation - - - - -	—	1,165,394	—	971,365	—	809,706
(For Details, *see* Appendix VII., pages 41 to 43.)						
II.—MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure:						
1. Army - - - - -	14,786,342		16,221,402		16,775,780	
2. Marine - - - - -	460,810		354,843		348,418	
3. Military Works - -	917,140		1,058,368		989,571	
4. Special Defences - -	—		—		27,054	
(For Details, *see* Appendix VIII., pages 45 to 47.)		16,164,292		17,634,613		18,140,823
III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE - - - - -	—	4,516,796	—	4,640,825	—	4,876,204
(For Details, *see* Appendix IX., pages 49 to 51.)						
IV.—CIVIL SERVICES—Net Expenditure:						
1. Civil Departments - - (For Details, *see* Appendix X., pages 55 to 57.)	8,630,990		9,178,739		9,149,849	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges (For Details, *see* Appendix XI., pages 61 to 63.)	3,607,027		4,070,943		3,878,954	
3. Civil Works (including Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues) -	2,324,150		2,837,800		3,155,058	
(For Details, *see* Appendix XII., pages 64 and 65.)		14,562,167		16,087,482		16,183,861
V.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - -	—	884,061	—	983,090	—	905,680
(For Details, *see* Appendix XIII., pages 67 to 69.)						
VI.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:						
Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants	—	990,428	—		—	1,114,221
Deduct,—*Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - -*	—	—	—	*175,899*	—	—
Total Net Expenditure -	£	38,283,138	£	40,141,476	£	42,030,495
Surplus *or Deficit* - -	£	4,951,627	£	3,067,994	£	2,997,343

NET INCOME.

——	1904–05.		1905–06.		1906–07.	
I.—LAND REVENUE, &c., Net Receipts:	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land Revenue - -	18,198,606		18,102,520		19,066,832	
2. Forest - - -	1,599,162		1,775,124		1,763,627	
3. Tributes from Native States	421,303	20,219,071	396,867	20,274,511	400,756	21,231,215
(For Details, *see* Appendix I., pages 16 and 17.)						
II.—OPIUM, Net Receipts -	—	4,050,999	—	3,572,944	—	3,743,773
(For Details, *see* Appendix II., pages 18 and 19.)						
III.—TAXATION, Net Receipts:						
1. Salt - - - -	5,093,466		4,109,939		4,095,173	
2. Stamps - - -	3,697,102		3,876,326		3,985,706	
3. Excise - - - -	5,295,863		5,621,059		5,835,462	
4. Provincial Rates - -	1,035,889		951,661		514,785	
5. Customs - - -	4,267,031		4,258,366		4,232,499	
6. Assessed Taxes - -	1,262,521		1,314,678		1,416,327	
7. Registration - - -	337,921	20,989,793	361,135	20,493,164	378,891	20,458,843
(For Details, *see* Appendix III., pages 25 to 27.)						
IV.—REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, Net Receipts *or Charges:*						
1. Post Office - - -	91,651		109,964		148,213	
2. Telegraph - -	*4,345*		*166,635*		*173,199*	
3. Railways - - -	2,097,589		1,993,826		2,307,673	
4. Irrigation - -	283,344	2,468,239	125,995	2,063,150	796,156	3,078,843
(For Details, *see* Appendix IV., pages 33 to 35.)						
V.—MINT, Net Receipts *or Charges* - - -	—	88,533	—	201,104	—	252,600
(For Details, *see* Appendix V., pages 36 and 37.)						
VI.—EXCHANGE, Net Receipt *or Charge* - - -	—	94,065	—	82,870	—	190,022
(For Details, *see* Appendix VI., page 39.)						
Total Net Revenue - -		£ 47,910,700		£ 46,687,743		£ 48,955,296

NET EXPENDITURE.

—	1904–05.		1905–06.		1906-07.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—DEBT SERVICES—**Net Interest Payments other than those charged to Railways and Irrigation** - - - (For Details, *see* Appendix VII., pages 42 and 43.)	—	**805,818**	—	**474,298**	—	**943,691**
II.—MILITARY SERVICES—Net Expenditure:						
1. Army - - - -	19,214,763		18,077,434		18,440,276	
2. Marine - - -	416,998		407,300		515,210	
3. Military Works - -	936,137		1,045,599		1,076,516	
4. Special Defences - - (For Details, *see* Appendix VIII., pages 46 and 47.)	128,295	**20,696,193**	146,306	**19,676,639**	138,358	**20,170,360**
III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE - - - (For Details, *see* Appendix IX., pages 50 and 51.)	—	**5,138,898**	—	**5,399,639**	—	**5,556,014**
IV.—CIVIL SERVICES, Net Expenditure:						
1. Civil Departments - - (For Details, *see* Appendix X., pages 57 to 59.)	9,532,144		10,473,493		11,545,529	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges (For Details, *see* Appendix XI., pages 62 and 63.)	3,825,364		3,843,285		3,756,653	
3. Civil Works, including Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues - - (For Details, *see* Appendix XII., pages 64 and 65.)	3,266,337	**16,623,845**	3,944,127	**18,260,905**	4,071,689	**19,373,871**
V.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - (For Details, *see* Appendix XIII., pages 68 and 69.)	—	**1,000,009**	—	**1,000,930**	—	**1,009,743**
VI.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:						
Add,—Increase of Provincial Balances by unspent Grants	—	**189,860**	—	—		**312,242**
Deduct,—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances - -	—	—	—	*216,896*		—
Total Net Expenditure -		**£ 44,454,623**		**£ 44,595,515**		**£ 47,365,921**
Surplus *or Deficit* - -		**£ 3,456,077**		**£ 2,092,228**		**£ 1,589,375**

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APPENDIX I.

1896–97.

LAND REVENUE, &c.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue:—Receipts	239,437,375	15,962,492		15,962,492	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*11,022,590*	*734,839*			
Refunds	*569,510*	*37,967*			
Total	*11.592,100*	*772,806*		*772,806*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	15,189,686
Forest:—Receipts	17,388,690	1,155,913		1,155,913	
Deduct— *Refunds*	*61,060*	*4 071*		*4,071*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	1,151,842
Tributes from Native States	9,017,530	601,168		601,168	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*386,140*	*25,743*			
Refunds	—	—			
Total	*386,140*	*25,743*		*25,743*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	575,425
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on pages 4 and 6)	—	—	—	—	**16,916,953**

1899–00.

LAND REVENUE, &c.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue:—Receipts	257,750,010	17,183,334		17,183,334	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*10,914,626*	*727,641*			
Refunds	*487,324*	*32,488*			
Total	*11,401,950*	*760,129*		*760,129*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	16,423,205
Forest:—Receipts	18,531,380	1,235,425		1,235,425	
Deduct— *Refunds*	*41,095*	*2,740*		*2,740*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	1,232,685
Tributes from Native States	9,225,416	615,028		615,028	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*421,301*	*28,087*			
Refunds	*6,600*	*440*			
Total	*427,901*	*28,527*		*28,527*	
Net Receipts	—	—	—	—	586,501
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on pages 6 and 8)	—	—	—	—	**18,242,391**

APPENDIX I.

1897–98.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
256,504,991	17,100,333		17,100,333	
10,777,420	*718,495*			
573,570	*38,238*			
11,350,990	*756,733*		*756,733*	
—	—	—	—	16,343,600
17,395,140	1,159,676		1,159,676	
44,870	*2,991*		*2,991*	
—	—	—	—	1,156,685
8,840,290	589,352		589,352	
397,240	*26,482*			
4,000	*267*			
401,240	*26,749*		*26,749*	
—	—	—	—	562,603
—	—	—	—	18,062,888

1898–99.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
274,255,973	18,283,731		18,283,731	
10,785,961	*719,065*			
591,578	*39,439*			
11,377,539	*758,504*		*758,504*	
—	—	—	—	17,525,227
18,598,674	1,239,912		1,239,912	
45,030			*3,002*	
—	—	—	—	1,236,910
9,097,013	606,468		606,468	
374,270	*24,951*			
30,900	*2,060*			
405,170	*27,011*		*27,011*	
—	—	—	—	579,457
—	—	—	—	19,341,594

1900–01.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
262,264,530	17,484,302		17,484,302	
10,751,017	*716,735*			
461,560	*30,771*			
11,212,577	*747,506*		*747,506*	
—	—	—	—	16,736,796
19,467,941	1,297,863		1,297,863	
66,165	*4,411*		*4,411*	
—	—	—	—	1,293,452
8,667,349	577,823		577,823	
388,627	*25,908*			
11,845	*790*			
400,472	*26,698*		*26,698*	
—	—	—	—	551,125
—	—	—	—	18,581,373

1901–02.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
273,980,429	18,265,362		18,265,362	
10,698,913	*713,261*			
616,731	*41,115*			
11,315,644	*754,376*		*754,376*	
—	—	—	—	17,510,986
17,360,322	1,157,355		1,157,355	
53,026	*3,535*		*3,535*	
—	—	—	—	1,153,820
8,753,174	583,545		583,545	
391,946	*26,130*			
6,516	*435*			
398,462	*26,565*		*26,565*	
—	—	—	—	556,980
	—	—	—	19,221,786

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE, &c.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
LAND REVENUE :—RECEIPTS	276,238,399	£ 18,415,893	£	£ 18,415,893	£
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*10,573,003*	*704,867*			
Refunds	*634,882*	*42,325*			
Total	*11,207,885*	*747,192*		*747,192*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	17,668,701
FOREST :—RECEIPTS	19,471,540	1,298,103		1,298,103	
Deduct— *Refunds*	*46,117*	*3,074*		*3,074*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	1,295,029
TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES	9,205,728	613,715		613,715	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*397,184*	*26,479*			
Refunds	*78,608*	*5,241*			
Total	*475,792*	*31,720*		*31,720*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	581,995
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on pages 8 and 10)	—	—	—	—	**19,545,725**

LAND REVENUE, &c.	1905–06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
LAND REVENUE :—RECEIPTS	282,539,791	£ 18,835,986	£	£ 18,835,986	£
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*10,416,539*	*694,436*		*694,436*	
Refunds	*585,439*	*39,030*		*39,030*	
Total	*11,001,978*	*733,466*		*733,466*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	18,102,520
FOREST :—RECEIPTS	26,674,593	1,778,306	1,260	1,779,566	
Deduct— *Refunds*	*66,634*	*4,442*	—	*4,442*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	1,260	—	1,775,124
TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES	8,961,451	597,430		597,430	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*2,921,893*	*194,793*		*194,793*	
Refunds	*86,550*	*5,770*		*5,770*	
Total	*3,008,443*	*200,563*		*200,563*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	396,867
NET RECEIPTS FROM LAND REVENUE, &c. (shown on page 10)	—	—	-	—	**20,274,511**

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

1903–04.					1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
288,171,447	19,211,430		19,211,430		283,906,255	18,927,083		18,927,083	
10,373,471	*691,565*		*691,565*		*10,287,427*	*685,828*		*685,828*	
511,280	*34,085*		*34,085*		*639,726*	*42,649*		*42,649*	
10,884,751	*725,650*		*725,650*		*10,927,153*	*728,477*		*728,477*	
—	—	—	—	18,485,780	—	—	—	—	18,198,606
22,216,747	1,481,116		1,481,116		24.029,950	1,601,997		1,601,997	
55,844	*3,723*		*3,723*		*42,527*	*2,835*		*2,835*	
—	—	—	—	1,477,393	—	—	—	—	1,599,162
9,136,285	609,086		609,086		9,507,654	633,844		633,844	
2,898,881	*193,259*		*193,259*		*3,139,675*	*209,312*		*209,312*	
75,002	*5,000*		*5,000*		*48,434*	*3,229*		*3,229*	
2,973,883	*198,259*		*198,259*		*3,188,109*	*212,541*		*212,541*	
—	—	—	—	410,827	—	—	—	—	421,303
—	—	—	—	**20,374,000**	—	—	—	—	**20,219,071**

1906–07.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
296,906,851	19,793,791		19,793,791	
10,324,377	*688,292*		*688,292*	
580,005	*38,667*		*38,667*	
10,904,382	*726,959*		*726,959*	
—	—	—	—	19,066,832
26,499,020	1,766,601	2,310	1,768,911	
79,254	*5,284*		*5,284*	
—	—	2,310	—	1,763,627
9,014,790	600,286		600,986	
2,955,230	*197,015*		*197,015*	
48,224	*3,215*		*3,215*	
3,003,454	*200,230*		*200,230*	
—	—	—	—	400,756
—	—	—	—	**21,231,215**

APPENDIX II.

1896–97.

OPIUM.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1l.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS	64,092,380	4,272,825	—	4,272,825	
Deduct—					
Charges in respect of Cultivation and Manufacture	*24,852,270*	*1,656,818*	*882*	*1,657,700*	
Assignments and Compensations	*50,820*	*3,388*	—	*3,388*	
Refunds	*18,400*	*1,227*	—	*1,227*	
Total deductions	*24,921,490*	*1,661,433*	*882*	*1,662,315*	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 4 and 6)	—	—	—	—	2,610,510

1899–1900.

	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS	66,029,741	4,401,982	—	4,401,982	
Deduct—					
Charges in respect of Cultivation and Manufacture	*25,877,224*	*1,725,148*	*2,006*	*1,727.154*	
Assignments and Compensations	*50,215*	*3,348*	—	*3.348*	
Refunds	*13,366*	*891*	—	*891*	
Total deductions	*25,940,805*	*1,729,387*	*2,006*	*1,731,393*	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 6 and 8)	—	—	—	—	2,670,589

1902–03.

	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS	67,476,576	4,498,438	—	4,498,438	
Deduct—					
Charges in respect of Cultivation and Manufacture	*24,660,553*	*1,644,037*	*4.446*	*1,648,483*	
Assignments and Compensations	*45,343*	*3.023*	—	*3,023*	
Refunds	*939*	*63*	—	*63*	
Total deductions	*24,706,835*	*1,647,123*	*4.446*	*1,651,569*	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 8 and 10)	—		—	—	2,846,869

1905–06.

	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS	82,031,694	5,468,780	—	5,468,780	
Deduct—					
Charges in respect of Cultivation and Manufacture	*28,360,201*	*1,890,680*	*1,761*	*1,892,441*	
Assignments and Compensations	*50,699*	*3,380*	—	*3,380*	
Refunds	*227*	*15*	—	*15*	
Total deductions	*28,411,127*	*1,894,075*	*1,761*	*1,895,836*	
NET RECEIPTS (shown on page 10)	—	—	—	—	3,572,944

APPENDIX II.

1897–98.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
51,797,720	3,453,181	—	3,453,181	
23,862,210	*1,590,814*	*1,853*	*1,592,667*	
50,990	*3,399*	—	*3,399*	
19,110	*1,274*	—	*1,274*	
23,932,310	*1,595,487*	*1,853*	*1,597,340*	
—	—	—	—	1,855,841

1898–99.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
57,253,305	3,816,887	—	3,816,887	
23,709,692	*1,580,646*	*1,545*	*1,582,191*	
50,870	*3,391*	—	*3,391*	
14,950	*997*	—	*997*	
23,775,512	*1,585,034*	*1,545*	*1,586,579*	
—	—	—	—	2,230,308

1900–01.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
76,533,633	5,102,242	—	5,102,242	
26,761,559	*1,784,104*	*1,771*	*1,785,875*	
51,148	*3,410*	—	*3,410*	
4,415	*294*	—	*294*	
26,817,122	*1,789,808*	*1,771*	*1,789,579*	
—	—	—	—	3,312,663

1901–02.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
72,780,334	4,852,022	—	4,852,022	
24,101,324	*1,606,755*	*1,935*	*1,608,690*	
44,410	*2,961*	—	*2,961*	
4,543	*303*	—	*303*	
24,150,277	*1,610,019*	*1,935*	*1,611,954*	
—	—	—	—	3,240,068

1903–04.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
86,040,675	5,736,045	—	5,736,045	
33,332,160	*2,222,144*	*3,600*	*2,225,744*	
60,386	*4,026*	—	*4,026*	
1,452	*97*	—	*97*	
33,393,998	*2,226,267*	*3,600*	*2,229,867*	
—	—	—	—	3,506,178

1904–05.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
90,322,491	6,021,499	—	6,021,499	
29,471,634	*1,964,775*	*2,310*	*1,967,085*	
50,639	*3,376*	—	*3,376*	
586	*39*	—	*39*	
29,522,859	*1,968,190*	*2,310*	*1,970,500*	
—	—	—	—	4,050,999

1906–07.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
84,907,922	5,660,528	—	5,660,528	
28,674,217	*1,911,615*	*1,677*	*1,913,292*	
51,437	*3,429*	—	*3,429*	
510	*34*	—	*34*	
28,726,164	*1,915,078*	*1,677*	*1,916,755*	
—	—	—	—	3,743,773

APPENDIX III.

TAXATION.	1896–97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
SALT:—RECEIPTS	84,217,050	5,614,470	—	5,614,470	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*3,544,220*	*236,281*			
Refunds	*317.400*	*21,160*			
Total	*3,861,620*	*257,441*		*257,441*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	5,357,029
STAMPS:—RECEIPTS	47,777,420	3,185,162		3,185,162	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*566,530*	*37,769*		*37,769*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	3,147,393
EXCISE:—RECEIPTS	56,141,999	3,742,800		3,742,800	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*614,168*	*40,945*			
Refunds	*316,870*	*21,125*			
Total	*931,038*	*62,070*		*62,070*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	3,680,730
PROVINCIAL RATES:—RECEIPTS	13,922,686	928,179		928,179	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*25,798*	*1,720*		*1,720*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	926,459
CUSTOMS:—RECEIPTS	44,914,770			2,994,318	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*157,900*	*10,527*			
Refunds and Drawbacks	*1,193,030*	*79,535*			
Total	*1,350.930*	*90,062*		*90,062*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	2,904,256
ASSESSED TAXES:—RECEIPTS	18,728,090	1,248,539		1,248,539	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*124,610*	*8,307*		*8,307*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	1,240,232
REGISTRATION:—RECEIPTS	4,582,710	305,514		305,514	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*11,960*	*797*		*797*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	304,717
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION	270,284,725	18,018.982		18,018,982	
DEDUCT—					
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	*4,316,288*	*287,753*			
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	*2,556,198*	*170,413*			
TOTAL	*6,872,486*	*458,166*		*458,166*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 4 and 6)	—	—	—	—	**17,560,816**

APPENDIX III.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	
85,942,250	5,729,483		5,729,483		90,998,713	6,066,581		6,066,581	
3,562,860	*237,524*				*3,409,840*	*227,323*			
287,010	*19,134*				*379,520*	*25,301*			
3,849,870	*256,658*		*256,658*		*3,789,360*	*252,624*		*252,624*	
—	—	—	—	5,472,825	—	—	—	—	5,813,957
48,370,430	3,224,695		3,224,695		47,976,496	3,198,433		3,198,433	
531,660	*35,444*		*35,444*		*551,410*	*36,761*		*36,761*	
—	—	—	—	3,189,251	—	—	—	—	3,161,672
54,894,450	3,659,630		3,659,630		57,434,226	3,828,948		3,828,948	
598,618	*39,908*				*561,808*	*37,454*			
310,130	*20,676*				*288,140*	*19,209*			
908,748	*60,584*		*60,584*		*849,948*	*56,663*		*56,663*	
—	—	—	—	3,599,046	—	—	—	—	3,772,285
13,849,954	923,331		923,331		14,622,142	974,810		974,810	
28,903	*1,927*		*1,927*		*47,112*	*3,141*		3,141	
—	—	—	—	921,404	—	—	—	—	971,669
46,412,950	3,094,197		3,094,197		48,021,619	3,201,441		3,201,441	
185,400	*12,360*				*173,600*	*11,573*			
862,220	*57,481*				*939,568*	*62,638*			
1,047,620	*69,841*		*69,841*		*1,113,168*	*74,211*		*74,211*	
—	—	—	—	3,024,356	—	—	—	—	3,127,230
18,954,650	1,263,643		1,263,643		19,221,914	1,281,461		1,281,461	
142,320	*9,488*		*9,488*		*111,610*	*7,441*		*7,441*	
—	—	—	—	1,254,155	—	—	—	—	1,274,020
4,865,440	324,363		324,663		4,411,758	294,117		294,117	
11,250	*750*		*750*		*14,140*	*942*		*942*	
—	—	—	—	323,613	—	—	—	—	293,175
273,290,124	18,219,342		18,219,342		282,686,868	18,845,791		18,845,791	
4,346,878	*289,792*				*4,145,248*	*276,350*			
2,173,493	*144,900*				*2,331,500*	*155,433*			
6,520,371	*434,692*		*434,692*		*6,476,748*	*431,783*		*431,783*	
—	—	—	—	17,784,650	—	—	—	—	18,414,008

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

1899–1900.

TAXATION.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
SALT :—RECEIPTS - - - - - -	87,756,944	5,850,463		5,850,463	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations - -	*3,854,656*	*256,977*			
Refunds - - - - - -	*295,673*	*19,711*			
Total - - - -	*4,150,329*	*276,688*		*276,688*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	5,573,775
STAMPS :—RECEIPTS - - - - - -	48,982,151	3,265,476		3,265,476	
Deduct—					
Refunds - - - - - -	*593,335*	*39,556*		*39,556*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	3,225,920
EXCISE :—RECEIPTS - - - - - -	57,899,125	3,859,942		3,859,942	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations - -	*602,148*	*40,143*			
Refunds - - - - - -	*293,938*	*19,596*			
Total - - - -	*896,086*	*59,739*		*59,739*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	3,800,203
PROVINCIAL RATES :—RECEIPTS - - -	14,050,503	936,700		936,700	
Deduct—					
Refunds - - - - - -	*16,224*	*1,081*		*1,081*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	935,619
CUSTOMS :—RECEIPTS - - - - - -	47,006,862	3,133,791		3,133,791	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations - -	*177,489*	*11,832*			
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	*947,463*	*63,164*			
Total - - - -	*1,124,952*	*74,996*		*74,996*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	3,058,795
ASSESSED TAXES :—RECEIPTS - - - - -	19,504,416	1,300,295		1,300,295	
Deduct—					
Refunds - - - - - -	*113,484*	*7,566*		*7,566*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	1,292,729
REGISTRATION RECEIPTS - - - - - -	4,321,330	288,089		288,089	
Deduct—					
Refunds - - - - - -	*13,872*	*925*		*925*	
NET RECEIPTS - -	—	—	—	—	287,164
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION -	279,521,331	18,634,756		18,634,756	
DEDUCT—					
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	*4,634,293*	*308,952*			
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS - -	*2,273,989*	*151,599*			
TOTAL - - - - -	*6,908,282*	*460,551*		*460,551*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 6 and 8)	—	—	—	—	18,174,205

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

1900–01.					1901–02.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
89,505,516	5,967,034		5,967,034		89,089,644	5,939,310		5,939,310	
3,547,702	*236,513*				*3,577,612*	*238,508*			
308,973	*20,598*				*402,170*	*26,811*			
3,856,675	*257,111*		*257,111*		*3,979,782*	*265,319*		*265,319*	
—	—	—	—	5,709,923	—	—	—	—	5,673,991
50,144,217	3,342,948		3,342,948		51,696,083	3,446,406		3,446,406	
572,437	*38,162*		*38,162*		*554,550*	*36,970*		*36,970*	
—	—	—	—	3,304,786	—	—	—	—	3,409,436
59,058,032	3,937,202		3,937,202		61,150,214	4,076,681		4,076,681	
572,421	*38,162*				*697,470*	*46,498*			
251,149	*16,743*				*221,250*	*14,750*			
823,570	*54.905*		*54,905*		*918,720*	*61,248*		*61,248*	
—	—	—	—	3,882,297	—	—	—	—	4,015,433
14,448,953	963,264		963,264		15,576,990	1,038,466		1,038,466	
13,113	*874*		*874*		*36,576*	*2,439*		*2,439*	
—	—	—	—	962,390	—	—	—	—	1,036,027
50,573,957	3,371,597		3,371,597		57,495,288	3,833,019		3,833,019	
173,113	*11,541*				*174,679*	*11,645*			
1,284,774	*85,652*				*1,302,850*	*86,857*			
1,457,887	*97,193*		*97,193*		*1,477,529*	*98,502*		*98,502*	
—	—	—	—	3,274,404	—	—	—	—	3,734,517
19,831,402	1,322,094		1,322,094		20,539,654	1,369,310		1,369,310	
125,438	*8,363*		*8,363*		*106,249*	*7,083*		*7,083*	
—	—	—	—	1,313,731	—	—	—	—	1,362,227
4,688,373	312,558		312,558		4,694,179	312,945		312,945	
11,998	*800*		*800*		*12,954*	*864*		*864*	
—	—	—	—	311,758	—	—	—	—	312,081
288,250,450	19,216,697		19,216,697		300,242,052	20,016,137		20,016,137	
4,293,236	*286,216*				*4,449,761*	*296,651*			
2,567,882	*171,192*				*2,636,599*	*175,774*			
6,861,118	*457,408*		*457,408*		*7,086,360*	*472,425*		*472,425*	
—	—	—	—	**18,759,289**	—	—	—	—	**19,543,712**

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

TAXATION.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
SALT :—RECEIPTS	92,766,069	£ 6,184,405	£	£ 6,184,405	£
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*3,500,907*	*233,394*			
Refunds	*286,165*	*19,078*			
Total	*3,787,072*	*252,472*		*252,472*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	5,931,933
STAMPS :—RECEIPTS	52,105,667	3,473,711		3,473,711	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*589,640*	*39,310*		*39,310*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	3,434,401
EXCISE :—RECEIPTS	66,399,629	4,426,642		4,426,642	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*563,339*	*37,556*			
Refunds	*228,799*	*15,253*			
Total	*792,138*	*52,809*		*52,809*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	4,373,833
PROVINCIAL RATES :—RECEIPTS	15,307,237	1,020,482		1,020,482	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*25,483*	*1,699*		*1,699*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	1,018,783
CUSTOMS :—RECEIPTS	59,664,538	3,977,636		3,977,636	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*179,716*	*11,981*			
Refunds and Drawbacks	*2,037,113*	*135,807*			
Total	*2,216,829*	*147,788*		*147,788*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	3,829,848
ASSESSED TAXES :—RECEIPTS	21,052,389	1,403,492		1,403,492	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*116,340*	*7,756*		*7,756*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	1,395,736
REGISTRATION :—RECEIPTS	4,703,801	313,587		313,587	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*13,926*	*928*		*928*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	312,659
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION	311,999,330	20,799,955		20,799,955	
DEDUCT—					
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	*4,243,962*	*282,931*			
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	*3,297,466*	*219,831*			
TOTAL	*7,541,428*	*502,762*		*502,762*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on pages 8 and 10)	—	—	—	—	**20,297,193**

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

1903–04.					1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
78,756,973	5,250,465		5,250,465		80,321,520	5,354,768		5,354,768	
3,574,528	*238,302*				*3,624,151*	*241,610*			
456,891	*30,459*				*295,374*	*19,692*			
4,031,419	*268,761*		*268,761*		*3,919,525*	*261,302*		*261,302*	
—	—	—	—	4,981,704	—	—	—	—	5,093,466
53,703,699	3,580,247		3,580,247		56,075,436	3,738,362		3,738,362	
630,153	*42,010*		*42,010*		*618,906*	*41,260*		*41,260*	
—	—	—	—	3,538,237	—	—	—	—	3,697,102
74,701,446	4,980,096		4,980,096		80,301,368	5,353,425		5,353,425	
594,934	*39,662*				*561,450*	*37,430*			
273,881	*18,259*				*301,984*	*20,132*			
868,815	*57,921*		*57,921*		*863,434*	*57,562*		*57,562*	
—	—	—	—	4,922,175	—	—	—	—	5,295,863
15,328,319	1,021,890		1,021,890		15,549,795	1,036,653		1,036,653	
12,169	*811*		*811*		*11,459*	*764*		*764*	
—	—	—	—	1,021,079	—	—	—	—	1,035,889
59,494,470	3,966,298		3,966,298		65,426,562	4,361,771		4,361,771	
176,367	*11,758*				*175,202*	*11,681*			
1,732,108	*115,474*				*1,245,881*	*83,059*			
1,908,475	*127,232*		*127,232*		*1,421,083*	*94,740*		*94,740*	
—	—	—	—	3,839,066	—	—	—	—	4,267,031
18,192,669	1,206,845		1,206,845		19,038,380	1,269,225		1,269,225	
120,441	*8,029*		*8,029*		*100,563*	*6,704*		*6,704*	
—	—	—	—	1,198,816	—	—	—	—	1,262,521
4,903,536	326,902		326,902		5,080,345	338,690		338,690	
12,915	*861*		*861*		*11,536*	*769*		*769*	
—	—	—	—	326,041	—	—	—	—	337,921
304,991,142	20,332,743		20,332,743		321,793,406	21,452,894		21,452,894	
4,345,829	*289,722*				*4,360,803*	*290,721*			
3,238,558	*215,903*				*2,585,703*	*172,380*			
7,584,387	*505,625*		*505,625*		*6,946,503*	*463,101*		*463,101*	
—	—	—	—	19,827,118	—	—	—	—	20,989,793

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

TAXATION.	1905–06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
SALT:—RECEIPTS	65,646,143	4,376,410		4,376,410	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*3,695,783*	*246,385*			
Refunds	*301,286*	*20,086*			
Total	*3,997,069*	*266,471*		*266,471*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	4,109,939
STAMPS:—RECEIPTS	58,895,457	3,926,364		3,926,364	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*750,563*	*50,038*		*50,038*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	3,876,326
EXCISE:—RECEIPTS	85,317,309	5,687,820		5,687,820	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*670,621*	*44,708*			
Refunds	*330,798*	*22,053*			
Total	*1,001,419*	*66,761*		*66,761*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	5,621,059
PROVINCIAL RATES:—RECEIPTS	14,304,951	953,664		953,664	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*30,053*	*2,003*		*2,003*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	951,661
CUSTOMS:—RECEIPTS	65,220,264	4,348,017		4,348,017	
Deduct—					
Assignments and Compensations	*210,638*	*14,043*			
Refunds and Drawbacks	*1,134,118*	*75,608*			
Total	*1,344,756*	*89,651*		*89,651*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	4,258,366
ASSESSED TAXES:—RECEIPTS	19,820,899	1,321,393		1,321,393	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*100,721*	*6,715*		*6,715*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	1,314,678
REGISTRATION:—RECEIPTS	5,429,376	361,959		361,959	
Deduct—					
Refunds	*12,364*	*824*		*824*	
NET RECEIPTS	—	—	—	—	361,135
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION	314,634,399	20,975,627		20,975,627	
DEDUCT—					
ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	*4,577,042*	*305,136*			
REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS	*2,659,903*	*177,327*			
TOTAL	*7,236,945*	*482.463*		*482,463*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (shown on page 10)	—	—	—	—	20,493,164

APPENDIX III.—*continued.*

1906–07.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
65,440,591	4,362,706		4,362,706	
3,759,035	*250,602*			
253,974	*16,931*			
4,013,009	*267,533*		*267,533*	
—	—	—	—	4,095,173
60,448,615	4,029,908		4,029,908	
663,034	*44,202*		*44,202*	
—	—	—	—	3,985,706
88,473,289	5,898,219		5,898,219	
642,787	*42,853*			
298,558	*19,904*			
941,345	*62,757*		*62,757*	
—	—	—	—	5,835,462
7,750,070	516,671		516,671	
28,285	*1,886*		*1,886*	
—	—	—	—	514,785
65,275,384	4,351,692		4,351,692	
213,942	*14,263*			
1,573,953	*104,930*			
1,787,895	*119,193*		*119,193*	
—	—	—	—	4,232,499
21,356,809	1,423,787		1,423,787	
111,901	*7,460*		*7,460*	
—	—	—	—	1,416,327
5,696,031	379,736		379,736	
12,673	*845*		*845*	
—	—	—	—	378,891
314,440,789	20,962,719		20,962,719	
4,615,764	*307,718*			
2,942,378	*196,158*			
7,558,142	*503,876*		*503,876*	
—	—	—	—	20,458,843

APPENDIX IV.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.	1896–97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
1. POST OFFICE:		£	£	£	£
Receipts	17,781,058	1,185,404	—	185,404	
Deduct,—Charges	*14,660,728*	*977,382*	*111,452*	*1,088,834*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	3,120,330	208,022	*111,452*	96,570	96,570
2. TELEGRAPH:					
Receipts	10,651,810	710,121	3,819	713,940	
Deduct,—Charges	*7,494,040*	*499,603*	*118,829*	*618,432*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	3,157,770	210,518	*115,010*	95,508	95,508
3. RAILWAYS:					
Receipts:					
State Railways:					
Gross Receipts	176,392,220	11,759,481	230	11,759,711	
Working Expenses	*88,195,530*	*5,879,702*	—	*5,879,702*	
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	88 196,690	5,879,779	230	5,880,009	
Guaranteed Railways: Net Traffic Receipts	26,341,640	1,756,109	—	1,756,109	
Subsidised Companies: Repayment of Advances of Interest	240,520	16,035	—	16,035	
TOTAL	114,778,850	7,651,923	230	7,652,153	
Charges:					
State Railways:					
*Interest and Annuities**	*38,885,490*	*2,592,366*	*3,629,600*	*6,221,966*	
Guaranteed Railways:					
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c.	*4,836 100*	*322,407*	*2,160,967*	*2,483,374*	
Subsidised Companies: Land, &c.	*850,200*	*56,680*	—	*56,680*	
Miscellaneous: Surveys and Central Establishments	*639,010*	*42,600*	—	*42,600*	
TOTAL	*45,210,800*	*3,014,053*	*5,790,567*	*8,804,620*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	69,568,050	4,637,870	*5,790,337*	*1,152,467*	*1,152,467*
4. IRRIGATION:					
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept):					
Direct Receipts	20,679,610	1,378,641	—	1,378,641	
Working Expenses	*8,711,800*	*580,787*	—	*580,787*	
	11,967,810	797,854	—	797,854	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	8.718,080	581,205	—	581,205	
	20,685,890	1,379,059	—	1,379,059	
Interest on Debt	*12,534,790*	*835,652*	—	*835,652*	
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS	8,151,100	543,407	—	543,407	
Minor Works and Navigation:					
Receipts	2,016,220	134,415	—	134,415	
Charges	*11,115,120*	*741,008*	*1,594*	*742,602*	
Net Charges FOR MINOR WORKS	*9,098,900*	*606,593*	*1,594*	*608,187*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	*947,800*	*63,186*	*1,594*	*64,780*	*64,780*
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*) FOR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS (shown on pages 4 and 6)	74,898,350	4,993,224	*6,018,393*	*1,025,169*	*1,025,169*

* In the Annuities are comprised the following payments in redemption of capital, according to an actuarial calculation :—

	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	£	£	£
East Indian Railway	129,702	135,339	141,221
Eastern Bengal Railway	13,293	13,810	14,347
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	53,057	55,105	57,238
TOTAL - £	196,052	204,254	212,801

APPENDIX IV.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
18,735,951	1,249,063	—	1,249.063		19,078,455	1,271,897	—	1,271,897	
15,082,819	*1,005,521*	*107,165*	*1,112,686*		*15,068,555*	*1,004,570*	*111,013*	*1,115,583*	
3,653,132	243,452	*107.165*	136,377	136,377	4,009,900	267,327	*111,013*	156,314	156,314
13,028,230	868,549	4,163	872,712		10.696,792	713,119	7,417	720,536	
7.679,710	*511,981*	*181,383*	*693,364*		*7,831,225*	*522,082*	*162,339*	*684.421*	
5,348,520	356,568	*177,220*	179,348	179,348	2,865,567	191,037	*154,922*	36,115	36,115
190,441,650	12,696,110	230	12,696,340		196,136,243	13,075 750	230	13,075,980	
92,012,020	*6,134.135*	—	*6,134,135*		*99,852,913*	*6.656,861*	—	*6,656,861*	
98,429,630	6,561,975	230	6,562,205		96,283.330	6,418,889	230	6,419 119	
22,013,920	1,467,595	—	1,467,595		30,826,730	2,055,115	—	2,055,115	
129,900	8,660	1,266	9,926		437,146	29,143	296	29,439	
120,573,450	8,038,230	1,496	8,039,726		127.547,206	8,503,147	526	8,507,673	
40,955,930	*2,730,395*	*3,687,127*	*6,417,522*		*43,092,506*	*2.872,834*	*3,711,690*	*6,584,524*	
1,351,120	*90,074*	*2,154,784*	*2,244,858*		*4,064,429*	*270,962*	*2,162,525*	*2,433,487*	
1,137,600	*75,840*	—	*75,840*		*1,044,051*	*69,603*	—	*69,603*	
162,290	*10,819*	—	*10,819*		*543,366*	*36,224*	—	*36,224*	
43,606,940	*2,907,128*	*5,841,911*	*8,749,039*		*48,744,352*	*3.249 623*	*5,874,215*	*9,123,838*	
76,966,510	5,131,102	*5,840,415*	*709,313*	*709,313*	78,802,854	5,253,524	*5,873,689*	*620.165*	*620,165*
23,777,440	1,585,163	—	1,585,163		22,129.300	1.475,287	—	1,475,287	
8,921,190	*594,746*	—	*594,746*		*9,403,929*	*626,929*	—	*626,929*	
14,856,250	990,417	—	990,417		12,725,371	848,358	—	848,358	
9,647,380	643,158	—	643,158		10,087,584	672,505	—	672,505	
24,503,630	1,633.575	—	1,633,575		22,812.955	1,520,863	—	1,520,863	
12,842,490	*856,166*	—	*856,166*		*13,126,938*	*875,129*	—	*875,129*	
11,661,140	777,409	—	777,409		9,686,017	645,734	—	645,734	
2,159,480	143,965	—	143,965		2,359,130	157.275	—	157.275	
9,582,460	*638,830*	*1,117*	*639,947*		*9,326,050*	*621,737*	*1,815*	*623,552*	
7,422,980	*494,865*	*1,117*	*495,982*		*6,966,920*	*464,462*	*1,815*	*466,277*	
4,238,160	282,544	*1,117*	281,427	281,427	2,719,097	181,272	*1,815*	179,457	179,457
90,206,322	6,013,756	*6,125,917*	*112.161*	*112,161*	88,397,418	5,893,160	*6,141,439*	*248,279*	*248,279*

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.	1899–1900.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. POST OFFICE :		£	£	£	£
Receipts	19,550,863	1,303,391	—	1,303,391	
Deduct,—Charges	*15,781,165*	*1,052,078*	*95,365*	*1,147,443*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	3,769,698	251,313	*95,365*	155,948	155,948
2. TELEGRAPH :					
Receipts	12,393,431	826,229	6,444	832,673	
Deduct,—Charges	*8,311,045*	*554,070*	*172,712*	*726,782*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	4,082,386	272,159	*166,268*	105,891	105,891
3. RAILWAYS :					
Receipts :					
State Railways :					
Gross Receipts	219,744,234	14,649,615	230	14,649,845	
Working Expenses	*107,188,086*	*7,145,872*	—	*7,145,872*	
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	112,556,148	7,503,743	230	7,503,973	
Guaranteed Railways : Net Traffic Receipts	28,608,228	1,907,215	—	1,907,215	
Subsidised Companies : Repayment of Advances of Interest	395,755	26,384	1,023	27,407	
TOTAL	141,560,131	2,437,312	1,253	9,438,595	
Charges :					
State Railways :					
*Interest and Annuities**	*45,252,508*	*3,016,834*	*3,741,444*	*6,758,278*	
Guaranteed Railways :					
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c.	*5,279,387*	*351,959*	*2,172,336*	*2,524,295*	
Subsidised Companies, Land, &c.:	*571,433*	*38,096*	—	*38,096*	
Miscellaneous : Surveys and Central Establishments	*639,242*	*42,616*	—	*42,616*	
TOTAL	*51,742,570*	*3,449,505*	*5,913,780*	*9,363,285*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	89,817,561	5,987,837	*5,912,527*	75,310	75,310
4. IRRIGATION :					
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept) :					
Direct Receipts	23,677,938	1,578,529	—	1,578,529	
Working Expenses	*9,971,283*	*664,753*	—	*664,753*	
	13,706,655	913,776	—	913,776	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	10,052,606	670,174	—	670,174	
	23,759,261	1,583,950	—	1,583,950	
Interest on Debt	*13,451,236*	*896,749*	—	*896,749*	
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS	10,308,025	687,201	—	687,201	
Minor Works and Navigation :					
Receipts	2,219,548	147,970	—	147,970	
Charges	*10,488,715*	*699,247*	*1,335*	*700,582*	
Net Charges FOR MINOR WORKS	*8,269,167*	*551,277*	*1,335*	*552,612*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	2,038,858	135,924	*1,335*	134,589	134,589
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*) FOR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS (shown on pages 6 and 8)	99,708,503	6,647,233	*6,175,495*	471,738	**471,738**

* In the Annuities are comprised the following payments in redemption of capital, according to an actuarial calculation :—

——	1899–1900.	1900–01.	1901–02.
	£	£	£
East Indian Railway	147,359	153,764	160,446
Eastern Bengal Railway	14,904	15,483	16,085
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	59,443	61,739	64,122
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—	171,038	349,423
TOTAL	221,706	402,024	590,076

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

1900–01.					1901–02.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
20,287,445	1,352,496	—	1,352,496		20,687,695	1,379,179	—	1,379,179	
16,350,229	*1,090,015*	*97,320*	*1,187,335*		*17,244,598*	*1,149,640*	*95,077*	*1,244,717*	
3,937,216	262,481	*97,320*	165,161	165,161	3,443,097	229,539	*95,077*	134,462	134,462
13,278,032	885,202	10,614	895,816		13,494,365	899,624	8,485	908,109	
8,340,867	*556,058*	*226,629*	*782,687*		*9,129,836*	*608,656*	*295,531*	*904,187*	
4,937,165	329,144	*216,015*	113,129	113,129	4,364,529	290,968	*287,046*	3,922	3,922
254,108,649	16,940,577	230	16,940,807		288,827,411	19,255,161	3,230	19,258,391	
126,849,817	*8,456,654*	—	*8,456,654*		*142,221,911*	*9,481,461*	—	*9,481,461*	
127,258,832	8,483,923	230	8,484,153		146,605,500	9,773,700	3,230	9,776,930	
19,753,492	1,316,899	—	1,316,899		13,724,833	914,989	—	914,989	
320,134	21,342	1,591	22,933		485,876	32,392	1,361	33,753	
147,332,458	9,822,164	1,821	9,823,985		16,209	10,721,081	4,591	10,725,672	
46,682,461	*3,112,165*	*4,556,471*	*7,668,636*		*48,262,253*	*3,217,484*	*5,406,829*	*8,624,313*	
2,688,133	*179,209*	*1,589,417*	*1,768,626*		*2,320,090*	*154,673*	*1,009,544*	*1,164,217*	
261,213	*17,414*	—	*17,414*		*201,611*	*13,440*	—	*13,440*	
721,761	*48,117*	—	*48,117*		*1,185,770*	*79,051*	—	*79,051*	
50,353,568	*3,356,905*	*6,145,888*	*9,502,793*		*51,969,724*	*3,464,648*	*6,416,373*	*9,881,021*	
96,978,890	6,465,259	*6,144,067*	321,192	321,192	108,846,485	7,256,433	*6,411,782*	844,651	844,651
24,771,151	1,651,410	—	1,651,410		23,393,665	1,559,578	—	1,559,578	
10,336,344	*689,090*	—	*689,090*		*10,528,805*	*701,920*	—	*701,920*	
14,434,807	962,320	—	962,320		12,864,860	857,658	—	857,658	
11,236,246	749,083	—	749,083		12,200,957	813,397	—	813,397	
25,671,053	1,711,403	—	1,711,403		25,065,817	1,671,055	—	1,671,055	
13,819,929	*921,328*	—	*921,328*		*14,161,844*	*944,123*	—	*944,123*	
11,851,124	790,075	—	790,075		10,903,973	726,932	—	726,932	
2,281,822	152,121	—	152,121		2,374,325	158,288	—	158,288	
10,628,125	*708,541*	*642*	*709,183*		*10,716,722*	*714,448*	*1,442*	*715,890*	
8,346,303	*556,420*	*642*	*557,062*		*8,342,397*	*556,160*	*1,442*	*557,602*	
3,504,821	233,655	*642*	233,013	233,013	2,561,576	170,772	*1,442*	169,330	169,330
109,358,092	7,290,539	*6,458,044*	832,495	**832,495**	119,215,687	7,947,712	*6,795,347*	1,152,365	**1,152,365**

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. POST OFFICE:		£	£	£	£
Receipts	21,404,139	1,426,942	—	1,426,942	
Deduct,—Charges	*18,170,251*	*1,211,351*	*99,915*	*1,311,266*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	3,233,888	215,591	*99,915*	115,676	115,676
2. TELEGRAPH:					
Receipts	13,062,086	870,806	6,173	876,979	
Deduct,—Charges	*9,701,776*	*646,785*	*262,957*	*909,742*	
NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	3,360,310	224,021	*256,784*	*32,763*	*32,763*
3. RAILWAYS:					
Receipts:					
State Railways:					
Gross Receipts	286,729,526	19,115,302	230	19,115,532	
Working Expenses	*147,246,366*	*9,816,425*	—	*9,816,425*	
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	139,483,160	9,298,877	230	9,299,107	
Guaranteed Railways: Net Traffic Receipts	14,192,735	946,182	—	946,182	
Subsidised Companies: Repayment of Advances of interest	482,880	32,192	17,870	50,062	
TOTAL	154,158,775	10,277,251	18,100	10,295,351	
Charges:					
Railways:					
*Interest and Annuities**	*50,109,224*	*3,340,614*	*5,511,831*	*8,852,445*	
Guaranteed Railways:					
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c.	*1,363,263*	*90,884*	*1,026,892*	*1,117,776*	
Subsidised Companies: Land, &c.	*633,194*	*42,213*	—	*42,213*	
Miscellaneous: Surveys and Central Establishments	*875,044*	*58,336*	—	*58,336*	
TOTAL	*52,980,725*	*3,532,047*	*6,583,723*	*10,070,770*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	101,178,050	6,745,204	*6,520,623*	224,581	224,581
4. IRRIGATION:					
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept):					
Direct Receipts	27,244,019	1,816,268	—	1,816,268	
Working Expenses	*11,319,158*	*754,610*	—	*754,610*	
	15,924,861	1,061,658	—	1,061,658	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	12,215,889	814,393	—	814,393	
	28,140,750	1,876,051	—	1,876,051	
Interest on Debt	*14,536,567*	*969,105*	—	*969,105*	
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS	13,604,183	906,946	—	906,946	
Minor Works and Navigation:					
Receipts	2,008,354	133,890	—	133,890	
Charges	*12,682,863*	*845,525*	*1,917*	*847,442*	
Net Charges FOR MINOR WORKS	*10,674,509*	*711,635*	*1,917*	*713,552*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*)	2,929,674	195,311	*1,917*	193,394	193,394
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*) FOR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS (shown on pages 8 and 10)	110,701,922	7,380,127	*6,879,239*	500,888	**500,888**

* In the Annuities are comprised the following payments in redemption of capital according to an actuarial calculation:—

—	1902–03.	1903–04.	1904–05.
	£	£	£
East Indian Railway	167,420	174,696	182,289
Eastern Bengal Railway	16,710	17,360	18,034
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	66,599	69,171	71,842
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	359,452	369,770	361,287
Total	610,181	630,997	633,452

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

1903–04.					1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
22,570,568	1,504,705	—	1,504,705		23,613,625	1,574,241	—	1,574,241	
18,925,109	*1,261,673*	*104,694*	*1,366,367*		*19,943,357*	*1,329,556*	*153,034*	*1,482,590*	
3,645,459	243,032	*104,694*	138,338	138,338	3,670,268	244,685	*153,034*	91,651	91,651
12,766,375	851,092	6,543	857,635		13,406,813	893,788	4,135	897,923	
10,098,716	*673,248*	*243,576*	*916,824*		*10,642,134*	*709,476*	*192,792*	*902,268*	
2,667,659	177,844	*237,033*	*59,189*	*59,189*	2,764,679	184,312	*188,657*	*4,345*	*4,345*
308,234,483	20,548,965	230	20,549,195		342,954,370	22,863,625	230	22,863,855	
155,466,784	*10,364,453*	—	*10,364,453*		*169,140,199*	*11,276,013*	—	*11,276,013*	
152,767,699	10,184,512	230	10,184,742		173,814,171	11,587,612	230	11,587,842	
14,121,946	941,463	—	941,463		16,122,208	1,074,814	—	1,074,814	
488,845	32,590	7,222	39,812		566,840	37,789	9,525	47,314	
167,378,490	11,158,565	7,452	11,166,017		190,503,219	12,700,215	9,755	12,709,970	
52,818,262	*3,521,217*	*5,557,330*	*9,078,547*		*55,599,687*	*3,706,646*	*5,624,051*	*9,330,697*	
1,759,660	*117,311*	*1,032,772*	*1,150,083*		*2,078,891*	*138,593*	*1,045,143*	*1,183,736*	
457,490	*30,499*	—	*30,499*		*753,548*	*50,237*	—	*50,237*	
806,520	*53,768*	—	*53,768*		*715,666*	*47,711*	—	*47,711*	
55,841,932	*3,722,795*	*6,590,102*	*10,312,897*		*59,147,792*	*3,943,187*	*6,669,194*	*10,612,381*	
111,536,558	7,435,770	*6,582,650*	853,120	853,120	131,355,427	8,757,028	*6,659,439*	2,097,589	2,097,589
28,800,449	1,920,030	—	1,920,030		29,914,971	1,994,331	—	1,994,331	
12,161,268	*810,751*	—	*810,751*		*13,129,212*	*875,281*	—	*875,281*	
16,639,181	1,109,279	—	1,109,279		16,785,759	1,119,050	—	1,119,050	
12,557,090	837,139	—	837,139		13,398,743	893,250	—	893,250	
29,196,271	1,946,418	—	1,946,418		30,184,502	2,012,300	—	2,012,300	
14,913,519	*994,235*	—	*994,235*		*15,228,363*	*1,015,224*	—	*1,015,224*	
14,282,752	952,183	—	952,183		14,956,139	997,076	—	997,076	
2,249,192	149,946	—	149,946		2,686,498	179,100	—	179,100	
13,039,745	*869,316*	*2,150*	*871,466*		*13,362,501*	*890,834*	*1,998*	*892,832*	
10,790,553	*719,370*	*2,150*	*721,520*		*10,676,003*	*711,734*	*1,998*	*713,732*	
3,492,199	232,813	*2,150*	230,663	230,663	4,280,136	285,342	*1,998*	283,344	283,344
121,341,875	8,089,459	*6,926,527*	1,162,932	**1,162,932**	142,070,510	9,471,367	*7,003,128*	2,468,239	**2,468,239**

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

REVENUE DERIVED FROM COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.	1905-06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
1. POST OFFICE:		£	£	£	£
Receipts - - - - - -	24,760,873	1,650,724	—	1,650,724	
Deduct,—Charges - - - - -	*21,291,381*	*1,419,426*	*121,334*	*1,540,760*	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	3,469,492	231,298	*121,334*	109,964	109,964
2. TELEGRAPH:					
Receipts - - - - - - -	13,540,107	902,674	7,180	909,854	
Deduct,—Charges - - - -	*11,383,141*	*758,876*	*317,613*	*1,076,489*	
NET RECEIPTS - - -	2,156,966	143,798	*310,433*	*166,635*	*166,635*
3. RAILWAYS:					
Receipts:					
State Railways:					
Gross Receipts - - - -	353,840,234	23,589,349	230	23,589,579	
Working Expenses - - - -	*174,708,462*	*11,647,231*	—	*11,647,231*	
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS - -	179,131,772	11,942,118	230	11,942,348	
Guaranteed Railways: Net Traffic Receipts -	13,829,631	921,975	—	921,975	
Subsidised Companies: Repayment of Advances of Interest - - - - - -	371,618	24,775	17,853	42,628	
TOTAL - - - -	193,333,021	12,888,868	18,083	12,906,951	
Charges:					
State Railways:					
*Interest and Annuities** - - - -	*59,085,923*	*3,939,062*	*5,735,338*	*9,674,400*	
Guaranteed Railways:					
Interest, Surplus Profits, Land, &c. -	*1,933,696*	*128,913*	*1,038,620*	*1,167,533*	
Subsidised Companies: Land, &c. - -	*558,984*	*37,266*	—	*37,266*	
Miscellaneous: Surveys and Central Establishments - - - - - -	*508,902*	*33,926*	—	*33,926*	
TOTAL - - - - -	*62,087,505*	*4,139,167*	*6,773,958*	*10,913,125*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*) -	131,245,516	8,749,701	*6,755,875*	1,993,826	1,993,826
4. IRRIGATION:					
Major Works (or Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept):					
Direct Receipts - - - - -	28,037,332	1,869,156	—	1,869,156	
Working Expenses - - - - -	*13,467,347*	*897,823*	—	*897,823*	
	14,569,985	971,333	—	971,333	
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation - -	14,531,687	968,779	—	968,779	
	29,101,672	1,940,112	—	1,940,112	
Interest on Debt - - - - -	*15,621,842*	*1,041,456*	—	*1,041,456*	
NET RECEIPTS FROM MAJOR WORKS	13,479,830	898,656	—	898,656	
Minor Works and Navigation:					
Receipts - - - - - - -	2,470,095	164,673	—	164,673	
Charges - - - - - -	*14,060,016*	*937,334*	—	*937,334*	
Net Charges FOR MINOR WORKS -	*11,589,921*	*772,661*	—	*772,661*	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (*or Charges*) -	1,889,909	125,995	—	125,995	125,995
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS (OR *Charges*) FOR COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS (shown on page 10)	138,761,883	9,250,792	*7,187,642*	2,063,150	**2,063,150**

* In the Annuities are comprised the following payments in redemption of capital, according to an actuarial calculation :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	£	£
East Indian Railway - - - - - -	147,818	154,243
Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -	15,732	16,344
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway - - -	48,458	50,329
Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - -	371,657	382,325
TOTAL - - - - £	583,665	603,241

APPENDIX IV.—*continued.*

1906-07.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
26,267,186	1,751,146	—	1,751,146	
23,103,709	*1,540,247*	*62,686*	*1,602,933*	
3,163,477	210,899	*62,686*	148,213	148,213
14,166,341	944,423	8,583	953,006	
12,148,295	*809,886*	*316,319*	*1,126,205*	
2,018,046	134,537	*307,736*	*173,199*	*173,199*
386,712,722	25,780,848	230	25,781,078	
198,783,672	*13,252,245*	—	*13,252.245*	
187,929,050	12,528,603	230	12,528,833	
5,982,017	398,801	—	398,801	
388,746	25,917	30.272	56,189	
194,299,813	12,953,321	30,502	12,983,823	
38,406,120	*2,560,408*	*7,415,286*	*9,975,694*	
625,535	*41,702*	*584,751*	*626,453*	
517,387	*34,493*	—	*34,493*	
592,650	*39,510*	—	*39,510*	
40,141,692	*2,676,113*	*8,000,037*	*10,676,150*	
154,158,121	10,277,208	*7,969,535*	2,307,673	2,307,673
35,133,476	2,342,231	—	2,342,231	
14,169,487	*944.632*	—	*944.632*	
20,963,989	1,397,599	—	1,397,599	
15,104,710	1,006,981	—	1,006,981	
36,068,699	2,404,580	—	2,404,580	
12,426,488	*828,433*	*106,798*	*935,231*	
23,642,211	1,576,147	*106,798*	1,469,349	
2,755,575	183,705	—	183,705	
12,853,470	*856,898*	—	*856,898*	
10,097,895	*673,193*	—	*673,193*	
13,544,316	902,954	*106,798*	796,156	796,156
172,883,960	11,525,598	*8,446,755*	3,078,843	**3,078,843**

APPENDIX V.

MINT.	1896–97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Receipts	1,566,350	104,423	—	104,423	
Charges	*613,860*	*40,924*	*263*	*41,187*	
NET RECEIPTS *or Charges* (shown on pages 4 and 6)	952,490	63,499	*263*	63,236	**63,236**

MINT.	1899–1900.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Receipts	5,176,185	345,079	12	345,091	
Charges	*798,216*	*53,214*	*2,694*	*55,908*	
NET RECEIPTS *or Charges* (shown on pages 6 and 8)	4,377,969	291,865	*2,682*	289,183	**289,183**

MINT.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Receipts	6,168,083	411,206	32	411,238	
Charges	*6,234,258*	*415,617*	*8,397*	*424,014*	
NET RECEIPTS *or Charges* (shown on pages 8 and 10)	*66,175*	*4,411*	*8,365*	*12,776*	*12,776*

MINT.	1905–06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET REVENUE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,817,052	321,137	46	321,183	
Charges	*1,629,649*	*108,643*	*11,436*	*120,079*	
NET RECEIPTS *or Charges* (shown on page 10)	3,187,403	212,494	*11,390*	201,104	**201,104**

APPENDIX V.

1897–98.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
1,820,440	121,363	7	121,370	
802,730	*53,516*	*5,300*	*58,816*	
1,017,710	67,847	*5,293*	62,554	**62,554**

1898–99.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
779,115	51,941	13	51,954	
1,080,760	*72,051*	*3,616*	*75,667*	
301,645	*20,110*	*3,603*	*23,713*	*23,713*

1900–01.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
47,592,732	3,172,849	26	3,172,875	
47,095,788	*3,139,719*	*13,040*	*3,152,759*	
496,944	33,130	*13,014*	20,116	**20,116**

1901–02.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
8,329,925	555,328	41	555,369	
7,371,901	*491,460*	*12,569*	*504,029*	
958,024	63,868	*12,528*	51,340	**51,340**

1903–04.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
43,270,754	2,884,717	49	2,884,766	
41,662,331	*2,777,489*	*8,096*	*2,785,585*	
1,608,423	107 228	*8,047*	99,181	**99,181**

1904–05.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
3,095,454	206,364	46	206,410	
1,552,767	*103,518*	*14,359*	*117,877*	
1,542,687	102,846	*14,313*	—	**88,533**

1906–07.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Revenue.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
6,291,969	419,465	33	419,498	
1,958,645	*130,577*	*36,321*	*166,898*	
4,333,324	288,888	*36,288*	252,600	**252,600**

APPENDIX VI.

EXCHANGE.	1896–97.		1897–98.	
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*
		£		£
AMOUNT REQUIRED TO DEFRAY NET STERLING EXPENDITURE, AT—				
(1) Average drawing rate of the year - -	256,909,850		250,171,070	
(2) Rs. 15 for 1*l.* - - - -	232,030,930		240,069,010	
Difference being Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure :—				
Receipt, *or Charge* - - - - -	*24,878,920*	*1,658,594*	*10,102,060*	*673,470*
Exchange on Remittance Account :				
Receipt, *or Charge* - - - -	1,442,330	96,155	439,700	29,313
TOTAL, shown on pages 4, 6, and 8 -	*23,436,590*	***1,562,439***	*9,662,360*	***644,157***
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Officers -	*9,351,760*	*623,451*	*6,858,650*	*457,243*
GRAND TOTAL : Receipt, *or Charge* -	—	*2,185,890*	—	*1,101,400*

EXCHANGE.	1902–03.		1903–04.	
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*
		£		£
AMOUNT REQUIRED TO DEFRAY NET STERLING EXPENDITURE, AT—				
(1) Average drawing rate of the year - -	264,974,738		260,197,625	
(2) Rs. 15 for 1*l.* - - - -	265,005,240		260,995,950	
Difference being Exchange on Net Sterling Expenditure :				
Receipt, *or Charge* - - - - -	30,502	2,033	798,325	53,222
Exchange on Remittance Account :				
Receipt - - - - - -	443,066	29,538	78,108	5,207
TOTAL, shown on pages 8 and 10 -	473,568	**31,571**	876,433	**58,429**
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Officers -	*4,750,069*	*316,671*	*5,070,131*	*338,009*
GRAND TOTAL : *Charge* - -		*285,100*	—	*279,580*

APPENDIX VI.

1898–99.		1899–1900.		1900–01.		1901–02.	
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.
	£		£		£		£
241,234,330		240,920,722		255,169,103		253,357,421	
240,909,540		241.939,545		254,743,215		253,161,705	
324,790	*21,653*	1,018,823	67.922	*425,888*	*28,392*	*195,716*	*13,048*
754,210	50,281	*2,233,063*	*148,871*	*51,848*	*3,457*	578,131	38,542
429,420	**28,628**	*1,214,240*	*80,949*	*477,736*	*31,849*	382,415	**25,494**
4,797,044	*319,803*	*4,757,222*	*317,148*	*4,543,712*	*302,914*	*4,551,400*	*303,427*
—	*291,175*	—	*398,097*	—	*334,763*	—	*277,933*

1904–05.		1905–06.		1906–07.	
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.
	£		£		£
281,623,947		264,287,595		273,578,936	
282,414,810		264,993,495		275,009,145	
790,863	52,724	705,900	47,060	1,430,209	95,347
620,114	41,341	537,157	35,810	1,420,119	94,675
1,410,977	**94,065**	1,243,057	**82,870**	2,850,328	**190,022**
5,248,149	*349,877*	*5,423,575*	*361.572*	*5,494,799*	*366,320*
—	*255,812*	—	*278,702*	—	*176,298*

APPENDIX VII.

1896–97.

DEBT SERVICES.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. INTEREST ON DEBT - - - - - -	37,534,600	£ 2,502,307	£ 3,825,177	£ 6,327,484	£
Amounts chargeable to Railways (*see* pp. 28 and 29)	*38,734,010*	*2,582,267*	*1,194,473*	*3,776,740*	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation (*see* pp. 28 and 29)	*12,534,790*	*835,653*	—	*835,653*	
	51,268,800	*3,417,920*	*1,194,473*	*4,612,393*	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE ON ORDINARY DEBT -	**13,734,200*	**915,613*	2,630,704	1,715,091	
2. INTEREST on other Obligations - - -	4,541,260	302,750	136	302,886	
	9,192,940	*612,863*	2,630,840	2,017,977	
Deduct,—Receipts† - - -	*9,009,480*	*600,632*	*102,231*	*702,863*	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE (excluding amounts charged to Railways and Irrigation)—shown on pp. 5 and 7 - - - - -	*18,202,420*	*1,213,495*	2,528,609	1,315,114	**1,315,114**

1899–1900.

DEBT SERVICES.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. INTEREST ON DEBT - - - - - -	39,027,597	£ 2,601,839	£ 4,072,798	£ 6,674,637	£
Amounts chargeable to Railways (*see* pp. 30 and 31)	*45,090,125*	*3,006,003*	*1,178,527*	*4,184,535*	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation (*see* pp. 30 and 31)	*13,451,236*	*896,749*	—	*896,749*	
	58,541,361	*3,902,757*	*1,178,527*	*5,081,284*	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE ON ORDINARY DEBT -	**19,513,764*	**1,300,918*	2,894,271	1,593,353	
2. INTEREST on other Obligations - - -	5,273,530	351,569	85	351,654	
	14,240,234	*949,349*	2,894,356	1,945,007	
Deduct,—Receipts† - - -	*8,204,707*	*546,981*	*49,334*	*596,315*	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE (excluding amounts charged to Railways and Irrigation)—shown on pp. 7 and 9 - - - - -	*22,444,941*	*1,496,330*	2,845,022	1,348,692	**1,348,692**

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* Excess of amount charged in India under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation over total interest paid in India.

† The Receipts in India are derived from loans to port trusts and municipal bodies, advances to landholders, &c., and from the securities held by the Paper Currency Department; those in England are mainly from the temporary loan on securities of surplus cash balances.

APPENDIX VII.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
38,197,240	2,546,483	4,069,144	6,615,627		39,061,132	2,604,076	3,991,656	6,595,732	
40,790,090	2,719,339	1,189,929	3,909,268		42,927,622	2,861,842	1,185,790	4,047,632	
12,842,490	856,166	—	856,166		13,126,938	875,129	—	875,129	
53,632,580	3,575,505	1,189,929	4,765,434		56,054,560	3,736,971	1,185,790	4,922,761	
*15,435,340	*1,029,022	2,879,215	1,850,193		*16,993,428	*1,132,895	2,805,866	1,672,971	
5,106,240	340,416	51	340,467		5,116,560	341,104	91	341,195	
10,329,100	688,606	2,879,266	2,190,660		11,876,868	791,791	2,805,957	2,014,166	
8,280,691	552,046	20,190	572,236		10,015,724	667,715	29,867	697,582	
18,609,791	1,240,652	2,859,076	1,618,424	1,618,424	21,892,592	1,459,506	2,776,090	1,316,584	1,316,584

1900–01.					1901–02.				
India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
40,550,556	2,703,370	4,371,063	7,074,433		40,388,541	2,692,569	4,370,358	7,062,927	
46,559,768	3,103,985	1,272,714	4,376,699		47,774,475	3,184,965	1,366,632	4,551,597	
13,819,929	921,328	—	921,328		14,161,844	944,123	—	944,123	
60,379,697	4,025,313	1,272,714	5,298,027		61,936,319	4,129,088	1,366,632	5,495,720	
*19,829,141	*1,321,943	3,098,349	1,776,406		*21,547,778	*1,436,519	3,003,726	1,567,207	
5,391,577	359,438	226	359,664		5,652,426	376,828	56	376,884	
14,437,564	962,505	3,098,575	2,136,070		15,895,352	1,059,691	3,003,782	1,944,091	
8,779,225	585,281	56,392	641,673		10,523,197	701,546	77,151	778,697	
23,216,789	1,547,786	3,042,183	1,494,397	1,494,397	26,418,549	1,761,237	2,926,631	1,165,394	1,165,394

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* Excess of amount charged in India under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation over total interest paid in India.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

1902–03.

DEBT SERVICES.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. INTEREST ON DEBT - - - - - -	40,918,933	2,727,928	4,365,547	7,093,475	
Amounts chargeable to Railways (*see* pp. 32 and 33)	*49,851,608*	*3,323,440*	*1,362,388*	*4,685,828*	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation (*see* pp. 32 and 33)	*14,536,567*	*969,105*	—	*969,105*	
	64,388,175	*4,292,545*	*1,362,388*	*5,654,933*	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE ON ORDINARY DEBT -	**23,469,242*	**1,564,617*	3,003,159	1,438,542	
2. INTEREST on other Obligations - - - -	5,917,462	394,497	224	394,721	
	17,551,780	*1,170,120*	3,003,383	1,833,263	
Deduct—Receipts† - - - - -	*10,568,767*	*704,583*	*157,315*	*861,898*	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE (excluding amounts charged to Railways and Irrigation)—shown on pp. 9 and 11 - - - - - -	*28,120,547*	*1,874,703*	2,846,068	971,365	**971,365**

1905–06.

DEBT SERVICES.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. INTEREST ON DEBT - - - - - -	43,917,978	2,927,865	4,418,371	7,346,236	
Amounts chargeable to Railways (*see* pp. 34 and 35)	*58,724,879*	*3,914,992*	*1,435,001*	*5,349,993*	
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation (*see* pp. 34 and 35)	*15,621,842*	*1,041,456*	—	*1,041,456*	
	74,346,721	*4,956,448*	*1,435,001*	*6,391,449*	
REMAINDER CHARGEABLE ON ORDINARY DEBT -	**30,428,743*	**2,028,583*	2,983,370	954,787	
2. INTEREST on other Obligations - - - -	6,805,379	453,692	—	453,692	
	23,623,364	*1,574,891*	2,983,370	1,408,479	
Deduct—Receipts† - - - - -	*10,444,567*	*696,304*	*237,877*	*934,181*	
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE (excluding amounts charged to Railways and Irrigation)—shown on page 11) - - - - - - -	*34,067,931*	*2,271,195*	2,745,493	474,298	**474,298**

* Excess of amount charged in India under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation over total interest paid in India.

† The Receipts in India are derived from loans to port trusts and municipal bodies, advances to landholders, &c., and from the securities held by the Paper Currency Department; those in England are mainly from the temporary loan of surplus cash balances on securities.

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

1903–04.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
41,776,092	2,785,072	4,342,826	7,127,898	
52,435,672	3,495,711	1,359,281	4,854,992	
14,913,519	994,235	—	994,235	
67,349,191	4,489,946	1,359,281	5,849,227	
*25,573,099	*1,704,874	2,983,545	1,278,671	
6,298,216	419,881	3	419,884	
19,274,883	1,284,993	2,983,548	1,698,555	
11,205,925	747,061	141,788	888,849	
30,480,808	2,032,054	2,841,760	809,706	809,706

1904–05.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
42,792,544	2,852,836	4,423,911	7,276,747	
55,217,951	3,681,197	1,378,746	5,059,943	
15,228,363	1,015,224	—	1,015,224	
70,446,314	4,696,421	1,378,746	6,075,167	
*27,653,770	*1,843,584	3,045,165	1,201,580	
6,653,397	443,560	—	443,560	
21,000,373	1,400,025	3,045,165	1,645,140	
10,182,770	678,851	160,471	839,322	
31,183,143	2,078,876	2,884,694	805,818	805,818

1906–07.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
45,496,632	3,033,109	4,870,244	7,903,353	
37,807,002	2,520,467	3,027,943	5,548,410	
12,426,488	828,433	106,798	935,231	
50,233,490	3,348,900	3,134,741	6,483,641	
*4,736,858	315,791	1,735,503	1,419,712	
7,442,572	496,172	—	496,172	
2,705,714	180,331	1,735,503	1,915,884	
10,856,414	723,761	248,432	972,193	
8,150,700	543,380	1,487,071	943,691	943,691

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* Excess of amount charged in India under Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation over total interest paid in India.

APPENDIX VIII.

MILITARY SERVICES.	1896–97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
1. ARMY:		£	£	£	£
Effective Charges	163,550,800	10,903,387	1,842,283	12,745,670	
Non-Effective Charges	9,062,630	604,175	2,368,852	2,973,027	
Military Operations	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	172,613,430	11,507,562	4,211,135	15,718,697	
Deduct—Receipts: Effective	*7,306,510*	*487,101*	*64,864*	*551,965*	
Non-Effective	*934,720*	*62,314*	*12,933*	*75,247*	
Military Operations	—	—	—	—	
Total	*8,241,230*	*549,415*	*77,797*	*627,212*	
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES	164,372,200	10,958,147	4,133,338	15,091,485	15,091,485
2. MARINE	1,723,280	114,885	241,239	356,124	
Deduct—Receipts	*323,770*	*21,584*	—	*21,584*	
TOTAL NET MARINE CHARGES	1,399,510	93,301	241,239	334,540	334,540
3. MILITARY WORKS	11,159,420	743,961	24,725	768,686	
Deduct—Receipts	*612,680*	*40,845*	—	*40,845*	
TOTAL NET CHARGES for MILITARY WORKS	10,546,740	703,116	24,725	727,841	727,841
4. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS	217,530	14,502	43,868	58,370	58,370
TOTAL NET CHARGES for MILITARY SERVICES (shown on pages 5 and 7)	176,535,980	11,769,066	4,443,170	16,212,236	**16,212,236**

	1899–1900.				
1. ARMY:	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
Effective Charges	153,248,703	10,216,580	1,638,737	11,855,317	
Non-Effective Charges	9,115,539	607,703	2,422,206	3,029,909	
Military Operations	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	162,364,242	10,824,283	4,060,943	14,885,226	
Deduct—Receipts: Effective	*8,656,127*	*577,075*	*66,015*	*643,090*	
Non-Effective	*882,459*	*58,831*	*17,562*	*76,393*	
Military Operations		—	—	—	
Total	*9,538,586*	*635,906*	*83,577*	*719,483*	
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES	152,825,656	10,188,377	3,977,366	14,165,743	14,165,743
2. MARINE	1,373,626	91,575	354,526	446,101	
Deduct—Receipts	*570,415*	*38,027*	—	*38,027*	
TOTAL NET MARINE CHARGES	803,211	53,548	354,526	408,074	408,074
3. MILITARY WORKS	12,071,699	804,780	31,782	836,562	
Deduct—Receipts	*521,705*	*34,780*	—	*34,780*	
TOTAL NET CHARGES for MILITARY WORKS	11,549,994	770,000	31,782	801,782	801,782
4. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS	–	—	874	874	874
TOTAL NET CHARGES for MILITARY SERVICES (shown on pages 7 and 9)	165,178,861	11,011,925	4,364,548	15,376,473	**15,376,473**

APPENDIX VIII.

1897–98.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
155,921,620	10,394,775	1,804,263	12,199,038	
9,223,850	614,923	2,414,845	3,029,768	
38,479,920	2,565,328	25,119	2,590,447	
203,625,390	13,575,026	4,244,227	17,819,253	
6,472,070	*431,471*	*31,959*	*463,430*	
885,020	*59,001*	*14,443*	*73,444*	
736,230	*49,082*	—	*49,082*	
8,093,320	*539,554*	*46,402*	*585,956*	
195,532,070	13,035,472	4,197,825	17,233,297	17,233,297
1,761,020	117,401	242,792	360,193	
497,520	*33,168*	—	*33,168*	
1,263,500	84,233	242,792	327,025	327,025
10,595,400	706,360	69,633	775,993	
525,610	*35,041*	—	*35,041*	
10,069,790	671,319	69,633	740,952	740,952
40,200	*2,680*	17,739	15,059	15,059
206,825,160	13,788,344	4,527,989	18,316,333	**18,316,333**

1898–99.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
154,983,237	10,332,216	1,902,482	12,234,698	
9,332,845	622,189	2,421,679	3,043,868	
10,575,245	705,017	17,743	722,760	
174,891,327	11,659,422	4,341,904	16,001,326	
7,084,884	*472,326*	*41,919*	*514,245*	
887,903	*59,193*	*15,214*	*74,407*	
414,484	*27,632*	—	*27,632*	
8,387,271	*559,151*	*57,133*	*616,284*	
166,504,056	11,100,271	4,284,771	15,385,042	15,385,042
1,683,475	112,231	231,538	343,769	
397,020	*26,468*	—	*26,468*	
1,286,455	85,763	231,538	317,301	317,301
11,326,765	755,118	52,531	807,649	
542,345	*36,156*	—	*36,156*	
10,784,420	718,962	52,531	771,493	771,493
453	30	944	974	974
178,575,384	11,905,026	4,569,784	16,474,810	**16,474,810**

1900–01.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
150,548,739	10,036,582	2,054,376	12,090,958	
9,103,829	606,922	2,384,918	2,991,840	
—	—	—	—	
159,652,568	10,643,504	4,439,294	15,082,798	
10,903,499	*726,900*	*16,152*	*743,052*	
861,430	*57,429*	*16,793*	*74,222*	
—	—	—	—	
11,764,929	*784,329*	*32,945*	*817,274*	
147,887,639	9,859,175	4,406,349	14,265,524	14,265,524
1,745,215	116,348	376,933	493,281	
576,998	*38,466*	—	*38,466*	
1,168,217	77,882	376,933	454,815	454,815
11,128,272	741,885	41,057	782,942	
536,320	*35,755*	—	*35,755*	
10,591,952	706,130	41,057	747,187	747,187
—	—	6,864	6,864	6,864
159,647,808	10,643,187	4,831,203	15,474,390	**15,474,390**

1901–02.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
161,385,945	10,759,063	2,032,260	12,791,323	
9,327,144	621,809	2,350,799	2,972,608	
—	—	—	—	
170,713,089	11,380,872	4,383,059	15,763,931	
9,447,636	*629,842*	*255,487*	*885,329*	
1,064,725	*70,982*	*21,278*	*92,260*	
—	—	—	—	
10,512,361	*700,824*	*276,765*	*977,589*	
160,200,728	10,680,048	4,106,294	14,786,342	14,786,342
2,315,472	154,365	339,416	493,781	
494,568	*32,971*	—	*32,971*	
1,820,904	121,394	339,416	460,810	460,810
13,952,561	930,171	34,612	964,783	
714,652	*47,643*	—	*47,643*	
13,237,909	882,528	34,612	917,140	917,140
—	—	—	—	—
175,259,541	11,683,970	4,480,322	16,164,292	**16,164,292**

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

MILITARY SERVICES.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. ARMY:					
Effective Charges	170,999,003	11,399,934	2,926,858	14,326,792	
Re-organisation	—	—	—	—	
Non-Effective Charges	9,837,015	655,801	2,363,799	3,019,600	
Military Operations	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	180,836,018	12,055,735	5,290,657	17,346,392	
Deduct,—Receipts: Effective	*9,817,847*	*654,523*	*333,733*	*988,256*	
Re-organisation	—	—	—	—	
Non-Effective	*1,162 034*	*77,469*	*59,265*	*136,734*	
Total	*10,979,881*	*731,992*	*392,998*	*1,124,990*	
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES	169,856,137	11,323,743	4,897,659	16,221,402	16,221,402
2. MARINE	2,017,381	134,492	274,730	409,222	
Deduct,—Receipts	*815,681*	*54,379*	—	*54,379*	
TOTAL NET MARINE CHARGES	1,201,700	80,113	274,730	354,843	354,843
3. MILITARY WORKS	15,510.922	1,034,062	62,607	1,096,669	
Ordinary Charges	—	—	—	—	
Re-organisation	—	—	—	—	
Deduct,—Receipts	*574,515*	*38,301*	—	*38,301*	
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR MILITARY WORKS	14,936,407	995,761	62,607	1,058,368	1,058,368
4. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR MILITARY SERVICES (shown on page 9 and 11)	185,994,244	12,399,617	5,234,996	17,634,613	**17,634,613**

	1905–06.				
	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
1. ARMY:					
Effective Charges	194,323,949	12,954,930	2,066,665	15,021,595	
Re-organisation	6,881 904	458,793	715,567	1,174,360	
Non-effective Charges	10,295,803	686,387	2,384,788	3,071,175	
Military Operations		—	—	—	
TOTAL	211,501,656	14,100,110	5,167,020	19,257,130	
Deduct,—Receipts: Effective	*8,519,122*	*567,941*	*490,432*	*1,058,373*	
Re-organisation	*4,417*	*295*	—	*295*	
Non-Effective	*1,407,285*	*93,819*	*37,209*	*131,028*	
Total	*9,930,824*	*662,055*	*527,641*	*1,189,696*	
TOTAL NET ARMY CHARGES	201,570,832	13,438,055	4,639,379	18,077,434	18,077,434
2. MARINE	4,098,980	273,265	277,805	551,070	
Deduct,—Receipts	*1,993,297*	*132,886*	*10,884*	*143,770*	
TOTAL NET MARINE CHARGES	2,105,683	140,379	266,921	407,300	407,300
3. MILITARY WORKS:—					
Ordinary Charges	13,232,457	882,164	47,645	929,809	
Re-organisation	2,468,117	164,542	554	165,096	
Deduct,—Receipts	*739,582*	*49,306*	—	*49,306*	
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR MILITARY WORKS	14,960,992	997,400	48,199	1,045,599*	1,045,599
4. SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS	1,128,782	75,252	71,054	146,306	146,306
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR MILITARY SERVICES (shown on page 11)	219,766,289	14,651,086	5,025,553	19,676,639	**19,676,639**

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

1903-04.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
182,714,858	12,180,990	2,618,780	14,799,770	
—	—	—	—	
10,092,048	672,803	2,392,635	3,065,438	
—	—	—	—	
192,806,906	12,853,793	5,011,415	17,865,208	
8,181,045	*545,493*	*402,632*	*948,035*	
—	—	—	—	
1,404,589	*93,639*	*47,754*	*141,393*	
9,585,634	*639,042*	*450,386*	*1,089,428*	
183,221,272	12,214,751	4,561,029	16,775,780	16,775,780
4,556,901	303,794	309,957	613,751	
3,064,993	*244,333*	*21,000*	*265,333*	
891,908	59,461	288,957	348,418	348,418
14,725,195	981,680	52,974	1,034,654	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
676,244	*45,083*	—	*45,083*	
14,048,951	936,597	52,974	989,571	989 571
325,395	21,693	5,361	27,054	27,054
198,187,526	13,232,502	4,908,321	18,140,823	18,140,823

1904-05.

INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
195,340,056	13,022,670	2,946,125	15,968,795	
6,167,087	411,139	686 366	1,097,505	
10,080,632	672,042	2,437,352	3,109,394	
—	—	—	—	
211,587,775	14,105,851	6,069,843	20,175,694	
7,755,858	*517,057*	*327,327*	*844,384*	
95	*6*	—	*6*	
1,346,318	*89,755*	*26,786*	*116,541*	
9,102,271	*606,818*	*354,113*	*960,931*	
202,485,504	13,499,033	5,715,730	19,214,763	19,214,763
4,520.689	301,379	319,410	620,789	
2,996,859	*199,791*	*4,000*	*203,791*	
1,523,830	101,588	315,410	416,998	416,998
—	—	—	—	
13,946,562	929,771	49,641	979,412	
32,810	2 187	—	2,187	
681,931	*45,462*	—	*45,462*	
13,297,441	886,496	49,641	936,137	936,137
538,613	35,908	92,387	128,295	128,295
217,845,388	14,523,025	6,173,168	20,696,193	20,696,193

1906-07.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
201,969,620	13,464,641	3,092,900	16,557,541	
—	—	—	—	
10,116,965	674,464	2,425,840	3,100,304	
—	—	—	—	
212,086,585	14,139,105	5.518,740	19,657,845	
9,803,377	*653,558*	*441,956*	*1,095,514*	
—	—	—	—	
1,380,251	*92,017*	*30,038*	*122,055*	
11,183,628	*745,575*	*471,994*	*1,217,569*	
200,902,957	13,393.530	5,046.746	18.410.276	18,410,276
4,148,935*	276.596	386,789	663.385	
2,221,896	*148.126*	*49*	*148,175*	
1,927,039	128,470	386,740	515,210	515,210
16,028,916	1,068,594	58,921	1,127,515	
—	—		—	
764,984	*50,999*	—	*50,999*	
15,263,932	1,017,595	58,921	1,076,516	1,076,516
1,411,302	94,087	44,271	138,358	138,358
219,505,230	14,633,682	5,536,678	20,170,360	20,170,360

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* Differs from the amount shown in Statement B., appended to the Financial Statement for 1908-09 by Rs. 15,242 on account of pensions of the Imperial Marine Department debited in that year to Provincial Revenues which are in the Financial Statement taken under the head "29 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions."

APPENDIX IX.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.	1896–97.				
	India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	40,788,201	2,719,214	214	2,719,428	
Forest	9,803,280	653,552	8,205	661,757	
Salt	5,230,350	348,690	191	348,881	
Stamps	970,060	64,671	40,808	105,479	
Excise	2,124,800	141,653	226	141,879	
Provincial Rates	91,039	6,069	—	6,069	
Customs	2,033,860	135,591	—	135,591	
Assessed Taxes	303,230	20,215	—	20,215	
Registration	2,408,240	160,549	—	160,549	
Total (shown on pages 5 and 7)	63,753,060	4,250,204	49,644	4,299,848	4,299,848

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.	1899–1900.				
	India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	40,831,941	2,722,129	645	2,722,774	
Forest	10,790,296	719,353	10,822	730,175	
Salt	4,966,747	331,116	640	331,756	
Stamps	950,619	63,375	37,914	101,289	
Excise	2,422,627	161,509	—	161,509	
Provincial Rates	76,068	5,071	—	5,071	
Customs	2,306,176	153,745	208	153,953	
Assessed Taxes	332,364	22,158	—	22,158	
Registration	2,456,979	163,799	—	163,799	
Total (shown on pages 7 and 9)	65,133,817	4,342,255	50,229	4,392,484	4,392,484

APPENDIX IX.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
41,552,504	2,770,167	901	2,771,068		40,212,614	2,680,841	1,255	2,682,096	
9,951,680	663,445	4,172	667,617		9,795,849	653,057	7,421	660,478	
4,730,150	315,343	468	315,811		4,653,139	310,209	258	310,467	
979,980	65,332	35,844	101,176		947,389	63,159	35,296	98,455	
2,402,710	160,181	123	160,304		2,430,140	162,009	—	162,009	
73,650	4,910	—	4,910		54,500	3,633	—	3,633	
2,113,790	140,919	—	140,919		2,148,445	143,230	65	143,295	
322,780	21,519	—	21,519		328,120	21,875	—	21,875	
2,478,900	165,260	—	165,260		2,485,107	165,674	—	165,674	
64,606,144	4,307,076	41,508	4,348,584	4,348,584	63,055,303	4,203,687	44,295	4,247,982	4,247,982

1900–01.					1901–02.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1l.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
41,787,014	2,785,801	176	2,785,977		42,462,286	2,830,819	670	2,831,489	
10,924,937	728,329	1,835	730,164		10,520,701	701,380	4,201	705,581	
5,047,501	336,500	433	336,933		5,141,683	342,779	851	343,630	
1,112,809	74,187	28,752	102,939		1,143,750	76,250	29,567	105,817	
2,416,769	161,118	58	161,176		2,491,879	166,125	30	166,155	
74,120	4,941	—	4,941		106,350	7,090	—	7,090	
2,427,076	161,805	125	161,930		2,419,723	161,315	160	161,475	
335,967	22,398	—	22,398		357,348	23,823	—	23,823	
2,543,952	169,597	—	169,597		2,576,045	171,736	—	171,736	
66,670,145	4,444,676	31,379	4,476,055	4,476,055	67,219,765	4,481,317	35,479	4,516,796	4,516,796

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

1902–03.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	43,196,574	2,879,771	148	2,879,919	
Forest	11,249,331	749,955	1,828	751,783	
Salt	5,186,238	345,749	142	345,891	
Stamps	1,161,149	77,410	31,898	109,308	
Excise	2,837,618	189,175	9	189,184	
Provincial Rates	112,557	7,504	—	7,504	
Customs	2,417,843	161,190	145	161,335	
Assessed Taxes	360,841	24,056	—	24,056	
Registration	2,577,670	171,845	—	171,845	
TOTAL (shown on pages 9 and 11)	69,099,821	4,606,655	34,170	4,640,825	4,640,825

1905–06.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	49,421,312	3,294,754	1,811	3,296,565	
Forest	14,258,521	950,568	4,250	954,818	
Salt	5,441,628	362,775	391	363,166	
Stamps	1,295,424	86,362	41,802	128,164	
Excise	3,871,724	258,115	1	258,116	
Provincial Rates	93,301	6,220	—	6,220	
Customs	2,730,322	182,021	438	182,459	
Assessed Taxes	337,766	22,518	—	22,518	
Registration	2,814,198	187,613	—	187,613	
TOTAL (shown on page 11)	80,264,196	5,350,946	48,693	5,399,639	5,399,639

APPENDIX IX.—*continued.*

1903–04.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
45,298,076	3,019,872	408	3,020,280	
12,166,993	811,133	2,485	813,618	
4,935,853	329,057	2,134	331,191	
1,202,373	80,158	42,221	122,379	
3,208,429	213,895	33	213,928	
90,437	6,029	—	6,029	
2,520,550	168,037	128	168,165	
342,204	22,814	—	22,814	
2,667,009	177,800	—	177,800	
72,431,924	4,828,795	47,409	4,876,204	4,876,204

1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
47,604,109	3,173,603	875	3,174,483	
12,967,856	864,524	4,614	869,138	
5,162,759	344,184	918	345,102	
1,231,918	82,328	38,763	121,091	
3,622,103	241,473	841	242,314	
84,256	5,617	—	5,617	
2,683,465	178,898	348	179,246	
315,129	21,008	—	21,008	
2,713,486	180,899	—	180,899	
76,388,081	5,092,539	46,359	5,138,898	5,138,898

1906–07.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
50,296,986	3,353,132	790	3,353,922	
14,093,152	939,543	9,323	948,866	
5,446,786	363,119	1,370	364,489	
1,289,498	85,966	100,300	186,266	
4,117,933	274,529	80	274,609	
66,279	4,419	—	4,419	
2,999,434	199,962	222	200,184	
357,418	23,828	—	23,828	
2,991,463	199,431	—	199,431	
81,658,949	5,443,929	112,085	5,556,014	5,556,014

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	1896–97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		£	£	£	£
Charges	14,914,755	994,317	260,322	1,254,639	1,254,639
2. LAW COURTS:					
Charges	30,933,107	2,062,207	1,379	2,063.586	
Receipts	*3,561,857*	*237,457*	—	*237.457*	
	27,371,250	1,824,750	1,379	1,826,129	1,826,129
3. JAILS:					
Charges	10,822,526	721,502	778	722,280	
Receipts	*3,087,330*	*205,822*	—	*205,822*	
	7,735,196	515,680	778	516,458	516,458
4. POLICE:					
Charges	38,213,958	2,547,597	592	2,548,189	
Receipts	*2,772,371*	*184,825*	—	*184.825*	
	35,441,587	2,362,772	592	2,363,364	2,363,364
5. PORTS AND PILOTAGE:					
Charges	1,976,310	131,754	50	131,804	
Receipts	*1,299,830*	*86,655*	—	*86,655*	
	676,480	45,099	50	45,149	45,149
6. EDUCATION:					
Charges	9,763,642	650,909	1,656	652,565	
Receipts	*1,428,521*	*95,235*	—	*95,235*	
	8,335,121	555,674	1,656	557,330	557.330
7. ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Charges	1,891,440	126,096	145	126,241	126,241
8. MEDICAL:					
Charges	7,807,554	520,503	6,947	527,450	
Receipts	*702,976*	*46,865*	*1,717*	*48,582*	
	7,104,578	473,638	5,230	478,868	478,868
9. POLITICAL:					
Charges	9,632,320	642,155	24,186	666,341	666.341
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Charges	4,439,892	295,993	30,124	326,117	
Receipts	*920,880*	*61,992*	*425*	*62,417*	
	3,510,012	234,001	29,699	263,700	263.700
TOTAL NET CHARGES for CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (shown on pages 5 and 7)	116,612,739	7,774,182	324,037	8.098,219	8,098,219

APPENDIX X.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
14,874,234	991,616	257,745	1,249,361	1,294,361	14,780,032	985,335	252,496	1,237,831	1,237,831
31,324,811	2,088,321	795	2,089,116		30,727,336	2,048,489	794	2,049,283	
3,545,132	*236,342*	—	*236,342*		*3,664,921*	*244,328*	—	*244,328*	
27,779,679	1,851,979	795	1,852,774	1,852,774	27,062,415	1,804,161	794	1,804,955	1,804,955
11,187,033	745,802	2,218	748,020		10,288,209	685,881	133	686,014	
3,062,800	*204,187*	—	*204,187*		*3,085,530*	*205,702*	—	*205,702*	
8,124,233	541,615	2,218	543,833	543,833	7,202,679	480,179	133	480,312	480,312
39,073,589	2,604,906	683	2,605,589		38,433,598	2,562,240	778	2,563,018	
2,921,786	*194,785*	—	*194,785*		*2,865,821*	*191,055*	—	*191,055*	
36,151,803	2,410,121	683	2,410,804	2,410,804	35,567,777	2,371,185	778	2,371,963	2,371,963
1,751,967	116,798	100	116,898		1,684,564	112,304	170	112,474	
1,528,690	*101,913*	—	*101,913*		*1,528,930*	*101,929*	—	*101,929*	
223,277	14,885	100	14,985	14,985	155,634	10,375	170	10,545	10,545
9,834,016	655,601	1,541	657,142		10,033,548	668,903	1,917	670,820	
1,391,987	*92,799*	—	*92,799*		*1,491,675*	*99,445*	—	*99,445*	
8,442,029	562,802	1,541	564,343	564,343	8,541,873	569,458	1,917	571,375	571,375
1,735,790	115,719	245	115,964	115,964	1,697,403	113,160	795	113,955	113,955
10,009,091	667,273	16,931	684,204		12,151,202	810,080	10,273	820,353	
736,312	*49,088*	*1,622*	*50,710*		*723,530*	*48,235*	*1,547*	*49,782*	
9,272,779	618,185	15,309	633,494	633,494	11,427,672	761,845	8,726	770,571	770,571
8,957,600	597,173	24,349	621,522	621,522	8,660,466	577,365	24,627	601,992	601,992
4,602,658	306,844	26,109	332,953		4,868,359	324,557	21,144	345,701	
934,627	*62,308*	*303*	*62,611*		*940,875*	*62,725*	*447*	*63,172*	
3,668,031	244,536	25,806	270,342	270,342	3,927,484	261,832	20,697	282,529	282,529
119,229,455	7,948,631	328,791	8,277,422	8,277,422	119,023,435	7,934,895	311,133	8,246,028	8,246,028

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	1899–1900.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:					
Charges	14,909,678	£ 993,979	£ 320,023	£ 1,314,002	£ 1,314,002
2. LAW COURTS:					
Charges	31,202,662	2,080,177	547	2,080,724	
Receipts	*3,519,362*	*234,624*	—	*234,624*	
	27,683,300	1,845,553	547	1,846,100	1,846,100
3. JAILS:					
Charges	10,260,188	684,012	222	684,234	
Receipts	*3,403,582*	*226,905*	—	*226,905*	
	6,856,606	457,107	222	457,329	457,329
4. POLICE:					
Charges	38,958,867	2,597,258	448	2,597,706	
Receipts	*2,378,743*	*158,583*	—	*158,583*	
	36,580,124	2,438,675	448	2,439,123	2,439,123
5. PORTS AND PILOTAGE:					
Charges	1,741,847	116,123	80	116,203	
Receipts	*1,503,899*	*100,260*	—	*100,260*	
	237,948	15,863	80	15,943	15,943
6. EDUCATION:					
Charges	10,248,553	683,237	1,852	685,089	
Receipts	*1,517,319*	*101,155*	—	*101,155*	
	8,731,234	582,082	1,852	583,934	583,934
7. ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Charges	1,707,796	113,853	211	114,064	114,064
8. MEDICAL:					
Charges	10,404,196	693,613	11,689	705,302	
Receipts	*780,284*	*52,019*	*1,521*	*53,540*	
	9,623,912	641,594	10,168	651,762	651,762
9. POLITICAL:					
Charges	10,468,139	697,876	23,960	721,836	721,836
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Charges	4,919,849	327,990	28,772	356,762	
Receipts	*1,071,451*	*71,430*	*493*	*71,923*	
	3,848,398	256,560	28,279	284,839	284,839
TOTAL NET CHARGES for CIVIL DEPARTMENT (shown on pages 7 and 9)	120,647,135	8,043,142	385,790	8,428,932	**8,428,932**

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

1900–01.					1901–02.				
India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.	India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
15,219,183	1,014,612	255,196	1,269,808	1,269,808	15,471,980	1,031,465	259,112	1,290,577	1,290,577
31,860,797	2,124,053	261	2,124,314		32,358,047	2,157,203	504	2,157,707	
3,409,720	*227,315*	—	*227,315*		*3,458,848*	*230,590*	—	*230,590*	
28,451,077	1,896,738	261	1,896,999	1,896,999	28,899,199	1,926,613	504	1,927,117	1,927,117
11,955,882	797,059	—	797,059		11,561,299	770,753	813	771,566	
3,676,810	*245,121*	—	*245,121*		*3,757,836*	*250,523*	—	*250,523*	
8,279,072	551,938	—	551,938	551,938	7,803,463	520,230	813	521,043	521,043
39,895,806	2,659,720	1,245	2,660,965		40,355,251	2,690,350	994	2,691,344	
2,559,314	*173,287*	—	*173,287*		*2,440,358*	*162,690*	—	*162,690*	
37,296,492	2,486,433	1,245	2,487,678	2,487,678	37,914,893	2,527,660	994	2,528,654	2,528,654
1,843,518	122,901	250	123,151		1,938,518	129,235	20	129,255	
1,760,642	*117,376*	—	*117,376*		*1,713,254*	*114,217*	—	*114,217*	
82,876	5,525	250	5,775	5,775	225,264	15,018	20	15,038	15,038
10,183,531	678,903	2,708	681,611		10,668,575	711,238	2,734	713,972	
1,582,671	*105,512*	—	*105,512*		*1,634,777*	*108,985*	—	*108,985*	
8,600,860	573,391	2,708	576,099	576,099	9,033,798	602,253	2,734	604,987	604,987
1,733,963	115,598	753	116,351	116,351	1,684,155	112,277	499	112,776	112,776
10,635,012	709,000	5,222	714,222		9,071,941	604,796	4,886	609,682	
795,777	*53,051*	*1,487*	*54,538*		*807,888*	*53,859*	*1,373*	*55,232*	
9,839,235	655,949	3,735	659,684	659,684	8,264053	550,937	3,513	554,450	554,450
8,441,227	562,748	24,743	587,491	587,491	10,200,530	680,036	7,028	687,064	687,064
5,996,702	399,781	41,107	440,888		6,683,197	445,547	31,166	476,713	
1,229,685	*81,981*	*425*	*82,405*		*1,304,921*	*86,995*	*434*	*87,429*	
4,767,017	317,801	40,682	358,483	358,483	5,378,276	358,552	30,732	389,284	389,284
122,711,002	8,180,733	329,573	8,510,306	8,510,306	124,875,611	8,325,041	305,919	8,630,990	8,630,990

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		£	£	£	£
Charges - - - - - - -	17,818,276	1,187,885	251,474	1,439,359	1,439,359
2. LAW COURTS:					
Charges - - - - - - -	33,226,184	2,215,079	210	2,215,289	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*3,623,825*	*241,589*	—	*241,589*	
	29,602,359	1,973,490	210	1,973,700	1,973,700
3. JAILS:					
Charges - - - - - - -	10,881,591	725,440	65	725,505	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*3,544,533*	*236,302*	—	*236,302*	
	7,337,058	489,138	65	489,203	489,203
4. POLICE:					
Charges - - - - - - -	41,040,274	2,736,018	1,675	2,737,693	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*2,561,539*	*170,769*	—	*170,769*	
	38,478,735	2,565,249	1,675	2,566,924	2,566,924
5. PORTS AND PILOTAGE:					
Charges - - - - - - -	2,015,850	134,390	80	134,470	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*1,809,999*	*120,666*	—	*120,666*	
	205,851	13,724	80	13,804	13,804
6. EDUCATION:					
Charges - - - - - - -	12,492,718	832,848	1,882	834,730	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*1,697,477*	*113,166*	—	*113,166*	
	10,795,241	719,682	1,882	721,564	721,564
7. ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Charges - - - - - - -	1,655,652	110,377	646	111,023	111,023
8. MEDICAL:					
Charges - - - - - - -	10,607,263	707,151	8,414	715,565	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*839,463*	*55,964*	*1,446*	*57,410*	
	9,767,800	651,187	6,968	658,155	658,155
9. POLITICAL:					
Charges - - - - - - -	12,183,119	812,207	7,249	819,456	819,456
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Charges - - - - - - -	6,663,647	444,243	33,457	477,700	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*1,374,272*	*91,618*	*531*	*92,149*	
	5,289,375	352,625	32,926	385,551	385,551
TOTAL NET CHARGES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (shown on pages 9 and 11) - - -	133,133,466	8,875,564	303,175	9,178,739	**9,178,739**

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

1903–04.					1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
17,027,333	1,135,156	279,602	1,414,758	1,414,758	16,854,438	1,123,629	272,236	1,395,865	1,395,865
34,138,223	2,275,881	778	2,276,659		35,066,466	2,337,764	480	2,338,244	
3,838,538	*255,902*	—	*255,902*		*3,779,068*	*251,938*		*251,938*	
30,299,685	2,019,979	778	2,020,757	2,020,757	31,287,398	2,085,826	480	2,086,306	2,086,306
10,695,458	713,031	83	713,114		10,597,957	706,530	19	706,549	
3,609,178	*240,612*	—	*240,612*		*3,681,072*	*245,405*	—	*245,405*	
7,086,280	472,419	83	472,502	472,502	6,916,885	461,125	19	461,144	461,144
41,796,089	2,786,406	967	2,787,373		42,904,677	2,860,312	622	2,860,934	
2,628,586	*175,239*	—	*175,239*		*2,609,875*	*173,992*	—	*173,992*	
39,167,503	2,611,167	967	2,612,134	2,612,134	40,294,802	2,686,320	622	2,686,942	2,686,942
2,149,370	143,291	48	143,339		3,046,546	203,103	238	203,341	
1,918,053	*127,870*	—	*127,870*		*2,132,454*	*142,163*	—	*142,163*	
231,317	15,421	48	15,469	15,469	914,092	60,940	238	61,178	61,178
13,120,884	874,725	3,708	878,433		14,728,654	981,910	5,064	986,974	
1,742,245	*116,150*	—	*116,150*		*1,842,278*	*122,818*	—	*122,818*	
11,378,639	758,575	3,708	762,283	762,283	12,886,376	859,092	5,064	864,156	864,156
1,692,069	112,805	936	113,741	113,741	1,809,727	120,649	390	121,039	121,039
10,111,916	674,127	5,887	680,014		10,524,023	701,601	6,196	707,797	
885,709	*59,047*	*1,351*	*60,398*		*847,136*	*56,476*	*1,105*	*57,581*	
9,226,207	615,080	4,536	619,616	619,616	9,676,887	645,125	5,091	650,216	650,216
10,462,019	697,468	5,092	702,560	702,560	11,793,498	786,233	4,094	790,327	790,327
7,261,900	484,127	34,524	518,651		7,000,306	466,688	34,891	501,579	
1,528,450	*101,897*	*725*	*102,622*		*1,289,865*	*85,991*	*617*	*86,608*	
5,733,450	382,230	33,799	416,029	416,029	5,710,441	380,697	34,274	414,971	414,971
132,304,502	8,820,300	329,549	9,149,849	9,149,849	138,144,544	9,209,636	322,508	9,532,144	9,532,144

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	1905-06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:		£	£	£	£
Charges	18,308,239	1,220,549	290,342	1,510,891	1,510,891
2. LAW COURTS:					
Charges	36,143,989	2,409,599	150	2,409,749	
Receipts	*4,133,068*	*275,538*	—	*275,538*	
	32,010,921	2,134,061	150	2,134,211	2,134,211
3. JAILS:					
Charges	11,900,946	793,397	2	793,399	
Receipts	*3,798,432*	*253,229*	—	*253.229*	
	8,102,514	540,168	2	540,170	540,170
4. POLICE:					
Charges	45,909,698	3,060,647	1,109	3,061,756	
Receipts	*2,548,080*	*169,872*	—	*169,872*	
	43,361,618	2,890,775	1,109	2,891,884	2,891,884
5. PORTS AND PILOTAGE:					
Charges	2,365,841	157,723	48	157,771	
Receipts	*2,182,435*	*145,496*	—	*145.496*	
	183,406	12,227	48	12,275	12,275
6. EDUCATION:					
Charges	18,273,075	1,218,205	5,646	1,223,851	
Receipts	*2,046,549*	*136,436*	—	*136,436*	
	16,226,526	1,081,769	5,646	1,087,415	1,087,415
7. ECCLESIASTICAL:					
Charges	1,816,331	121,089	282	121,371	121,371
8. MEDICAL:					
Charges	11,272,681	751,512	10,865	762,377	
Receipts	*1,022,406*	*68,160*	*1,156*	*69,316*	
	10,250,275	683,352	9,709	693,061	693,061
9. POLITICAL:					
Charges	14,068,500	937,900	5,534	943,434	943,434
10. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS:					
Charges	8,669,751	577,983	45,121	623,104	
Receipts	*1,259,565*	*83,971*	*352*	*84,323*	
	7,410,186	494,012	44,769	538,781	538,781
TOTAL NET CHARGES for CIVIL DEPARTMENTS (shown on page 11)	151,738,516	10,115,902	357,591	10,473,493	**10,473,493**

APPENDIX X.—*continued.*

1906-07.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
18,672,411	1,244,827	280,008	1,524,835	1,524,835
38,100,453	2,540,030	466	2,540,496	
4,071,344	*271,423*	—	*271,423*	
34,029,109	2,268,607	466	2,269,073	2,269,073
12,645,210	843,014	90	843,104	
3,775,780	*251,718*	—	*251,718*	
8,869,430	591,296	90	591,386	591,386
52,995,067	3,533,005	1,700	3,534,705	
2,254,653	*150,310*	—	*150,310*	
50,740,414	3,382,695	1,700	3,384,395	3,384,395
2,414,142	160,943	67	161,010	
2,159,429	*143,962*	—	*143,962*	
254,713	16,981	67	17,048	17,048
20,136,373	1,342,425	6,157	1,348,582	
2,114,820	*140,988*	—	*140,988*	
18,021,553	1,201,437	6,157	1,207,594	1,207,594
1,882,920	125,528	378	125,906	125,906
12,057,009	803,801	12,587	816,388	
820,086	*54,673*	*973*	*55,646*	
11,236,923	749,128	11,614	760,742	760,742
15,843,710	1,056,247	3,786	1,060,033	1,060,033
9,544,088	636,272	55,027	691,299	
1,292,212	*86,148*	*634*	*86,782*	
8,251,876	550,124	54,393	604,517	604,517
167,803,059	11,186,870	358,659	11,545,529	**11,545,529**

APPENDIX XI.

1896–97.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:		£	£	£	£
Charges - - - - - -	4,214,660	280,977	9,592	290,569	290,569
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:					
Charges - - - - - - -	7,460	497	220,704	221,201	221,201
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
Charges - - - - - -	9,910,475	660,698	1,851,094	2,511,792	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*2,002,484*	*133,499*	*93,786*	*227,285*	
	7,907,991	527,199	1,757,308	2,284,507	2,284,507
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Charges - - - - - -	6,003,128	400,209	41,807	442,016	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*873,770*	*58,251*	—	*58,251*	
	5,129,358	341,958	41,807	383,765	383,765
5. MISCELLANEOUS:					
Charges - - - - - -	3,688,687	245,912	21,691	267,603	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*3,287,533*	*219,169*	*20,878*	*240,047*	
	401,154	26,743	813	27,556	27,556
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on pages 5 and 7) - - -	17,660,623	1,177,374	2,030,224	3,207,598	**3,207,598**

1899–1900.

1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
Charges - - - - - -	3,983,365	265,558	11,452	277,010	277,010
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES:					
Charges - - - - - - -	9,660	644	277,539	278,183	278,183
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS:					
Charges - - - - - -	10,918,605	727,907	1,944,108	2,672,015	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*1,696,422*	*113,095*	*90,026*	*203,121*	
	9,222,183	614,812	1,854,082	2,468,894	2,468,894
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING:					
Charges - - - - - -	6,666,969	444,465	59,700	504,165	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*898,005*	*59,867*	—	*59,867*	
	5,768,964	384,598	59,700	444,298	444,298
5. MISCELLANEOUS:					
Charges - - - - - -	3,536,359	235,757	36,189	271,946	
Receipts - - - - - - -	*3,770,992*	*251,400*	*1,825*	*253,225*	
	234,633	*15,643*	34,364	18,721	18,721
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on pages 7 and 9) - - -	18,749,539	1,249,969	2,237,137	3,487,106	**3,487,106**

APPENDIX XI.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
4,278,710	285,247	9,332	294,579	294,579	4,136,446	275,763	11,577	287,340	287,340
7,630	509	182,026	182,535	182,535	15,949	1,063	254,101	255,164	255,164
10,302,600	686,840	1,878,319	2,565,159		10,526,529	701,768	1,920,904	2,622,672	
2,042,956	*136,197*	*87,639*	*223,836*		*1,717,614*	*114,508*	*92,698*	*207,206*	
8,259,644	550,643	1,790,680	2,341,323	2,341,323	8,808,915	587,260	1,828,206	2,415,466	2,415,466
6,281,715	418,781	54,449	473,230		6,315,536	421,036	49,458	470,494	
805,751	*53,716*	—	*53,716*		*878,432*	*58,562*	—	*58,562*	
5,475,964	365,065	54,449	419,514	419,514	5,437,104	362,474	49,458	411,932	411,932
3,425,005	228,334	26,921	255,255		3,023,778	201,585	23,274	224,859	
4,206,757	*280,451*	*2,929*	*283,380*		*5,015,325*	*334,355*	*22,394*	*356,749*	
781,752	*52,117*	23,992	*28,125*	*28,125*	*1,991,547*	*132,770*	880	*131,890*	*131,890*
17,240,196	1,149,347	2,060,479	3,209,826	3,209,826	16,406,867	1,093,790	2,144,222	3,238,012	3,238,012

1900–01.					1901–02.				
Rupees.	£	£	£	£	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
3,877,633	258,509	20,805	279,314	279,314	3,804,743	253,649	10,722	264,371	264,371
23	1	245,544	245,545	245,545	11,492	766	246,986	247,752	247,752
11,237,722	749,182	1,931,096	2,680,278		11,510,668	767,378	1,956,441	2,723,819	
1,626,531	*108,435*	*84,270*	*192,705*		*1,669,437*	*111,296*	*81,750*	*193,046*	
9,611,191	640,747	1,846,826	2,487,573	2,487,573	9,841,231	656,082	1,874,691	2,530,773	2,530,773
6,457,752	430,517	67,350	497,867		6,550,992	436,733	97,139	533,872	
837,607	*55,841*	—	*55,841*		*945,996*	*63,066*	—	*63,066*	
5,620,145	374,676	67,350	442,026	442,026	5,604,996	373,667	97,139	470,806	470,806
4,012,241	267,482	25,197	292,679		5,762,909	384,194	20,184	404,378	
3,640,888	*242,726*	*3,382*	*246,108*		*4,486,247*	*299,084*	*11,969*	*311,053*	
371,353	24,756	21,815	46,571	46,517	1,276,662	85,110	8,215	93,325	93,325
19,480,345	1,298,689	2,202,340	3,501,029	3,501,029	20,539,124	1,369,274	2,237,753	3,607,027	3,607,027

APPENDIX XI.—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS : Charges	3,870,229	258,015	12,590	270,605	270,605
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES : Charges	5,480	365	237,600	237,965	237,965
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS : Charges	11,949,625	796,641	1,986,284	2,782,925	
Receipts	*1,758,683*	*117,245*	*82,577*	*199,822*	
	10,190,942	679,396	1,903,707	2,583,103	2,583,103
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING : Charges	6,883,206	458,880	102,348	561,228	
Receipts	*898,280*	*59,886*	—	*59,886*	
	5,984,926	398,994	102,348	501,342	501,342
5. MISCELLANEOUS : Charges	10,919,219	727,949	25,458	753,407	
Receipts	*4,027,869*	*268,525*	*6,954*	*275,479*	
	6,891,350	459,424	18,504	477,928	477,928
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on pages 9 and 11)	26,942,927	1,796,194	2,274,749	4,070,943	**4,070,943**

	1905–06.				
	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
1. TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS : Charges	3,533,235	235,549	11,117	246,666	246,666
2. FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES : Charges	3,196	213	226,859	227,072	227,072
3. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS : Charges	13,665,907	911,060	1,999,157	2,910,217	
Receipts	*1,882,919*	*125,528*	*70,893*	*196,421*	
	11,782,988	785,532	1,928,264	2,713,796	2,713,796
4. STATIONERY AND PRINTING : Charges	6,851,426	456,762	89,771	546,533	
Receipts	*1,105,728*	*73,715*	—	*73,715*	
	5,745,698	383,047	89,771	472,818	472,818
5. MISCELLANEOUS : Charges	7,433,605	495,574	21,846	517,420	
Receipts	*4,169,472*	*277,965*	*56,522*	*334,487*	
	3,264,133	217,609	*34,676*	182,933	182,933
TOTAL NET MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES (shown on page 11)	24,329,250	1,621,950	2,221,335	3,843,285	**3,843,285**

APPENDIX XI.—*continued.*

1903-04.					1904-05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
3,699,387	246,626	10,843	257,469	257,469	3,565,635	237,709	10,672	248,381	248,381
4,271	285	229 740	230,025	230,025	778	52	211,338	211,390	211,390
12,471,083	831,405	1,991,460	2,822,865		13,168,968	877,931	1,999,664	2,877,595	
1,790,727	*119,381*	*78,254*	*197,635*		*1,782,554*	*118,837*	*73,048*	*191,885*	
10,680,356	712,024	1,913,206	2,625,230	2,625,230	11,386,414	759,094	1,926,616	2,685,710	2,685,710
6,743,520	449,568	89,866	539,434		6,908,459	460,564	102,802	563,366	
1,073,575	*71,572*	—	*71,572*		*1,076,732*	*71,782*	—	*71,782*	
5,669,945	377,996	89,866	467,862	467,862	5,831,727	388,782	102,802	491,584	491,584
8,629,772	575,319	15,757	591,076		5,922,600	394,840	65,986	460,826	
4,195,251	*279,683*	*13,025*	*292,708*		*4,049,142*	*269,943*	*2,584*	*272,527*	
4,434,521	295,636	2,732	298,368	298,368	1,873,458	124,897	63,402	188,299	188,299
24,488,480	1,632,567	2,246,387	3,878,954	3,878,954	22,658,012	1,510,534	2,314,830	3,825,364	3,825,364

1906-07.				
Rupees.	£	£	£	£
3,377,795	225,187	10,460	235,647	235,647
4,686	312	243,015	243,327	243,327
*14,126,901	941,793	2,004,949	2,946,742	
1,882,096	*125,473*	*66,414*	*191,887*	
12,244,805	816,320	1,938,535	2,754,855	2,754,855
7,930,088	528,673	115,320	643,993	
1,181,176	*78,745*	—	*78,745*	
6,748,912	449,928	115,320	565,248	565,248
6,256,856	417,123	19,400	436,523	
6,868,230	*457,882*	*21,065*	*478,947*	
611,374	*40,759*	*1,665*	*42,424*	*42,424*
21,764,824	1,450,988	2,305,665	3,756,653	3,756,653

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* Differs by Rs. 15,242 from the amount shown in statement B, appended to the Financial statement for 1908–09 *vide* footnote to page 47.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS (AND CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES).	INDIA. Rupees.	INDIA. Equivalent at Rs. 15 =1*l.*	ENGLAND. Sterling.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
1896–97.					
CIVIL WORKS:		£	£	£	£
Charges	29,773,238	1,984,883	91,371	2,076,254	
Receipts	*3,207,246*	*213,817*	*26,224*	*240,041*	
Net Charge	26,565,992	1,771,066	65,147	1,836,213	1,836,213
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS:—CHARGE	127,500	8,500	—	8,500	8,500
TOTAL NET CHARGE (shown on pages 5 and 7)	26,693,492	1,779,566	65,147	1,844,713	**1,844,713**
1899–1900.					
CIVIL WORKS:	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
Charges	33,188,693	2,212,580	91,735	2,304,315	
Receipts	*3,097,220*	*206,481*	*29,058*	*235,539*	
Net Charge	30,091,473	2,006,099	62,677	2,068,776	2,068,776
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS:—CHARGE	10,642	709	—	709	709
TOTAL NET CHARGE (shown on pages 7 and 9)	30,102,115	2,006,808	62,677	2,069,485	**2,069,485**
1902–03.					
CIVIL WORKS:	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
Charges	44,197,563	2,946,504	107,562	3,054,066	
Receipts	*2,812,963*	*187,531*	*28,679*	*216,210*	
Net Charge	41,384,600	2,758,973	78,883	2,837,856	2,837,856
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS:—CHARGE	*834*	*56*	—	*56*	*56*
TOTAL NET CHARGE (shown on pages 9 and 11)	41,383,766	2,758,917	78,883	2,837,800	**2,837,800**
1905–06.					
CIVIL WORKS:	Rupees.	£	£	£	£
Charges	61,853,111	4,123,541	75,023	4,198,564	
Receipts	*3,527,491*	*235,166*	*19,338*	*254,504*	
Net Charge	58,325,620	3,888,375	55,685	3,944,060	3.944,060
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS:—CHARGE	1,014	67	—	67	67
TOTAL NET CHARGE (shown on page 11)	58,326,634	3,888,442	55,685	3,944,127	**3,944,127**

APPENDIX XII.

1897–98.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
26,882,705	1,792,180	80,866	1,873,046	
3,108,285	*207,219*	*28,911*	*236,130*	
23,774,420	1,584,961	51,955	1,636,916	1,636,916
10,315	688	—	688	688
23,784,735	1,585,649	51,955	1,637,604	**1,637,604**

1898–99.

India.		England.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
30,232,390	2,015,493	99,043	2,114,536	
3,314,109	*220,941*	*30,519*	*251,460*	
26,918,281	1,794,552	68,524	1,863,076	1,863,076
16,519	1,100	—	1,100	1,100
26,934,800	1,795,652	68,524	1,864,176	**1,864,176**

1900–01.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
32,610,879	2,174,059	92,286	2,966,345	
2,809,042	*187,270*	*26,714*	*213,984*	
29,801,837	1,986,789	65,572	2,052,361	2,052,361
12,329	*822*	—	*822*	*822*
29,789,508	1,985,967	65,572	2,051,539	**2,051,539**

1901–02.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
37,807,906	2,520,527	105,176	2,625,703	
2,853,795	*190,254*	*28,649*	*218,903*	
34,954,111	2,330,273	76,527	2,406,800	2,406,800
1,239,748	*82,650*	—	*82,650*	*82.650*
33,714,363	2,247,623	76,527	2,324,150	**2,324.150**

1903–04.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
50,278,979	3,351,932	92,026	3,443,958	
3,943,799	*262,920*	*26,171*	*289,091*	
46,335,180	3,089,012	65,855	3,154,867	3,154,867
2,860	191	—	191	191
46,338,040	3,089,203	65,855	3,155,058	**3,155,058**

1904–05.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
51,703,603	3,446,907	73,882	3,520,789	
3,423,781	*228,252*	*26,229*	*254,481*	
48,279,822	3,218,655	47,653	3,266,308	3,266,308
437	29	—	29	29
48,280,259	3,218,684	47,653	3,266,337	**3,266.337**

1906–07.

Rupees.	£	£	£	£
64,348,478	4,289,899	68,758	4,358,657	
3,965,811	*264,387*	*23,476*	*287,863*	
60,382,667	4,025,512	45,282	4,070,794	4,070,794
13,432	895	—	895	895
60,396,099	4,026,407	45,282	4,071,689	**4,071,689**

APPENDIX XIII.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1896-97.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - - - -	19,740,372	1,316,025	8,360	1,324.385	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS -	—	—	—	-	
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS	468,300	31,220	—	31.220	
4. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT - -	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on pages 5 and 7) - - -	20,208,672	1,347,245	8,360	1,355,605	**1,355,605**
5. NET CHARGE IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ON ACCOUNT OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COMPANIES :					
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY - - -	*1,501,560*	*100,104*	252,751	152,647	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY - -	*1,815,390*	*121,026*	260,950	139.924	
TOTAL IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT -	*3,316,950*	*221,130*	513,701	292,571	
TOTAL PROVISION FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - - -	16,891,722	1,126,115	522,061	1,648.176	

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1899-1900.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - - - -	30,709.849	2,047,323	3,717	2,051,040	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS -	—	—	—		
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS	358.946	23,930	—	23,930	
4. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT - -	—	—	—	-	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on pages 7 and 9) - - -	31,068,795	2,071,253	3,717	2,074,970	**2,074,970**
5. NET CHARGE IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ON ACCOUNT OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COMPANIES :					
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY - -	*3,287,143*	*219,143*	248,742	29,599	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY - - -	—	—	-		
TOTAL IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT -	*3,287,143*	*219,143*	248,742	29,599	
TOTAL PROVISION FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - - -	27,781,652	1,852,110	252,459	2,104,569	

APPENDIX XIII.

1897–98.					1898–99.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£	..	£	£	£	£
52,617,270	3,507,818	1,740	3,509,558		340,048	22,670	1	22,671	
—	—	—	—		6,903,526	460,235	—	460,235	
375,170	25,011	—	25,011		116,695	7,780	—	7,780	
—	—	—	—		4,452,378	296,825	—	296,825	
52,992,440	3,532,829	1,740	3,534,569	3,534,569	11,812,647	787,510	1	787,511	787,511
2,252,325	*150,155*	251,743	101,588		*2,246,625*	*149,775*	246,080	96,305	
2,073,945	*138,263*	271,974	133,711		*2,640,720*	*176,048*	288,200	112,152	
4,326,270	*288,418*	523,717	235,299		*4,887,345*	*325,823*	534,280	208,457	
48,666,170	3,244,411	525,457	3,769,868		6,925,302	461,687	534,281	995,968	

1900–01.					1901–02.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
61,623,918	4,108,261	7,802	4,116,063		7,929,173	528,612	118	528,730	
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
466,710	31,114	—	31,114		987,516	65,835	4,858	70,693	
—	—	—	—		4,269,574	284,638	—	284,638	
62,090,628	4,139,375	7,802	4,147,177	4,147,177	13,186,263	879,085	4,976	884,061	884,061
—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
4,635,322	*309,021*	318,544	9,523		*3,194,501*	*212,967*	328,455	115,488	
4,635,322	*309,021*	318,544	9,523		*3,194,501*	*212,967*	328,455	115,488	
57,455,306	3,830,354	326,346	4,156,700		9,991,762	666,118	333,431	999,549	

APPENDIX XIII.—*continued.*

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1902–03.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - - -	4,830,344	322,023	—	322,023	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS - -	24,375	1,625	—	1,625	
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS	1,377,256	91,817	2,925	94,742	
4. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT - -	8,470,500	564,700	—	564,700	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on pages 9 and 11) - -	14,702,475	980,165	2,925	983,090	983,090
5. NET CHARGES IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT ON ACCOUNT OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS CONSTRUCTED THROUGH THE AGENCY OF COMPANIES:					
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY - - -	—	—	—	—	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY - - -	*	*	*	17,424	
TOTAL IN RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT -				17,424	
TOTAL PROVISION FOR FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE - - - - -				1,000,514	

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.	1905–06.				
	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
	Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l*.	Sterling.		
		£	£	£	£
1. FAMINE RELIEF - - - - -	2,052,269	136,817	—	136,817	
2. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS - -	700,456	46,697	8,581	55,278	
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS	4,392,058	292,804	3,769	296,573	
4. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT - -	7,683,928	512,262	—	512,262	
TOTAL UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE (shown on page 11) - - -	14,828,711	988,580	12,350	1,000,930	1,000,930

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* Figures not shown separately in the Accounts.

APPENDIX XIII.—*continued.*

1903–04.					1904–05.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.	INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.			Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
305,264	20,351	—	20,351		31,309	2,087	—	2,087	
1,122,834	74,855	21,750	96,605		1,456,817	97,121	18,691	115,812	
2,158,845	143,923	523	144,446		3,225,200	215,013	—	215,013	
9,664,163	644,278	—	644,278		10,006,451	667,097	—	667,097	
13,251,106	883,407	22,273	905,680	905,680	14,719,777	981,318	18,691	1,009,009	1,000,009
3,614,584	*240,972*	261,888	20,916		From April 1st, 1904, no charge in respect of these railways has been made against the Famine Insurance grant.				
4,177,664	*278,510*	351,914	73,401						
7,792,248	*519,482*	613,802	94,320						
5,458,858	363,925	636,075	1,000,000						

1906–07.				
INDIA.		ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	NET EXPENDITURE.
Rupees.	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = 1*l.*	Sterling.		
	£	£	£	£
4,761,866	317,458	—	317,458	
51,626	3,442	—	3,442	
5,255,507	350,367	6,093	356,460	
4,985,746	332,383	—	332,383	
15,054,745	1,003,650	6,093	1,009,743	1,009,743

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1907, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
29 January 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *January* 1908.

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RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts Half-year ended on the 30th September 1907, with the Rates of Interest and Total the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	Total Amount of Interest payable thereon during the Half-year ended 30 September 1907.	
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		£.	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3½ per cent. -	1,121,006	1
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 „ -	1,000,868	2
India 2½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2½ „ -	148,653	3
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - - - - -	4½ „ -	32,302	4
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - - - -	4 „ -	6,973	5
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - - - -	4½ „ -	9,562	6
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock - - - - - -	4 „ -	54,029	7
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures - - - - -	3¾ „ -	1,256	8
Ditto ditto - - - - -	3½ „ -	22,729	9
Ditto ditto - - - - -	3¼ „ -	2,844	10
Ditto ditto - - - - -	3 „ -	1,509	11
	£.	2,401,731	
LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.			
India 5 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	12
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	13

INDIA DEBT created and issued under the East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905, to the 30th September 1907, and the application thereof.

Debt incurred. £.	s.	d.		Proceeds. £.	s.	d.
10,089,146	8	5	India 3 per Cent. Stock created and applied to the discharge of the cash liability in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Undertaking, being at the rate of 100*l*. of such Stock for every 96*l*. of the Purchase Money so satisfied - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,685,580	11	3
2,000,000	–	–	India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in May 1906, from the proceeds of which 850,000*l*. was advanced to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 150,000*l*. to the Indian Midland Railway, and 140,000*l*. to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, and 749,900*l*. Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged - - - - - - -	1,892,572	18	8
3,500,000	–	–	India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in May 1907, from the proceeds of which 500,000*l*. Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged in June 1907 and 67,000*l*. will be discharged on 1st April 1908, and 134,700*l*. Debentures of the Madras Railway Company will be discharged on 1st January 1908. The remainder will be used for granting advances to Railway Companies and for State Railway Construction - - -	3,438,281	17	4
£. 15,589,146	8	5	£.	15,016,435	7	3

† Stock purchased and cancelled in respect of the "Discount Sinking Funds," by the application of 13,329*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. towards the redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised thereby.

India Office,
1 October 1907.

of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1907.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 30 September 1907.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 30 September 1907.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 30 September 1907.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 30 September 1907.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Not redeemable until 5th January 1931, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - -	62,333,109	3,500,000	*3,438,282*	76,412* 13,240†	65,743,457
2	Not redeemable until 5th October 1948, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - -	66,724,530	- - -	- - -	- - -	66,724,530
3	Not redeemable until 5th October 1926, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	11,892,207	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,892,207
4	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,435,650	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,435,650
5	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	348,666	- - -	- - -	- - -	348,666
6	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	425,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	425,000
7	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,701,450	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,701,450
8	£. 67,000 - - - - - 1st April 1908	67,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	67,000
9	500,000 - - - - - 30th June 1907 198,800 - - - - - 8th July 1908 300,000 - - - - 7th November 1908 300,000 - - - - - 1st January 1909	1,298,800	- - -	- - -	500,000	798,800
0	55,000 - - - - - 5th May 1910 120,000 - - - - - 1st February 1911	175,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	175,000
1	100,600 - - - - - 8th July 1910	100,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	100,600
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest	147,502,012	3,500,000	- - -	589,652	150,412,360
2	5th July 1880 - - - - - - - -	9,343	- - -	- - -	38	9,305
3	10th October 1888 - - - - - - -	7,279	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,279
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest	16,622	- - -	- - -	38	16,584
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND - - - £.	147,518,634	3,500,000	- - -	589,690	150,428,944

SINKING FUNDS created pursuant to Section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, and Section 2 (*a*) of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and the application thereof.

	India Debt issued in redemption of					TOTAL.
	£. 328,462. 1. 2. East Indian Railway Annuity.	£. 64,350. East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 22,311. 10. 6. Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity.	£. 62,642. Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 200,467. 10. 5. Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity.	
India Debt created and issued under Acts 42 & 43 Vict. c. 43, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and 48 & 49 Vict. c. 25, in redemption of Liabilities charged on the Revenues of India:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	5,115,938 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,115,938 15 –
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750 at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee	7,116 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,116 13 4
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	2,235,168 11 8	48,168 – –	541,054 7 4	67,005 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	7,803,017 12 2
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	215,242 15 2	32,597 6 –	- - -	708 – –	- - -	248,548 1 2
India Debt created and issued - - - -	7,573,466 15 2	80,765 6 –	541,054 7 4	67,713 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	13,174,621 1 8
India Debt purchased and cancelled to 31st March 1907: India 4, 3½, and 3 per Cent. Stocks - - - - -	1,447,587 12 5	7,219 5 –	89,834 14 8	4,857 10 5	773,020 5 10	2,322,519 8 4
*India Debt purchased and cancelled during the Half-year ended 30th September 1907: India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 35,412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, being the difference between the sums retained by the Secretary of State during the Half-year, in respect of the Liabilities redeemed by him, and the Interest on the Stock originally created for the redemption thereof -	19,103 18 1	114 9 7	1,601 16 2	70 16 3	14,491 15 10	76,412 2
India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 40,941*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* being Interest on the amounts standing to the credit of the Funds - - - - - - - - -	25,647 9 11	128 1 7	1,595 9 2	85 6 8	13,572 18 9	
India Debt purchased and cancelled - - - -	1,492,339 – 5	7,461 16 2	93,032 – –	5,013 13 4	801,085 – 5	2,398,931 10 4
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 30th September 1907: India 3½ per Cent. Stock (*a*) - £.10,544,126 13 11 India 3 per Cent. Stock - - 224,446 4 1 India 3½ per Cent. (formerly 4 per Cent.) Rupee Debt - 7,116 13 4	£. 6,081,127 14 9	73,303 9 10	448,022 7 4	62,699 13 9	4,110,536 5 8	10,775,689 11 4

(*a*) India 3½ per Cent. Stock having been substituted for the balance of India 4 per Cent. Stock.

Walter Badock,
Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
14 April 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *April* 1908.

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122. [*Price* ½*d*.]

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts
Half-year ended on the 31st March 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total
the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid
so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	Total Amount of Interest payable thereon during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		£.	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3½ per cent.	1,150,046	1
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3 „	1,000,868	2
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	2½ „	148,653	3
India Bills	- - -	20,818	4
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ per cent.	32,302	5
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	4 „	6,973	6
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ „	9,562	7
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock	4 „	54,029	8
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	3¾ „	1,256	9
Ditto ditto	3½ „	13,979	10
Ditto ditto	3¼ „	2,844	11
Ditto ditto	3 „	1,509	12
Madras Railway Debentures	3¾ „	5,156‖	13
Ditto	3½ „	10,062‖	14
Ditto	3¼ „	12,677‖	15
Ditto	3 „	5,700‖	16
	£.	2,476,434	
LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.			
India 5 per Cent. Stock	- - -	- - -	17
India 4 per Cent. Stock	- - -	- - -	18

INDIA DEBT created and issued under the East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905, to the 31st March 1908, and the application thereof.

Debt incurred. £. s. d.		Proceeds. £. s. d.
10,089,146 8 5	India 3 per Cent. Stock created and applied to the discharge of the cash liability in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Undertaking, being at the rate of 100*l.* of such Stock for every 96*l.* of the Purchase Money so satisfied	9,685,580 11 3
2,000,000 – –	India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in May 1906, from the proceeds of which 850,000*l.* was advanced to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 150,000*l.* to the Indian Midland Railway, and 140,000*l.* to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, and 749,900*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged	1,892,572 18 8
3,500,000 – –	India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in May 1907, from the proceeds of which 500,000*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged in June 1907 and 67,000*l.* will be discharged on 1st April 1908, and 134,700*l.* Debentures of the Madras Railway Company were discharged on 1st January 1908. The remainder was used for granting advances to Railway Companies and for State Railway construction	3,438,281 17 4
1,000,000 – –	India Sterling Bills issued to provide funds for capital expenditure on Railways in India (*see* note below)	1,000,000 – –
4,031,474 16 –	India 3½ per cent. Stock issued in January 1908 (portion of a loan of 5,000,000*l.*), from the proceeds of which 798,800*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company will be discharged during 1908-09. The remainder will be used in order to provide funds for State Railway construction during 1908-09, and for granting advances to Railway Companies	3,983,564 12 9
£. 20,620,621 4 5	£.	20,000,000 – –

† India Bills issued during the half-year ended 31st March 1908 to provide funds for capital expenditure on Railways.

Amount issued.	Date of Bills.	Period.	Date when Bills are payable.	Prices at which allotted.		Average Rate of Interest per annum.
				Highest.	Lowest.	
£. 1,000,000	12 October 1907	6 months	12 April 1908	£. s. d. 98 – 6	£. s. d. 97 17 6	£. s. d. 4 3 3

‡ Stock purchased and cancelled in respect of the "Discount Sinking Funds," by the application of 13,563*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* towards the redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised thereby.

§ Portion of the loan of 5,000,000*l.* issued in January 1908, mainly in connection with the Railway programme for 1908–09, brought to account in the half-year to 31st March 1908.

‖ The liability for these Debentures was assumed by the State on the 1st January 1908, but between that date and the 31st March, Interest on 300,000*l.* 3 per cent. Debentures only became due and payable.

India Office,
1 April 1908.

of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the
Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during
off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating,
Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 October 1907.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 31 March 1908.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Not redeemable until 5th January 1931, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	65,743,457	4,132,947§	*4,080,000*	77,335* 13,582‡	69,785,487
2	Not redeemable until 5th October 1948, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	66,724,530	- - -	- - -	- - -	66,724,530
3	Not redeemable until 5th October 1926, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	11,892,207	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,892,207
4	- - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,000,000†	*979,182*	- - -	1,000,000
5	- - - - - - - - - -	1,435,650	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,435,650
6	- - - - - - - - - -	348,666	- - -	- - -	- - -	348,666
7	- - - - - - - - - -	425,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	425,000
8	- - - - - - - - - -	2,701,450	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,701,450
	£.					
9	67,000 - - - - 1st April 1908	67,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	67,000
10	198,800 - - - - 8th July 1908 300,000 - - - 7th November 1908 300,000 - - - - 1st January 1909	798,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	798,800
11	55,000 - - - - 5th May 1910 120,000 - - - - 1st February 1911	175,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	175,000
12	100,600 - - - - 8th July 1910	100,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	100,600
13	5,000 - - - - 1st January 1910 100,000 - - - - 1st May 1910 170,000 - - - 1st November 1913	- - -	275,000	- - -	- - -	275,000
14	81,400 - - - - 1st January 1908 500,000 - - - - 19th May 1911 75,000 - - - - 1st January 1912	- - -	656,400	- - -	81,400	575,000
15	53,300 - - - - 1st January 1908 174,400 - - - - 1st July 1909 62,300 - - - - 1st July 1910 293,700 - - - - 1st July 1911 249,700 - - - - 1st July 1912	- - -	833,400	- - -	53,300	780.100
16	300,000 - - - 1st August 1910 80,000 - - - - 1st January 1911	- - -	380,000	- - -	- - -	380,000
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest	150,412,360	7,277,747	- - -	225,617	157,464,490
17	5th July 1880 - - - - - - -	9,305	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,305
18	10th October 1888 - - - - - -	7,279	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,279
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest	16,584	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,584
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND - - - £.	150,428,944	7,277,747	- - -	225,617	157,481,074

SINKING FUNDS created pursuant to Section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, and Section 2 (*a*) of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and the application thereof.

	India Debt issued in redemption of					
	£. 328,462. 1. 2. East Indian Railway Annuity.	£. 64,350. East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 22,311. 10. 6. Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity.	£. 62,642. Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 200,467. 10. 5. Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity.	TOTAL.
India Debt created and issued under Acts 42 & 43 Vict. c. 43, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and 48 & 49 Vict. c. 25, in redemption of Liabilities charged on the Revenues of India:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	5,115,938 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,115,938 15 –
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750 at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee	7,116 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,116 13 4
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	2,235,168 11 8	48,168 – –	541,054 7 4	67,005 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	7,803,017 12 2
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	215,242 15 2	32,597 6 –	- - -	708 – –	- - -	248,548 1 2
India Debt created and issued - - - -	7,573,466 15 2	80,765 6 –	541,054 7 4	67,713 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	13,174,621 1 8
India Debt purchased and cancelled to 30th September 1907: India 4, 3½, and 3 per Cent. Stocks - - - - - -	1,492,339 – 5	7,461 16 2	93,032 – –	5,013 13 4	801,085 – 5	2,398,931 10 4
*India Debt purchased and cancelled during the half-year ended 31st March 1908:						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 35,412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, being the difference between the sums retained by the Secretary of State during the half-year, in respect of the liabilities redeemed by him, and the interest on the Stock originally created for the redemption thereof -	19,482 2 11	116 14 10	1,633 10 5	68 7 4	13,991 9 1	77,335 5 5
India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 42,291*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, being interest on the amounts standing to the credit of the Funds - - - - - - - - - -	26,228 2 3	131 6 2	1,638 15 5	87 7 11	13,957 9 1	
India Debt purchased and cancelled - - - -	1,538,049 5 7	7,709 17 2	96,304 5 10	5,169 8 7	829,033 18 7	2,476,266 15 9
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 31st March 1908: India 3½ per Cent. Stock (*a*) - £. 10,466,791 8 6 India 3 per Cent. Stock - - 224,446 4 1 India 3½ per Cent. (formerly 4 per Cent.) Rupee Debt - 7,116 13 4 £.	6,035,417 9 7	73,055 8 10	444,750 1 6	62,543 18 6	4,082,587 7 6	10,698,354 5 11

(*a*) India 3½ per Cent. Stock having been substituted for the balance of India 4 per Cent. Stock.

Walter Badock,
Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND).

RETURN of all Loans raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts of Parliament, chargeable on the Revenues of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
6 October 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *October* 1908.

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299. [*Price* ½*d.*]

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *England*, under the Provisions of any Acts
Half-year ended on the 30th September 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total
the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid
so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	Total Amount of Interest payable thereon during the Half-year ended 30 September 1908.	
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		£.	
India 3½ per Cent. Stock	3½ per cent.	1,235,958	1
India 3 per Cent. Stock	3 "	1,000,868	2
India 2½ per Cent. Stock	2½ "	148,653	3
India Bills	- -	102,344	4
East Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ per cent.	32,302	5
Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock	4 "	6,973	6
South Indian Railway Debenture Stock	4½ "	9,562	7
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock	4 "	54,029	8
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Debentures	3¾ "	1,256	9
Ditto ditto	3½ "	13,979	10
Ditto ditto	3¼ "	2,844	11
Ditto ditto	3 "	1,509	12
Madras Railway Debentures	3¾ "	5,156	13
Ditto	3½ "	10,062	14
Ditto	3¼ "	12,677	15
Ditto	3 "	5,700	16
	£.	2,643,872	
LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.			
India 5 per Cent. Stock	- - -	- - -	17
India 4 per Cent. Stock	- - -	- - -	18

INDIA DEBT created and issued under the East India Loans (Railways) Act, 1905, to the 30th September 1908, and the application thereof.

Debt incurred. £. s. d.		Proceeds. £. s. d.
10,089,146 8 5	India 3 per Cent. Stock created and applied to the discharge of the cash liability in connection with the purchase of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Undertaking, being at the rate of 100*l.* of such Stock for every 96*l.* of the Purchase Money so satisfied	9,685,580 11 3
2,000,000 – –	India 3 per Cent. Stock issued in May 1906, from the proceeds of which 850,000*l.* was advanced to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 150,000*l.* to the Indian Midland Railway, and 140,000*l.* to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, and 749,900*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged	1,892,572 18 8
3,500,000 – –	India 3½ per Cent. Stock issued in May 1907, from the proceeds of which 500,000*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company were discharged in June 1907 and 67,000*l.* on 1st April 1908, and 134,700*l.* Debentures of the Madras Railway Company were discharged on 1st January 1908. The remainder was used for granting advances to Railway Companies and for State Railway construction	3,438,281 17 4
1,000,000 – –	India Sterling Bills issued to provide funds for capital expenditure on Railways in India (*see* note below)	1,000,000 – –
4,031,474 16 –	India 3½ per cent. Stock issued in January 1908 (portion of a loan of 5,000,000*l.*), from the proceeds of which 198,800*l.* Debentures of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company have been discharged during 1908-09, and 600,000*l.* will be discharged. The remainder will be used in order to provide funds for State Railway construction during 1908-09, and for granting advances to Railway Companies	3,983,564 12 9
£. 20,620,621 4 5	£.	20,000,000 – –

† India Bills issued during the half-year ended 30th September 1908 to provide funds for capital expenditure on Railways.

Amount issued.	Date of Bills.	Period.	Date when Bills are payable.	Prices at which allotted.		Average Rate of Interest per annum.
				Highest.	Lowest.	
£.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,000,000	11 April 1908	12 months	11 April 1909	97 1 6	96 15 1	3 4 2·4
2,500,000	16 June 1908	12 months	16 June 1909	97 8 9	97 1 9	2 16 2·33

‡ Stock purchased and cancelled in respect of the "Discount Sinking Funds," by the application of 13,800*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* towards the redemption of Debt incurred in excess of money raised thereby.

§ Balance of the loan of 5,000,000*l.* issued in January 1908, mainly in connection with the Railway programme for 19 8-09, brought to account in the half-year to 30th September 1908.

India Office,
1 October 1908.

of Parliament, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1908.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 30 September 1908.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 30 September 1908.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 30 September 1908.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 30 September 1908.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	Not redeemable until 5th January 1931, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	69,785,487	867,053§	*860,580*	78,262* 13,623‡	70,560,655
2	Not redeemable until 5th October 1948, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	66,724,530	- - -	- - -	- - -	66,724,530
3	Not redeemable until 5th October 1926, but on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given by the Secretary of State for India in Council - - - - - - -	11,892,207	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,892,207
4	- - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000	3,500,000†	*3,397,656*	1,000,000	3,500,000
5	- - - - - - - - - -	1,435,650	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,435,650
6	- - - - - - - - - -	348,666	- - -	- - -	- - -	348,666
7	- - - - - - - - - -	425,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	425,000
8	- - - - - - - - - -	2,701,450	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,701,450
9	£. 67,000 - - - - 1st April 1908	67,000	- - -	- - -	67,000	- - -
10	198,800 - - - - 8th July 1908 300,000 - - - 7th November 1908 300,000 - - - - 1st January 1909	798,800	- - -	- - -	198,800	600,000
11	55,000 - - - - 5th May 1910 120,000 - - - - 1st February 1911	175,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	175,000
12	100,600 - - - - 8th July 1910	100,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	100,600
13	5,000 - - - - 1st January 1910 100,000 - - - - 1st May 1910 170,000 - - - 1st November 1913	275,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	275,000
14	500,000 - - - - 19th May 1911 75,000 - - - - 1st January 1912	575,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	575,000
15	174,400 - - - - 1st July 1909 62,300 - - - - 1st July 1910 293,700 - - - - 1st July 1911 249,700 - - - - 1st July 1912	780,100	- - -	- - -	- - -	780,100
16	300,000 - - - - 1st August 1910 80,000 - - - - 1st January 1911	380,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	380,000
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND bearing Interest	157,464,490	4,367,053	- - -	1,357,685	160,473,858
17	5th July 1880 - - - - - - -	9,305	- - -	- - -	- - -	9,305
18	10th October 1888 - - - - - - -	7,279	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,279
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND not bearing Interest	16,584	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,584
	TOTAL DEBT in ENGLAND - - - £.	157,481,074	4,367,053	- - -	1,357,685	160,490,442

SINKING FUNDS created pursuant to Section 51 of Act 42 & 43 Vict. c. 206, and Section 2 (*a*) of Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and the application thereof.

	India Debt issued in redemption of					TOTAL.
	£. 328,462. 1. 2. East Indian Railway Annuity.	£. 64,350. East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 22,311. 10. 6. Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity.	£. 62,642. Eastern Bengal Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	£. 200,467. 10. 5. Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity.	
India Debt created and issued under Acts 42 & 43 Vict. c. 43, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 53, and 48 & 49 Vict. c. 25, in redemption of Liabilities charged on the Revenues of India:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
India 4 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	5,115,938 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,115,938 15 –
India 4 per Cent. Rupee Debt, *Rs.* 1,06,750 at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee	7,116 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,116 13 4
India 3½ per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	2,235,168 11 8	48,168 – –	541,054 7 4	67,005 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	7,803,017 12 2
India 3 per Cent. Stock - - - - - - -	215,242 15 2	32,597 6 –	- - -	708 – –	- - -	248,548 1 2
India Debt created and issued - - - - -	7,573,466 15 2	80,765 6 –	541,054 7 4	67,713 7 1	4,911,621 6 1	13,174,621 1 8
India Debt purchased and cancelled to 31st March 1908: India 4, 3½, and 3 per Cent. Stocks - - - - - -	1,538,049 5 7	7,709 17 2	96,304 5 10	5,169 8 7	829,033 18 7	2,476,266 15 9
*India Debt purchased and cancelled during the half-year ended 30th September 1908:						
India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 35,412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, being the difference between the sums retained by the Secretary of State during the half-year, in respect of the liabilities redeemed by him, and the interest on the Stock originally created for the redemption thereof -	19,056 17 7	114 3 11	1,597 17 3	69 7 5	14,196 7 4	78,262 1 11
India 3½ per Cent. Stock purchased with 43,642*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, being interest on the amounts standing to the credit of the Funds - - - - - - - - - -	26,922 13 1	135 2 5	1,689 8 1	89 15 5	14,390 9 5	
India Debt purchased and cancelled - - - - -	1,584,028 16 3	7,959 3 6	99,591 11 2	5,328 11 5	857,620 15 4	2,554,528 17 8
Balance of India Debt issued as above, outstanding on 30th September 1908: India 3½ per Cent. Stock (*a*) - £. 10,388,529 6 7 India 3 per Cent. Stock - - 224,446 4 1 India 3½ per Cent. (formerly 4 per Cent.) Rupee Debt - 7,116 13 4 £.	5,989,437 18 11	72,806 2 6	441,462 16 2	62,384 15 8	4,054,000 10 9	10,620,092 4 –

(*a*) India 3½ per Cent. Stock having been substituted for the balance of India 4 per Cent. Stock.

Walter Badock,
Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN INDIA).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1907, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
29 January 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
29 *January* 1908.

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16.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1907, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	One Half-year's Interest on the Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1907.	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1907.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1907.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1907.	Transferred from other Loans.	TOTAL.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1907.	Transferred to other Loans.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 30 Sept. 1907.
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Railway Loan from Maharajah Holkar (raised 1870–77).	4½ per cent.	2,25,000	After 101 years - - - -	1,00,00,000	- -	- -	- -	1,00,00,000	- -	- -	1,00,00,000
Railway Loan from Maharajah Scindia - -	4 per cent.	3,00,000	Perpetual - - - - -	1,50,00,000	- -	- -	- -	1,50,00,000	- -	- -	1,50,00,000
Railway Loan from Nawab of Rampur - -	4 "	94,000	After 1 year's notice to be given on or after 1 December 1917.	47,00,000	- -	- -	- -	47,00,000	- -	- -	47,00,000
Gwalior Loan of 1887 - - - - - -	4 "	4,12,000	By annual instalments of 12 lakhs	2,06,00,000	- -	- -	- -	2,06,00,000	- -	- -	2,06,00,000
			TOTAL of 4 per Cent. Loans - } Rupees	4,03,00,000	- -	- -	- -	4,03,00,000	- -	- -	4,03,00,000
Loan of 1842–43 - - - - - - - -	3½ per cent.	40,41,186	On or after 1 August 1901 with 3 months' previous notice.	23,09,24,900	- -	- -	13,900	23,09,38,800	- -	3,13,800	23,06,25,000
Loan of 1854–55 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	57,28,870	- ditto - - ditto - - -	32,73,64,000	- -	- -	12,08,900	32,85,72,900	- -	1,15,400	32,84,57,500
Loan of 1 May 1865 - - - - - - -	3½ "	62,38,612	- ditto - - ditto - - -	35,64,92,100	- -	- -	6,65,100	35,71,57,200	- -	2,71,200	35,68,86,000
Loan of 1879 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	7,20,214	- ditto - - ditto - - -	4,11,55,100	- -	- -	11,700	4,11,66,800	- -	3,19,100	4,08,47,700
Loan of 1900–01 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	32,48,778	On or after 31 December 1920 with 3 months' previous notice.	18,56,44,500	2,47,11,923[*]	*2,42,17,746*	- -	21,03,56,423	- -	8,78,100	20,94,78,323
			TOTAL of 3½ per Cent. Loans - } Rupees	1,14,15,80,600	2,47,11,923	*2,42,17,746*	18,99,600	1,16,81,92,123	- -	18,97,600	1,16,62,94,523
Loan of 1896–97 - - - - - - - -	3 per cent.	16,60,681	At 3 months' notice on or after 31 December 1916.	11,07,12,100	- -	- -	- -	11,07,12,100	- -	- -	11,07,12,100
Stock Notes - - - - - - - - -	4 per cent.	127	20 years from date of issue - -	6,325	- -	- -	- -	6,325	- -	- -	6,325
	Rupees	2,26,69,468	TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA bearing interest - } Rupees	1,30,25,99,025	2,47,11,923	*2,42,17,746*	18,99,600	1,32,92,10,548	- -	18,97,600	1,32,73,12,948

LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.											
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832–33	-	-	Ordered to be paid off	1,87,840	-	-	-	1,87,840	-	-	1,87,840
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835–36				1,44,600	-	-	-	1,44,600	1,500	-	1,43,100
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842–43				6,45,700	-	-	-	6,45,700	9,400	-	6,36,300
4 per Cent. Loan of 1854–55				4,45,600	-	-	-	4,45,600	1,300	500	4,43,800
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1 May 1865				2,54,200	-	-	-	2,54,200	18,600	1,500	2,34,100
Reduced 4 per Cent. Loan of 16 January 1879				47,300	-	-	-	47,300	4,000	-	43,300
4 per Cent. Promissory Notes for Mysore Family				8,590	-	-	-	8,590	-	-	8,590
East Indian Railway Commuted Stock				1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	1,050
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1870				13,900	-	-	-	13,900	-	-	13,900
4½ per Cent. Loan of 1878				2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,200
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1879				50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1853–54				49,000	-	-	-	49,000	-	-	49,000
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1893–94				70,600	-	-	-	70,600	7,300	-	63,300
Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Furrackabad Railway				2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
4½ per Cent. Debenture Loan for Nagpur and Raipur Railway				750	-	-	-	750	-	-	750
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Ghazipur and Dildarnagar Railway				1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	1,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Muttra and Hathras Railway				11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	11,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Railway				1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway				13,700	-	-	-	13,700	7,099	-	6,601
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA not bearing interest Rupees	19,51,630	-	-	-	19,51,630	49,199	2,000	19,00,431
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA - Rupees	1,30,45,50,655	2,47,11,923	*2,42,17,746*	18,99,600	1,33,11,62,178	49,199	18,99,600	1,32,92,13,379

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* Portion of the principal of the 3½ per cent. Loan of Rs. 2,50,00,000 issued in July 1907 in order to provide funds for the construction of Public Works, &c., &c.

The Treasury, Calcutta,
28 November 1907.

O. T. Barrow,
Comptroller General.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN INDIA).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
16 June 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *June* 1908.

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RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 31st March 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	One Half-year's Interest on the Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 Oct. 1907.	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 Oct. 1907.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Transferred from other Loans.	TOTAL.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 31 March 1908.	Transferred to other Loans.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 31 March 1908.
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Railway Loan from Maharajah Holkar (raised 1870–77).	4½ per cent.	2,25,000	After 101 years	1,00,00,000	-	-	-	1,00,00,000	-	-	1,00,00,000
Railway Loan from Maharajah Scindia	4 per cent.	3,00,000	Perpetual	1,50,00,000	-	-	-	1,50,00,000	-	-	1,50,00,000
Railway Loan from Nawab of Rampur	4 "	94,000	After 1 year's notice to be given on or after 1 December 1917.	47,00,000	-	-	-	47,00,000	-	-	47,00,000
Gwalior Loan of 1887	4 "	4,12,000	By annual instalments of 12 lakhs	2,06,00,000	-	-	-	2,06,00,000	12,00,000	-	1,94,00,000
			TOTAL of 4 per Cent. Loans Rupees	4,03,00,000	-	-	-	4,03,00,000	12,00,000	-	3,91,00,000
Loan of 1842–43	3½ per cent.	40,35,938	On or after 1 August 1904 with 3 months' previous notice.	23,06,25,000	-	-	24,400	23,06,49,400	-	1,36,500	23,05,12,900
Loan of 1854–55	3½ "	57,48,006	ditto ditto	32,84,57,500	-	-	2,27,600	32,86,85,100	-	2,21,400	32,84,63,700
Loan of 1 May 1865	3½ "	62,45,505	ditto ditto	35,68,86,000	-	-	16,54,600	35,85,40,600	-	1,10,500	35,84,30,100
Loan of 1879	3½ "	7,14,835	ditto ditto	4,08,47,700	-	-	1,000	4,08,48,700	-	8,92,400	3,99,56,300
Loan of 1900-01	3½ "	36,65,870	On or after 31 December 1920 with 3 months' previous notice.	20,94,78,323	2,88,077*	-	-	20,97,66,400	-	5,43,800	20,92,22,600
			TOTAL of 3½ per Cent. Loans Rupees	1,16,62,94,523	2,88,077	-	19,07,600	1,16,84,90,200	-	19,04,600	1,16,65,85,600
Loan of 1896–97	3 per cent.	16,60,681	At 3 months' notice on or after 31 December 1916.	11,07,12,100	-	-	-	11,07,12,100	-	-	11,07,12,100
Stock Notes	4 per cent.	127	20 years from date of issue	6,325	-	-	-	6,325	-	-	6,325
	Rupees	2,31,01,962	TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA bearing interest Rupees	1,32,73,12,948	2,88,077	-	19,07,600	1,32,95,08,625	12,00,000	19,04,600	1,32,64,04,025

LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.											
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33	-	-	Ordered to be paid off	1,87,840	-	-	-	1,87,840	-	-	1,87,840
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36				1,43,100	-	-	-	1,43,100	-	-	1,43,100
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43				6,36,300	-	-	-	6,36,300	500	1,000	6,34,800
4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55				4,43,800	-	-	-	4,43,800	4,500	-	4,39,300
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1 May 1865				2,34,100	-	-	-	2,34,100	1,000	2,000	2,31,100
Reduced 4 per Cent. Loan of 16 January 1879				43,300	-	-	-	43,300	500	-	42,800
4 per Cent. Promissory Notes for Mysore Family				8,590	-	-	-	8,590	-	-	8,590
East Indian Railway Commuted Stock				1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	1,050
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1870				13,900	-	-	-	13,900	-	-	13,900
4½ per Cent. Loan of 1878				2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,200
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1879				50,000	-	-	-	50,000	100	-	49,900
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1853-54				49,000	-	-	-	49,000	-	-	49,000
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1893-94				63,300	-	-	-	63,300	700	-	62,600
Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Furrackabad Railway				2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
4½ per Cent. Debenture Loan for Nagpur and Raipur Railway				750	-	-	-	750	-	-	750
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Ghazipur and Dildarnagar Railway				1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	1,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Muttra and Hathras Railway				11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	11,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Railway				1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway				6,601	-	-	1,499†	8,100	700	-	7,400
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA not bearing interest Rupees	19,00,431	-	-	1,499	19,01,930	8,000	3,000	18,90,930
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA - Rupees	1,32,92,13,379	2,88,077	-	19,09,099	1,33,14,10,555	12,08,000	19,07,600	1,32,82,94,955

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* Balance of the principal of the 3½ per cent. Loan of Rs. 2,50,00,000 issued in July 1907 in order to provide funds for the construction of Public Works, &c., &c.

† Amount of interest erroneously debited under principal during the Half-year ended 30th Sept. 1907, now readjusted.

The Treasury, Calcutta,
28 May 1908.

O. T. Barrow,
Comptroller General.

EAST INDIA (LOANS RAISED IN INDIA).

RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of the Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

India Office,
21 December 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Presented pursuant to the East India Loan Act*, 1879, *sec.* 15.)

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *December* 1908.

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383

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RETURN of all LOANS raised in *India*, chargeable on the REVENUES of *India*, outstanding at the Commencement of the Half-year ended on the 30th September 1908, with the Rates of Interest and Total Amount payable thereon, and the Date of Termination of each Loan, the Debt incurred during the Half-year, the Moneys raised thereby during the Half-year, the Loans paid off or discharged during the Half-year, and the Loans outstanding at the Close of the Half-year, stating, so far as the Public Convenience will allow, the Purpose or Service for which Moneys have been raised during the Half-year.

DESCRIPTION OF LOAN.	RATE OF INTEREST.	One Half-year's Interest on the Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1908.	DATE OF TERMINATION OF LOAN.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 1 April 1908.	Amount of Debt incurred during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1908.	Moneys raised during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1908.	Transferred from other Loans.	TOTAL.	Amount of Debt paid off or discharged during the Half-year ended 30 Sept. 1908.	Transferred to other Loans.	Amount of Debt outstanding on 30 Sept. 1908.
LOANS BEARING INTEREST.		Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Railway Loan from Maharajah Holkar (raised 1870–77).	4½ per cent.	2,25,000	After 101 years - - - -	1,00,00,000	- -	- -	- -	1,00,00,000	- -	- -	1,00,00,000
Railway Loan from Maharajah Scindia - -	4 per cent.	3,00,000	Perpetual - - - - -	1,50,00,000	- -	- -	- -	1,50,00,000	- -	- -	1,50,00,000
Railway Loan from Nawab of Rampur - -	4 "	94,000	After 1 year's notice to be given on or after 1 December 1917.	47,00,000	- -	- -	- -	47,00,000	- -	- -	47,00,000
Gwalior Loan of 1887 - - - - -	4 "	3,88,000	By annual instalments of 12 lakhs	1,94,00,000	- -	- -	- -	1,94,00,000	- -	- -	1,94,00,000
			TOTAL of 4 per Cent. Loans - Rupees	3,91,00,000	- -	- -	- -	3,91,00,000	- -	- -	3,91,00,000
Loan of 1842–43 - - - - - - - -	3½ per cent.	40,33,976	On or after 1 August 1904 with 3 months' previous notice.	23,05,12,900	- -	- -	63,100	23,05,76,000	- -	3,63,800	23,02,12,200
Loan of 1854–55 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	57,48,115	- ditto - - ditto - - -	32,84,63,700	- -	- -	9,00,900	32,93,64,600	- -	8,21,800	32,85,42,800
Loan of 1 May 1865 - - - - - - -	3½ "	62,72,526	- ditto - - ditto - - -	35,84,30,100	- -	- -	18,67,700	36,02,97,800	- -	4,38,200	35,98,59,600
Loan of 1879 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	6,99,235	- ditto - - ditto - - -	3,99,56,300	- -	- -	90,000	4,00,46,300	- -	6,12,300	3,94,34,000
Loan of 1900–01 - - - - - - - -	3½ "	36,61,396	On or after 31 December 1920 with 3 months' previous notice.	20,92,22,600	*1,86,65,443	*1,90,87,768*	- -	22,78,88,043	- -	6,77,500	22,72,10,543
			TOTAL of 3½ per Cent. Loans - Rupees	1,16,65,85,600	1,86,65,443	*1,90,87,768*	29,21,700	1,18,81,72,743	- -	29,13,600	1,18,52,59,143
Loan of 1896–97 - - - - - - - -	3 per cent.	16,60,681	At 3 months' notice on or after 31 December 1916.	11,07,12,100	- -	- -	- -	11,07,12,100	- -	- -	11,07,12,100
	Rupees	2,30,82,929	TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA bearing interest - Rupees	1,32,63,97,700	1,86,65,443	*1,90,87,768*	29,21,700	1,34,79,84,843	- -	29,13,600	1,34,50,71,213

LOANS NOT BEARING INTEREST.											
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33	-	-	Ordered to be paid off	1,87,840	-	-	-	1,87,840	-	-	1,87,840
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36				1,43,100	-	-	-	1,43,100	-	-	1,43,100
4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-43				6,34,800	-	-	-	6,34,800	4,500	5,600	6,24,700
4 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55				4,39,300	-	-	-	4,39,300	-	-	4,39,300
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1 May 1865				2,31,100	-	-	-	2,31,100	6,700	1,500	2,22,900
Reduced 4 per Cent. Loan of 16 January 1879				42,800	-	-	-	42,800	-	1,000	41,800
4 per Cent. Promissory Notes for Mysore Family				8,590	-	-	-	8,590	-	-	8,590
East Indian Railway Commuted Stock				1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	1,050
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1870				13,900	-	-	-	13,900	-	-	13,900
4½ per Cent. Loan of 1878				2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	2,200
4½ per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1879				49,900	-	-	-	49,900	-	-	49,900
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1853-54				49,000	-	-	-	49,000	-	-	49,000
3½ per Cent. Loan of 1893-94				62,600	-	-	-	62,600	2,600	-	60,000
Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Furrackabad Railway				2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
4½ per Cent. Debenture Loan for Nagpur and Raipur Railway				750	-	-	-	750	-	-	750
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Ghazipur and Dildarnagar Railway				1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	1,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Muttra and Hathras Railway				11,800	-	-	-	11,800	10,000	-	1,800
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Railway				1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
4 per Cent. Debenture Loan for Cawnpur and Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway				7,400	-	-	-	7,400	400	-	7,000
Stock Notes				6,325	-	-	-	6,325	-	-	6,325
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA not bearing interest Rupees	18,97,255	-	-	-	18,97,255	24,200	8,100	18,64,955
			TOTAL DEBT IN INDIA - Rupees	1,32,82,94,955	1,86,65,443	*1,90,87,768*	29,21,700	1,34,98,82,098	24,200	29,21,700	1,34,69,36,198

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* Portion of the principal of the 3½ per cent. Loan of Rs. 2,00,00,000 issued in August 1908 in order to provide funds for the construction of Public Works, &c., &c.

The Treasury, Calcutta,
3 December 1908.

F. C. Harrison,
Officiating Comptroller General.

EAST INDIA (ARMY AND POPULATION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 May 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the ARMY in INDIA, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, and the extent of the population and area under BRITISH RULE in INDIA at the following periods, namely, 1856, 1860, after the reductions effected by Lord Lawrence, 1886, at the present time, and also showing the recommendations as to NUMBERS made by different ARMY COMMISSIONS and the INCREASE in the GARRISON of BURMA after the annexation of UPPER BURMA."

India Office,
13 July 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Rees.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *July* 1908.

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RETURN showing the STRENGTH of the ARMY in INDIA, EUROPEAN and NATIVE, and the extent of the population and area under BRITISH RULE in INDIA in 1856, 1860, 1869 (the year in which Lord Lawrence ceased to be Viceroy), in 1886 and 1908, the recommendations as to NUMBERS made by ARMY COMMISSIONS, and the INCREASE in the GARRISON of BURMA after the annexation of UPPER BURMA.

Year.	Strength of the European Army in India.	Strength of the Native Army in India.	Population of India.	Area of India in Square Miles.
1856	45,104	235,221	(*a*)	(*a*)
1860	92,866	213,002	(*a*)	(*a*)
1869	64,858	120,000	238,831,000 (*b*)	1,450,744 (*f*)
1886	73,582	134,492	253,896,000 (*c*) 287,223,000 (*d*)	1,378,044 (*g*) 1,560,160 (*h*)
1908	75,702	148,996	294,361,000 (*e*)	1,773,168 (*i*)

(*a*) No accurate figures or estimates of area or population for years prior to 1871–2 exist.
(*b*) First Census (1871–2). (*c*) Census of 1881–2. (*d*) Census of 1891–2. (*e*) Census of 1901–2.
(*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) Areas according to the Census of 1871–2, 1881–2, 1891–2, 1901–2 respectively.

The garrison of Burma before the annexation of Upper Burma consisted of 3 Garrison Batteries of Royal Artillery, one Native Mountain Battery, one Company of Sappers and Miners, 2 battalions of British Infantry, and 4 battalions of Native Infantry. (2,206 Europeans and 3,990 Natives in all.)

The garrison in 1888 was fixed temporarily at 2 Garrison Batteries of Royal Artillery, 2 Native Mountain Batteries, 3 Companies of Sappers and Miners, 2 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 5 battalions of British Infantry, and 16 battalions of Native Infantry. (4,978 Europeans and 16,262 Natives in all.)

The permanent garrison fixed in 1893 was 2 garrison batteries of Royal Artillery, one British Mountain battery, one Native Mountain battery, 2 companies of Sappers and Miners, 4 battalions of British Infantry and 14 battalions of Native Infantry. (4,039 Europeans and 13,184 Natives in all.)

The garrison has since been materially reduced, and now consists of 2 companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, 2 batteries of Native Artillery, 4½ battalions of British Infantry, 7 battalions of Native Infantry, one company of Sappers and Miners, and one company of the Indian Submarine Mining Corps. (5,062 Europeans and 6,860 Natives in all.)

The only two Commissions that appear to have made recommendations as to the numbers of the Army in India are the Peel Commission (1859) and the Ashley Eden Commission (1879).

The following extract from the report of the Peel Commission shows their views on the subject:—

"The second question, viz., the 'permanent force necessary to be maintained in the Indian Provinces respectively, after the restoration of tranquillity,' does not appear to Your Majesty's Commissioners to admit of a reply, in a definite numerical form, as the amount of force must depend on the probability of either internal disturbances or external aggression. The estimates of force given in the evidence are most conflicting, ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 Europeans; and there can be no doubt that it will be necessary to maintain, for the future defence of India, a European force of much greater strength than that which existed previous to the outbreak of 1857. The amount of such force should, in the opinion of Your Majesty's Commissioners, be about 80,000, of which 50,000 would be required for Bengal, 15,000 for Madras, and 15,000 for Bombay. This amount and distribution, however, must always be affected by the political exigencies of the country; the introduction of railroads, and river steam navigation; the establishment of fortified posts, and other military considerations.

"As regards the third question, the proportion 'which European should bear to Native corps in Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery respectively,' Your Majesty's Commissioners are of opinion that the amount of Native force should not, under present circumstances, bear a greater proportion to the European, in Cavalry and Infantry, than two to one for Bengal, and three to one for Madras and Bombay respectively."

The following extracts show the opinion of the Ashley Eden Commission:—

"184 . . . . . . We believe that a reduction of the British Infantry in India would be the worst form of economy which could be adopted."

"218 . . . . . . Looking to all these considerations, we feel unable to recommend the reduction of the Native Army below its present strength."

EAST INDIA (BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT).

463

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 July 1907;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE and PRESENT PAY and ALLOWANCES of all OFFICERS in the BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, showing the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the MILITARY OFFICERS of the DEPARTMENT as compared with the PAY and ALLOWANCES of MILITARY OFFICERS of the same LENGTH of SERVICE in the GENERAL CADRE of the INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, and as compared with the PAY and ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS of the same LENGTH of SERVICE serving with their REGIMENTS."

India Office,
24 February 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Sir Seymour King.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *February* 1908.

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71. [*Price* 1½*d.*]

RETURN showing PAY, &c., of MILITARY OFFICERS of the BOMBAY POLITICAL
the INDIAN POLITICAL DEPARTMENT and (2) of

BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Date of First Commission.	Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	†Emoluments.
				Rs.
18 Aug. 1869	Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, 1st grade.	24 May 1874	——	Pay 1,800 T. A. 200
11 Sept. 1876	Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hyde Cates, Political Agent, 1st grade.	14 Jan. 1882	——	Pay 1,800 T. A. 150
27 Jan. 1876	Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, Political Agent, 1st grade.	16 April 1886	——	Pay 1,800 T. A. 100
19 Jan. 1876	Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, Political Agent, 2nd grade.	12 Feb. 1887	——	Pay 1,500 T. A. 150
9 Sept. 1882	Major H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, 2nd grade.	5 Sept. 1888	——	Pay 1,500

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* It is not practicable to supply information as to the pay and allowances which would have been received by particular
on page 11 shows the pay of Officers of the Indian Army serving with their Regiments, together with the

† For an explanation of the abbreviations, *vide* note at foot of page 8.

DEPARTMENT as compared with the PAY, &c. (1) of MILITARY OFFICERS of OFFICERS serving with their REGIMENTS.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT of INDIA.

Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.	Rs.	a.	p.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Resident, 3rd class.	6 April 1878	——	Pay -	2,500	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Melvill, Political Agent, 1st class.	15 Aug. 1881	——	Pay -	2,250	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Political Agent, 1st class.	19 June 1882	——	Pay - S. A. -	2,250 100	0 0	0 0
The Honourable Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	9 Nov. 1884	——	Pay - S. A. -	4,000 250	0 0	0 0
The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province.	2 July 1885	——	Pay - S. A. - T. A. -	4,000 500 250	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Newmarch, Resident, 3rd class.	1 Feb. 1885	——	Pay -	2,500	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent, 2nd class.	9 May 1885	Political Agent, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,800 450	0 0	0 0
Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., Political Agent, 1st class.	3 Feb. 1886	——	Pay -	2,250	0	0
Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd class.	16 July 1886	Resident, 3rd class	Pay - A. A. -	1,800 500	0 0	0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Chenevix Trench, Political Agent, 2nd class.	17 June 1886	——	Pay -	1,800	0	0
The Honourable Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	16 June 1887	——	Pay - S. A. - T. A. -	4,000 500 250	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Resident, 3rd class (Provisional).	28 June 1887	——	Pay -	2,500	0	0
Major C. Archer, C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd class.	8 Aug. 1887	Political Agent, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,800 450	0 0	0 0
Major K. D. Erskine, Political Agent, 2nd class (seconded).	1 Oct. 1887	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - D. A. -	1,800 450 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major C. H. Pritchard, Political Agent, 2nd class.	14 April 1888	——	Pay -	1,800	0	0
Major F. W. P. MacDonald, Political Agent, 2nd class.	14 April 1888	——	Pay -	1,800	0	0
Major L. Impey, Political Agent, 3rd class	1 June 1888	Political Agent, 2nd class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,500 300 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major M. A. Tighe, Political Agent, 3rd class.	12 June 1888	——	Pay -	1,500	0	0
Major W. M. Cubitt, Political Agent, 3rd class.	14 Sept. 1888	Political Agent, 2nd class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,500 300	0 0	0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Stewart, Political Agent, 2nd class.	19 June 1889	Political Agent, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,800 450	0 0	0 0
Major Sir F. E. Younghusband, K.C.I.E., Resident, 2nd class.	1 July 1889	——	Pay - S. A. -	2,750 500	0 0	0 0

Military Officers of the Bombay Political Department if they had elected to serve with their Regiments, but the table allowances which such officers receive when holding the various appointments named in the table.

Bombay Political Department—*continued.*

Date of First Commission.	Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
16 Feb. 1878	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, Political Agent, 3rd grade.	14 Sept. 1890	—	Pay 1,200 T. A. 100
30 Jan. 1886	Major F. W. Wodehouse, Political Agent, 3rd grade.	9 Feb. 1891	—	Pay 1,200 T. A. 100
14 Sept. 1887	Major H. F. Jacob, Political Agent, 4th grade (on deputation).	22 Nov. 1892	—	Pay 1,000 P. A. 100 D. A. 200
25 Aug. 1886	Major J. W. B. Merewether, Political Agent, 4th grade.	7 Aug. 1893	—	Pay 1,000 T. A. 150 T. 25
27 July 1889	Captain R. S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, 1st grade.	11 Aug. 1893	Political Agent, 4th grade.	Pay 800 A. A. 200 T. A. 150

Political Department of the Government of India—*continued*.

Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.	Rs.	a.	p.
Major J. L. Kaye, Political Agent, 3rd class	19 Sept. 1889	Political Agent, 2nd class.	Pay - A. A. - S. A. -	1,500 300 100	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major S. H. Godfrey, Political Agent, 3rd class.	24 April 1889	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A. P. A. in lieu of L. A.	1,500 300 100 200	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Major S. F. Bayley, Political Agent, 3rd class	25 Mar. 1889	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,500 300 *150	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major P. T. A. Spence, Political Agent, 3rd class.	31 Dec. 1889	——	Pay -	1,500	0	0
Major H. B. Peacock, Political Agent, 4th class.	15 Dec. 1889	Political Agent, 3rd class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,200 300	0 0	0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Kemball, C.I.E., Political Agent, 3rd class.	27 Feb. 1890	Ditto, 2nd class -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,500 300 150	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., Political Agent, 3rd class.	1 May 1890	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,200 300 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., Political Agent, 4th class.	15 July 1890	Political Agent, 3rd class.	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A.	1,200 300 100	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major F. G. Beville, Political Agent, 4th class.	10 Jan. 1890	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,200 300 †200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., Political Agent, 4th class.	23 Dec. 1890	Resident, 2nd class	Pay - S. A. - A. A. -	1,200 250 1,033	0 0 5	0 0 4
Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., Political Agent, 4th class.	15 July 1891	——	Pay -	1,200	0	0
Major A. F. Bruce, Political Agent, 4th class.	7 June 1891	Political Agent, 3rd class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	1,200 300 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Colonel R. H. Jennings, C.S.I., Political Agent, 1st class.	1 Feb. 1892	——	Pay -	2,250	0	0
Major A. McConaghey, Political Agent, 4th class.	25 May 1892	Political Agent, 3rd class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. - Lang. A. T. A. -	1,200 300 200 100 180	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Major A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., Political Agent, 4th class.	10 Nov. 1892	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. -	1,200 300	0 0	0 0
Major R. B. Berkeley, Political Agent, 4th class.	16 July 1892	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. -	1,200 300	0 0	0 0
Major T. W. Haig, Political Agent, 4th class.	16 July 1892	——	Pay -	1,200	0	0
Major J. F. Whyte, Political Agent, 4th class.	20 May 1893	Political Agent, 3rd class.	Pay - A. A. -	1,200 300	0 0	0 0
Major R. L. Kennion, Political Agent, 4th class.	6 April 1893	——	Pay - L. A. - S. A. - Lang. A.	1,200 200 200 100	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Major C. J. Windham, Political Agent, 4th class.	5 July 1893	——	Pay -	1,200	0	0
Major C. T. Ducat, Political Assistant, 1st class.	4 Aug. 1893	Political Agents, 4th class, S. *p. t.*	Pay - L. A. - S. A. -	1,200 200 200	0 0 0	0 0 0

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* Narsingarh State.

† Dhar State.

Bombay Political Department—*continued.*

Date of First Commission.	Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
4 March 1891	Captain F. de B. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, 1st grade.	11 Aug. 1893	——	Pay 800 P. A. 50 L. A. 30
29 Feb. 1888	Major W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, 1st grade.	9 Jan. 1895	——	Pay 800 T. A. 100
5 Feb. 1887	Major J. R. B. G. Carter, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	20 May 1896	Assistant Political Agent, 1st grade.	Pay 600 A. A. 200
29 Nov. 1890	Captain N. S. Coghill, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	30 May 1896	——	Pay 600
21 Sept. 1889	Captain C. F. Harold, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	30 Aug. 1896	——	Pay 600
18 May 1892	Captain H. Harrison, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	21 Dec. 1896	——	Pay 600
30 Dec. 1891	Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	19 Sept. 1897	——	Pay 600 P. A. 50
29 Aug. 1885	Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	15 May 1898	——	Pay 600
8 Oct. 1890	Captain H. W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	14 March 1899	Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	Pay 500 A. A. 100 T. A. 100
10 Oct. 1891	Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	16 June 1899	Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	Pay 500 A. A. 100 T. A. 150

Political Department of the Government of India—*continued.*

Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.	Rs.	a.	p.
Major S. G. Knox, Political Assistant, 1st class.	22 Nov. 1894	Political Agent, 4th class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. - Lang. A. S. A. -	900 240 200 100 100	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
Major R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Political Assistant, 1st class.	21 June 1895	Political Assistant, 4th class.	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A. L. A. -	900 240 100 150	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Captain A. B. Drummond, Political Assistant, 1st class.	7 April 1895	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - D. A. -	900 240 228	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain A. L. Jacob, Political Assistant, 1st class.	20 May 1895	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A.	900 240 100	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain F. B. Prideaux, Political Assistant, 1st class.	1 July 1895	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. - S. A. -	900 240 200 100	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Major F. C. Webb Ware, C.I.E., Political Assistant, 1st class.	25 Aug. 1896	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A. L. A. -	900 240 100 200	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Major E. Barnes, Political Assistant, 1st class.	21 April 1896	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	900 240 300	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Political Assistant, 2nd class.	9 Nov. 1896	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. -	700 333	0 5	0 4
Major A. B. Dew, Political Assistant, 1st class.	21 Dec. 1897	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - Lang. A.	900 240 100	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain C. E. Luard, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	9 Dec. 1897	Political Agent, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. - D. A. -	700 200 200	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain H. A. K. Gough, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	24 April 1898	——	Pay -	700	0	0
Captain A. D. Macpherson, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	25 June 1898	——	Pay -	700	0	0
Captain S. B. A. Patterson, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	24 June 1898	Political Assistant, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. -	700 200	0 0	0 0
Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	16 July 1898	Ditto - -	Pay - A. A. - D. A. -	700 200 180	0 0 0	0 0 0
Captain A. P. Trevor, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	15 June 1898	——	Pay -	700	0	0
Captain F. McConaghey, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	21 June 1898	Political Assistant, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. - Lang A.	700 200 300 100	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Captain C. A. Smith, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	28 June 1899	Political Agent, 4th class.	Pay - A. A. - L. A. -	700 333 100	0 5 0	0 4 0
Captain H. B. St. John, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	27 May 1899	Political Assistant, 1st class.	Pay - A. A. -	700 200	0 0	0 0

Bombay Political Department—*continued.*

Date of First Commission.	Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.
				Rs.
22 Aug. 1888	Major J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	1 April 1902	Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	Pay 500 A. A. 100
31 Jan. 1894	Captain H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	23 Oct. 1899	Assistant Political Agent, 2nd grade.	Pay 500 A. A. 100
22 Jan. 1898	Captain R. J. C. Burke,* Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	30 Oct. 1900	Administrator of the Sangli State.	Pay 850 T. A. 150
4 Aug. 1897	Captain A. H. E. Mosse, Assistant Political Agent, 3rd grade.	18 Dec. 1901	——	Pay 500 P. A. 50

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* On Foreign Service.

NOTE.—The following abbreviations have been used :—

Acting allowance	A. A.
Deputation allowance	D. A.
Language allowance	Lang. A.
Local allowance	L. A.
Personal allowance	P. A.
Subdivisional allowance	S. D. A.
Tentage	T.
Travelling allowance	T. A.
Substantive pro tempore	S. *p. t.*

Political Department of the Government of India—*continued.*

Name and Substantive Grade.	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.	Rs.	a.	p.
Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., Political Agent, 4th class.	22 Nov. 1902	——	Pay -	1,200	0	0
			S. A. -	700	0	0
			L. A. -	250	0	0
Major W. G. Grey, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	27 Aug. 1902	Political Agent, 4th class.	Pay -	700	0	0
			Lang. A.	100	0	0
			A. A. -	333	5	4
			L. A. -	300	0	0
			P. A. -	7	8	8
Captain R. Garratt, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	25 July 1902	——	Pay -	500	0	0
See entries against Captains Berthon and Wood.	—	——	——			
Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	28 June 1900	Political Assistant, 1st class.	Pay -	700	0	0
			A. A. -	200	0	0
Captain H. Stewart, Political Assistant, 2nd class.	25 July 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	700	0	0
			A. A. -	200	0	0
			Lang. A.	100	0	0
Captain S. H. Jacob, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	30 April 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	700	0	0
			A. A. -	200	0	0
			Lang. A.	100	0	0
Captain L. B. H. Haworth, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	2 May 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	500	0	0
			A. A. -	266	10	8
			S. A. -	200	0	0
			L. A. -	200	0	0
Captain E. H. S. James, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	3 May 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	500	0	0
			A. A. -	266	10	8
			Lang. A.	100	0	0
			T. A. -	150	0	0
Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	23 Nov. 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	500	0	0
			A. A. -	266	10	8
			Lang. A.	100	0	0
Captain G. H. Anderson, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	23 Nov. 1901	——	Pay -	500	0	0
Captain R. A. Lyall, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	23 Nov. 1901	Political Assistant, 1st class.	Pay -	500	0	0
			A. A. -	266	10	8
			S. D. A.	150	0	0
			P. A. -	100	0	0
Captain C. E. Bruce, Political Assistant, 3rd class.	15 Nov. 1901	Ditto - -	Pay -	500	0	0
			A. A. -	266	10	8
			P. A. -	100	0	0

List of Civilians Employed in the Bombay Political Department.

Name and Substantive Grade,	Date of entering Civil Employ.	Officiating Appointment.	Emoluments.	Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.	1871	——	Pay T. A.	3,000 200	0 0	0 0	Uncovenanted civilian.
Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., Political Agent, 2nd grade.	1896	——	Pay	1,500	0	0	
Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Political Agent, 4th grade.	1891	Settlement Commissioner, Baroda.	Pay	1,800	0	0	In foreign service.
		Junior Civilians Employed in the Department.					
Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.	1901	Superintendent,* Managed Estates, Kathiawar.	Pay A. A. T. A.	500 266 150	0 10 0	0 8 0	* Pay of post is Rs. 900.
Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., Administrator, Palitana State.	1901	——	Pay T. A.	800 150	0 0	0 0	Pay of post is Rs. 750—50—1,000.
Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Assistant Collector.	1904	Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and Political Agent, Sorath Prant.	Pay A. A. T. A.	500 200 100	0 0 0	0 0 0	Draws salary as Assistant Collector

Simla,
29th August 1907.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY SERVING WITH THEIR REGIMENTS.

	Pay of Rank.			Staff Pay.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	
*Lieutenant-Colonel (After 26 years' service.)	827	14	–	700	Commandant (Cavalry).
				300	2nd in Command (Cavalry).
				600	Commandant (Infantry).
				250	2nd in Command (Infantry).
*Major (After 18 years' service.)	640	14	–	700†	Commandant (Cavalry).
				300	2nd in Command (Cavalry).
				210	2nd Squadron Commander (Cavalry).
				180	3rd or 4th Squadron Commander (Cavalry).
				150	Squadron Officer.
				600	Commandant (Infantry).
				250	2nd in Command (Infantry).
				200	2nd Double Company Commander (Infantry).
				125	3rd or 4th Double Company Commander (Infantry).
				100	Double Company Officer (Infantry).
*Captain (After 9 years' service.)	374	1	6	210	2nd Squadron Commander (Cavalry).
				180	3rd or 4th Squadron Commander (Cavalry).
				150	Squadron Officer (Cavalry).
				200	2nd Double Company Commander (Infantry).
				125	3rd or 4th Double Company Commander (Infantry).
				100	Double Company Commander (Infantry).

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* Promotion in ordinary cases is regulated by length of service from the date of first commission.

† At the present time there is not a case of a Major in command of a cavalry regiment.

EAST INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT).

FULL TEXT

OF

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1908.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1908.

[Cd. 3912.] *Price ½d.*

EAST INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT).

FULL TEXT

OF

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1908.

Telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 12th December, 1908.

Your telegram of 11th December. The following is full text of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the more ready trial of certain offences, and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

"1.—(i). This Act may be called 'The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.'

"(ii.) It extends to the provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but the Governor-General in Council may at any time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any part thereof to any other Province.

"(iii.) When extending Part I. to any Province under (ii.), the Governor-General in Council may declare the operation of the provisions of that part relating to the constitution of the special bench to be subject to such modifications as may, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be necessary to adapt those provisions to the circumstances of that Province.

PART I.—*Special Procedure.*

"2. (i.) Where a Magistrate has taken cognizance of any offence specified in the Schedule and it appears to the Governor-General in Council, or to the Local Government, that in the interests of peace and good order the provisions of this Part should be made to apply to proceedings in respect of such offence, the Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may make an order in writing to that effect and may by such order direct that the provisions of this part shall apply to such proceedings.

"(ii.) No order shall be made under (i) in any case in which an order of commitment to the High Court or Court of Session has been made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; but save as aforesaid an order may be made in respect of any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act, or in case of a Province to which this Part is extended under Section 1 before or after such extension.

"3. (1.) On receipt of an order under Section 2 the Magistrate who has taken cognizance of the offence, or any other Magistrate to whom the case has been transferred, shall proceed to inquire whether the evidence offered upon the part of the prosecution is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for any offence specified in the Schedule, and shall for that purpose record on

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oath the evidence of all such persons as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and may record any statement of the accused if voluntarily tendered by him.

" (ii.) Where before the commencement of proceedings under this Act the evidence of any witness has been recorded under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the course of an inquiry into the same offence as that to which such proceedings relate, such evidence may be treated for the purpose of this Act as if it had been taken under Sub-Section (i).

" 4. The accused shall not be present during an inquiry under Section 3 (i) unless the magistrate so directs, nor shall he be represented by a pleader during any such inquiry, nor shall any person have any right of access to the court of magistrate while he is holding such inquiry.

" 5. When the evidence referred to in Section 3 has been taken the magistrate shall, if he finds that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for any offence specified in the Schedule, record his reasons and discharge the accused, unless it appears to the magistrate that the accused should be tried or committed for trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for any other offence, in which case the magistrate shall proceed accordingly.

" 6. When, upon such evidence being taken, the magistrate is satisfied that it is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for any offence specified in the Schedule, he shall (*a*) frame a charge under his hand declaring with what offence the accused is charged, (*b*) make an order directing that the accused be sent to the High Court for trial, and (*c*) cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the order and of the charge and of the evidence taken under Section 3.

" 7. In framing any charge under Section 6 the magistrate may also frame a charge for any offence not specified in the Schedule with which the accused may be charged at the same trial, and the procedure of this Act shall apply to any such charge.

" 8. When an order for trial has been made under Section 6 the magistrate shall send the order, together with the charge, the record of inquiry, and anything which is to be produced in evidence, to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

" 9. (i.) The magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the order for trial and before the commencement of the trial.

" (ii.) When the magistrate examines witnesses under (i) he shall forthwith cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the evidence of such witnesses.

" 10. The accused may at any time before his trial give to the Clerk of the Crown, or other officer as aforesaid, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

" 11. (i.) All persons sent for trial to the High Court under this Act shall be tried by a special bench of the Court composed of three Judges.

" (ii.) No trial before the special bench shall be by jury.

" (iii). Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the special bench the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

" 12. No person who has been remanded to custody in the course of proceedings under this Act shall be released on bail under the provisions of Section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, if there appears to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into the guilt of such person.

" 13. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the evidence of a witness taken by a magistrate in proceedings to which this part applies, shall be treated as evidence before the High Court if the witness is dead or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence has been caused in the interest of the accused.

" 14.—(i.) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to proceedings taken under this Part in so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed in this Part.

" (ii.) When holding a trial under Section 11 the special bench shall apply the provisions of Chapter XXIII. of the said Code with such modifications as may appear necessary to adapt those provisions to the case of a trial before the High Court without a jury.

Part II.—*Associations.*

" 15. In this Part (i.) 'Association' means any combination or body of persons whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not, and (ii.) 'unlawful Association' means an Association (*a*) which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation, or of which the members habitually commit such acts, or (*b*, which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor-General in Council under the powers hereby conferred.

" 16. If the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that any association interferes with, or has for its object interference with, the administration of the law, or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Official Gazette declare such Association to be unlawful.

" 17.—(i.) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association or takes part in meetings of any such association, or contributes or receives or solicits any contributions for the purpose of any such association, or in any way assists the operation of any such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

" (ii). Whoever manages or assists in the management of an unlawful association, or promotes or assists in promoting a meeting of any such association or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

" 18. An association shall not be deemed to have ceased to exist by reason only of any formal act of dissolution, or change of title, but shall be deemed to continue so long as any actual combination for the purposes of such association continues between any members thereof.

The Schedule (*see Section* 1).

" I. Any offence under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, viz. :—Chapter VI., Sections 121, 121 (*a*), 122, 123, and 124 ; Chapter VII., Sections 131 and 132 ; Chapter VIII., Section 148 ; Chapter XVI., Sections 302, 304, 307, 308, 326, 327, 329, 332, 333, 363, 364, 365, and 368 ; Chapter XVII., Sections 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, and 460. Chapter XXII., Section 506.

" II. Any offence under the Explosives Substances Act, 1908, and

" III. Any attempt to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences."

EAST INDIA (CUSTOMS REVENUE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 November 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the GROSS AMOUNT of IMPORT DUTY collected in BRITISH INDIA on ARTICLES taxable under the INDIA TARIFF during the Years 1905–6, 1906–7, and 1907–8, together with the PERCENTAGE of DUTY realised under each Head to the total REVENUE realised in each Year."

India Office,
3 December 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Harold Cox.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *December* 1908.

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

348. [*Price* 2½*d.*]

Import Duty collected in British India on articles taxable under the Indian tariff during the years 1905-06, 1906-07, and 1907-08, together with the percentage of duty realised under each head to the total import duty.

S. G. P. I.—No. 192 D. G. C. I.—19-10-1908.

Gross amount of Import Duty collected on each article during the years 1905-06, 1906-07, and 7-08, and the percentage borne by the yield under each head to the total revenue realised in each r.

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Special Rates of Duty.	R	R	R			
RMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY TORES.						
earms and parts and appurtenances hereof—						
irearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles .	3,13,451	3,46,050	4,23,804	·45822	·49996	·5773
arrels for the same . . .	41	9	90	·00006	·00001	·00012
istols	23,919	28,288	50,832	·03496	·04087	·06925
arrels for the same . . .	10	246	100	·00001	·00035	·00013
prings used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles .	100	104	16	·00015	·00015	·00002
un-stocks, sights, blocks, and rollers	743	358	970	·00109	·00052	·00132
evolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	4	15	30	...	·00002	·00004
xtractors, nippers, heel-plates, etc., and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same	1,441	1,701	1,866	·00211	·00246	·00254
lachines for making, loading, or closing cartridges . . .	1,908	2,040	2,238	·00279	·00295	·00305
lachines for capping cartridges .	433	622	718	·00063	·0009	·00098
TOTAL OF FIREARMS, ETC. .	3,42,050	3,79,433	4,80,664	·50002	·54819	·65475
ipowder, all sorts . . .	21,092	16,356	20,464	·03083	·02363	·02788
other sorts of arms, ammunition, nd military stores . . .	47,279	49,945	53,957	·06912	·07217	·0735
TOTAL OF ARMS, ETC. .	4,10,421	4,45,734	5,55,085	·59997	·64399	·75613
UORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED ISH.						
uors—						
Ale, beer, and porter . .	3,11,594	3,07,973	3,84,069	·45551	·44496	·52316
Cider and other fermented liquors .	562	943	848	·00081	·00136	·00116
rits—						
Brandy	23,29,868	18,71,728	22,91,956	3·40591	2·70424	3·12208
in	3,99,868	3,38,199	3,92,079	·58455	·48862	·53409
Rum	6,35,788	5,19,140	6,72,464	·92942	·75004	·91602
Whisky	37,72,698	32,45,012	38,91,200	5·51511	4·68833	5·30055
pirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption . . .	9,569	14,514	12,182	·01399	·02097	·01659
pirit when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion of less than 20 per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof . .	21,107	24,397	26,884	·03086	·03525	·03662
pirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards .	3,28,349	3,88,065	4,98,673	·47999	·56067	·67929
pirit perfumed, in wood or in bottles	2,57,503	1,75,017	2,01,200	·37643	·25286	·27407
,, other sorts	11,51,224	10,98,599	11,56,753	1·6829	1·58724	1·57572
iqueurs	1,25,724	1,23,099	1,22,462	·18379	·17786	·16682
TAL OF SPIRITS { Foreign ports .	89,05,532	76,74,662	91,43,390	13·01852	11·0882	12·45503
TAL OF SPIRITS { Indian ports .	442	9	1	·00064	·00002	...
nes—						
Champagne and all other sparkling wines	93,338	85,507	88,538	·13644	·12354	·12061
All other sorts of wines . .	3,03,291	2,98,064	3,11,001	·44337	·43064	·42364
TOTAL OF WINES .	3,96,629	3,83,571	3,99,539	·57981	·55418	·54425
TOTAL OF LIQUORS .	97,40,483	84,90,257	1,00,50,309	14·23908	12·26658	13·69042

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
Special Rates of Duty—*continued*	*R*	*R*	*R*			
LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED FISH—*continued*						
Opium . . Foreign .	3,407	3,437	3,803	·00498	·00496	·00529
Salt { Imported from Foreign Ports .	1,76,45,141	1,83,20,306	1,30,47,482	25·7945	26·4688	17·77314
Salt { " " Indian "	6,71,558	35,634	25,262	·98171	·05148	·03441
TOTAL OF SALT .	1,83,16,699	1,83,55,940	1,30,72,744	26·77621	26.52028	17·80755
Salted fish, wet or dry . . .	1,39,623	1,15,743	1,36,220	·20411	·1672	·18556
TOTAL OF LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, AND SALTED FISH .	2,82,00,212	2,69,65,377	2,32,63,156	41·22438	38·95902	31·68882
General Duties.						
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—						
Coffee	10,462	11,967	13,842	·01529	..·01729	·01886
Fruits and vegetables—						
Almonds without shell . . .	25,079	21,605	27,237	·03666	·03121	·0371
" in the shell . . .	34,661	21,074	41,176	·05068	·03045	·05609
" (Kágazi) . . .	31,348	19,468	56,698	·04581	·02813	·07723
Cashew or cajoo kernels . .	1,958	2,978	4,752	·00286	·0043	·00647
Cocoanuts, Straits . . .	23,160	18,531	17,175	·03386	·02677	·0234
" other	42,114	45,852	51,386	·06156	·06625	·07
" kernel (khopra) . .	1,465	2,921	11,005	·00214	·00422	·01499
Currants, in cases . . .	1,333	1,293	2,153	·00195	·00187	·00293
" in cans . . .	420	388	405	·00061	·00056	·00055
" other	48	121	25	·00007	·00017	·00003
Dates, dry, in bags . .	77,162	96,790	1,29,548	·1128	·13985	·17648
" wet " " baskets and bundles	1,34,615	1,21,077	1,36,366	·19679	·17494	·18576
" " in pots, boxes, tins, etc. .	2,220	2,784	3,665	·00324	·00402	·00499
Figs, Persian, dried . . .	1,189	1,314	888	·00174	·0019	·00121
Garlic	5,938	9,177	12,692	·00868	·01326	·01729
Pistachio nuts	3,595	4,533	4,229	·00526	·00655	·00576
Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara) .	128	273	144	·00019	·00039	·0002
Raisins, black	23	287	40	·00003	·00041	·00005
" Kishmish, Persian Gulf .	1,737	638	323	·00254	·00092	·00044
" Munakka	8,358	9,122	9,373	·01222	·01318	·01277
" other sorts . . .	1,512	1,646	239	·00221	·00238	·0003
Walnuts, Persian	26	7	23	·00004	·00001	·0000
All other sorts of fruits and vegetables except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free . . .	14,659	18,096	23,928	·02143	·02614	·0325
TOTAL OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .	4,12,748	3,99,975	5,33,470	·60337	·57788	·7266
Mineral and Aërated waters, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	2,763	2,895	4,305	·00405	·00418	·0058
Provisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries—						
Bacon	23,230	23,289	25,162	.03396	·03365	·0342
Beef and pork	1,244	3,681	2,330	·00182	·00532	·0031
Biche de mer	565	127	577	·00083	·00018	·0007
Butter	17,232	21,867	22,963	·02519	·03159	·031
Cassava or sago	20,995	26,709	32,536	·03069	·03859	·044
Cheese	33,408	25,767	27,038	·04884	·03724	·036
China preserves in syrup . .	1,953	1,880	2,544	·00286	·00271	·003
" " dry, candied . .	790	1,052	1,286	·00115	·00152	·001
Cocum	817	865	1,107	·00119	·00125	·001
Flour	6,089	4,651	27,169	·0089	·00672	·037
Ghi	10,615	11,005	11,801	·01552	·0159	·016
Margarine	23	42	1	·00004	·00006	...
Pork hams	23,943	23,124	16,812	·035	·0334	·022

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK —*contd.*						
rovisions, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries—*contd.*						
Tapioca	395	698	24,332	·00058	·00101	·03314
Vinegar, in casks	728	1,121	740	·00106	·00162	·001
„ not in casks—						
Persian	1,999	10	21	·00292	·00001	00002
Indian	...	1	...	...	...	...
All other sorts of provisions, etc.	5,42,029	5,95,450	6,61,690	·79236	·8603	·90136
TOTAL OF PROVISIONS, ETC.	6,86,055	7,41,339	8,58,109	1·00291	1·07107	1·16891
pices—						
Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa	933	1,551	3,291	·00136	·00224	·00448
„ „ „ „ „ Ceylon	26,836	52,859	90,066	·03923	·07637	·12269
„ „ „ „ „ Straits	2,76,665	3,47,302	3,94,103	·40444	·50177	·53684
„ all other sorts	91,985	1,00,984	68,098	·13147	·14591	·09276
Chillies, dry	1,138	2,375	1,730	·00166	·00343	·00236
Cloves	1,00,309	70,873	1,22,850	·14664	·1024	·16734
„ stems and heads	3,130	2,086	3,300	·00458	·00301	·00449
„ in seeds, narlavang	2	24	...	...	·00003	...
Ginger, dry	6,156	5,809	14,654	·009	00839	·01996
Mace	8,348	7,926	8,290	·01221	01145	·01129
Nutmegs	7,261	7,457	7,918	·01061	·01077	·01079
„ in shell	3,511	3,446	5,532	·00513	·00498	·00754
Pepper, black	8,276	7,472	41,052	·01209	·0108	·05592
„ white	2,501	4,923	3,704	·00366	·00711	·00505
All other sorts of spices	24,404	22,773	35,725	·03568	·03291	·04866
TOTAL OF SPICES	5,61,455	6,37,860	8,00,313	·82076	·92157	1·09017
ugar—						
China, candy	3,378	4,500	5,455	·00494	·0065	·00743
Loaf (excluding cube and chopped)	3,986	2,273	3,411	·00583	·00328	·00465
Crystallised, beet	15,96,458	16,81,700	3,40,716	2·33378	2·42968	·46412
„ and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	66,235	55,129	7,298	·09683	·07965	·00994
Crystallised and soft, refined in China	59,919	17,656	32,224	·08758	·02551	·04389
„ „ „ from Egypt	63,658	1	...	·09306	...	...
„ „ „ superior white from Java	...	...	2,40,729	...	...	·32791
Crystallised and soft from Java, 21 to 25 Dutch standard	5,96,486	3,87,090	11,53,861	·87197	·55926	1·57178
Crystallised and soft from Java, 16 to 20 Dutch standard	...	1,35,759	11,19,667	...	·19614	1·5252
Crystallised and soft from Java, 15 Dutch standard and under	...	9,017	1,44,575	...	·01303	·19694
Crystallised and soft from Mauritius	10,43,811	9,88,748	11,74,299	1·52589	1·42853	1·59963
Molasses	72,683	1,99,653	...	·10625	·28845	...
„ from Java	...	...	76,457	...	...	·10415
„ „ other countries	...	...	69,435	...	...	·09458
Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	4,86,587	9,01,111	1,07,955	·71132	1·30191	·14705
Duty at 5 per cent	39,91,368	43,81,434	44,75,575	5·83478	6·3302	6·09658
Countervailing duties, 1899	1,002	775	318	·00146	·00112	·00043
„ „ 1902	831	428	189	·00121	·00062	·00026
TOTAL OF SUGAR	39,93,201	43,82,637	44,76,082	5·83745	6·33194	6·09727
Tea, black	65,342	44,623	86,850	·09552	·06447	·11831
„ green	36,614	32,020	45,843	·05352	·04626	·06244
TOTAL OF TEA	1,01,956	76,643	1,32,693	·14904	·11073	·18075
TOTAL OF ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK	57,68,640	62,53,316	68,18,814	8·43287	9·03466	9·28851

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*continued*	*R*	*R*	*R*			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—						
Chemical Products and Preparations—						
Acid, sulphuric	30,798	34,045	28,772	·04503	·04919	·03919
Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	936	1,774	1,860	·00137	·00256	·00253
Alum	16,326	15,798	14,856	·02387	·02282	·02024
Arsenic (other than European)	173	182	125	·00025	·00027	·00017
„ (China mansil)	1,462	886	1,536	·00214	·00128	·00209
„ other sorts	725	828	2,730	·00106	·00119	·00373
Bicarbonate of soda	20,246	22,187	27,374	·02959	·03205	·03729
Copperas, green	1,441	1,070	1,220	·0021	·00155	·00166
Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, etc.	47,757	77,127	87,088	·06981	11143	·1186
Sal ammoniac	8,096	8,357	11,669	·01184	·01208	·01589
Sulphate of copper	3,645	4,818	7,443	·00533	·00696	·01014
Sulphur (brimstone), flour	9,282	9,316	10,499	·01357	·01346	·0143
„ („), roll	6,652	5,955	6,594	·00972	·00861	·00898
„ („), rough	2,549	2,555	3,369	·00374	·00369	00459
All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape-sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and kainit salts, which are free	2,16,965	2,09,675	2,64,285	·31717	·30293	·36001
TOTAL OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, ETC.	3,67,053	3,94,573	4,69,420	·53658	·57007	·6394
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—						
Aloes, black	638	80	299	·00093	·00011	·00042
„ Socotra	289	359	481	·00042	·00052	·00065
Aloe-wood	59	72	139	·00009	·0001	·0001
Asafœtida (hing)	9,154	9,136	10,368	·01338	·0132	·01412
„ coarse (hingra)	1,692	2,981	1,823	·00248	·00431	·00248
Atáry, Persian	540	505	419	·00079	·00073	·00057
Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	2,523	2,859	3,424	·00369	·00413	·00466
Brimstone (amalsára)	619	117	402	·00091	·00017	·00055
Calumba root	386	373	648	·00056	·00054	·00088
Camphor, refined, cake	35,757	49,590	84,413	·05227	·07165	·11498
„ partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb.	323	...	1,288	·00047	...	00175
Camphor, in powder	19,491	32,793	50,157	·02849	·04738	·06832
Cassia lignea	39,120	33,531	39,812	·05719	·04844	·0542
China root (chobchini), rough	562	992	734	·00083	·00143	·00101
„ „ („), scraped	848	1,205	1,828	·00124	·00174	·0024
Cocaine	1,693	922	890	·00247	·00133	·0012
Cubebs	916	1,515	1,596	·00134	·00219	·0021
Galangal, China	1,024	855	1,260	·00149	·00124	·0017
Pellitory (akalkara)	2,287	799	2,112	·00334	·00115	·0028
Peppermint crystals	2,925	2,332	5,306	·00428	·00337	·0072
Salep	768	912	1,976	·00112	·00132	·0026
Senna leaves	...	13	9	...	·00002	·0000
Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	3,412	964	1,818	·00499	·00139	0024
Tobacco, manufactured, excluding cigarettes	3,02,251	3,06,435	3,06,153	·44184	·44273	·417
Tobacco, manufactured, cigarettes of a value not exceeding Rs. 8 per 1,000.	...	...	54,325	...	...	·0740
Tobacco, manufactured, cigarettes of a value exceeding Rs. 8 per 1,000	...	...	16,165	...	...	·0220
All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium	1,74,544	1,85,321	2,17,317	·25516	·26775	·2960
TOTAL OF DRUGS, ETC.	6,01,821	6,34,661	8,05,162	·87977	·91694	1·0967

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.—*contd.*						
yeing and Tanning Materials—						
Alizarine dye, dry—						
40 per cent	6,655	6,411	12,653	·00973	·00926	·01737
50 "	3,207	1,774	2,732	·00469	·00256	·00371
60 "	2,330	2,262	2,848	·00341	·00327	·00388
70 "	2,696	3,320	3,289	·00394	·00479	·00448
80 "	2,570	2,574	2,136	·00376	·00372	·0029
100 "	545	441	185	·00079	·00064	·00025
Alizarine dye, moist—						
10 per cent	416	616	1,045	·00061	·00089	·00141
16 "	71,114	63,003	69,157	·10396	·09102	·0942
20 "	67,844	61,338	67,996	·09918	·08862	·09261
Aniline dye, moist, indigo, blue	1,827	969	1,462	·00267	·00143	·00198
" " dry	2,24,659	2,65,229	3,20,864	·32842	·3832	·43707
" salts	2,736	2,201	5,771	·00399	·00318	·00786
Avar bark	655	1,213	1,897	·00096	·00175	·00258
Buzgand (gulpista)	44	8	123	·00006	·00001	·00016
Cochineal	14,810	12,873	13,058	·02165	·0186	·01778
Gallnuts (myrabolams)	15	7	260	·00002	·00001	·00035
" Persian	6,707	5,383	5,046	00981	·00778	·00687
Madder or manjit	504	214	377	·00074	·00031	·0005
Orchilla weed	4	72	7	...	·0001	·00001
Sappan wood and root	99	15	...	·00014	·00002	...
Turmeric	599	118	54	·00088	·00017	·00006
All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	69,558	62,974	59,293	·10168	·09097	·08076
otal of Dyeing and Tanning Materials	4,79,594	4,93,015	5,70,253	·70109	·7123	·77679
TOTAL OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS	14,48,468	15,22,249	18,44,835	2·11744	2·19931	2·51301
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.						
ardware and Cutlery, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour	12,49,752	15,42,210	17,93,308	1·82695	2·22815	2·44282
etals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—						
Brass—						
Orsidue and leaves, European	4,524	3,838	7,597	·00661	·00555	·01035
" " " China	3	13	51	...	·00002	·00007
Patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, braziers, and plates	3,52,115	3,53,098	4,68,836	·51474	·51015	·63864
Patent or yellow metal (old)	4,084	7,343	12,004	·00597	·01061	·01635
Sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	892	569	951	·0013	·00082	·00129
Wire	12,040	13,828	20,146	·0176	·01998	·02744
All other sorts	20,728	18,070	49,711	·0303	·0261	·06773
TOTAL OF BRASS	3,94,386	3,96,759	5,59,296	·57652	·57323	·76187
Copper—						
Bolt and bar, rolled	4,575	6,207	4,139	·00669	·00897	·00564
Braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	1,82,883	1,37,965	2,65,651	·26735	·19933	·36187
Nails and composition nails	807	984	1,231	·00118	·00142	·00168
Old	4,408	5,212	6,032	·00644	·00753	00822
Pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	59,129	39,749	1,89,443	·08644	·05743	·25806

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	*R*	*R*	*R*			
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*						
Metals, unwrought and wrought, etc.,—*continued*						
Copper—*continued*						
China, white, copperware	141	75	125	·00021	·00011	·00017
Foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 inches × 4 to 5 inches	5,362	4,228	6,726	·00784	·00611	·00917
Foil or dankpana, coloured, 10 to 11 inches × 4 to 5 inches	2,335	3,130	2,418	·00341	·00452	·00329
Wire, including phosphor-bronze	19,901	14,107	24,480	·02909	·02038	·03334
All other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	22,184	24,461	34,468	·03243	·03534	·04694
TOTAL OF COPPER	3,01,725	2,36,118	5,34,713	·44108	·34114	·72838
German silver	80,973	89,770	1,38,794	·11837	·1297	·18906
Gold leaf	522	677	1,251	·00076	·00098	·0017
Iron—						
Anchors and cables	4,499	4,003	3,230	·00658	·00578	·0044
Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	1,893	2,124	1,983	·00277	·00307	·0027
Angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	1,441	938	1,444	·00211	·00135	·00196
Angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	157	215	70	·00023	·00032	·00009
Bar	...	512	1,235	...	·00074	·00168
" Swedish and similar qualities	6,818	6,549	5,884	·00997	·00946	·00801
" Swedish and similar qualities, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	1,365	1,165	1,060	·002	·00154	·00144
" other kinds	35,473	25,525	35,055	·05186	·03688	·04775
" " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	3,325	2,177	2,828	·00486	·00314	·00385
" other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	478	363	841	·0007	·00052	·00115
Beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	14,271	27,542	21,832	·02086	·03979	·0297
Channel, including channel for carriages	7	38	96	·00001	·00005	·0001
Plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal	94	352	129	·00014	·00052	·00018
Bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	81	354	1,448	·00012	·00052	·00197
Plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick and strips	1,540	1,648	1,419	·00225	·00238	·0019
Sheets, other kinds, up to ⅛ inch thick	2,885	1,869	2,842	·00422	·00271	·0038
Sheets (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, or planished	40,850	41,747	49,184	·05972	·06031	·0669
Sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	1,06,463	1,59,794	1,71,386	·15563	·23087	·2334
Hoop	4,764	3,601	4,021	·00696	·00521	·0054
Nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	19,021	16,859	20,568	·02781	·02436	·0281
" other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	4,842	6,304	5,785	·00708	·00911	·0078
Nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	8,165	12,126	14,559	·01194	·01752	·0198
Old	829	3,649	3,273	·00121	·00527	·0044
Pig	17,276	18,519	20,166	·02525	·02676	·0274

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
ETALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*contd.*						
tals, unwrought and wrought, and rticles made of metals—*contd.*						
n—*contd.*						
Pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	38,960	53,028	54,419	·05695	·07662	·07413
Rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars .	2,743	4,056	5,452	·004	·00586	·00743
Rice-bowls	8,900	9,392	12,001	·01301	·01357	·01635
Ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	4,181	6,458	8,549	·00611	·00933	·01165
Rivets and washers, all sorts .	2,712	3,260	3,718	·00397	·00472	·00506
Wire, including fencing wire, wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting .	4,959	6,735	11,395	·00725	·00973	·01552
Cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum	20,989	26,323	34,452	·03067	·03813	·04693
All other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting . .	22,998	32,699	34,690	·03362	·04724	·04725
TOTAL OF IRON .	3,82,979	4,79,924	5,35,014	·55986	·69338	·72881
metta	20,239	21,066	24,303	·02959	·03044	·03311
ad, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free) . . .	34,351	21,449	35,373	·05022	·03099	·04818
icksilver	20,046	20,608	12,652	·02905	·02977	·01723
ot, bird	6,522	5,712	6,523	·00953	·00825	·00889
ver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	29,33,850	40,79,319	51,70,203	4·28884	5·89373	7·04279
eel—						
Anchors and cables	2	88	449	...	·00012	·00061
Blooms	85	43	46	·00012	·00006	·00006
Angle, T	11,254	21,324	31,283	·01645	·0308	·04261
„ „ and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated . .	10,519	2,470	72	·01538	·00357	·0001
Bars (other than cast steel) . .	84,035	59,926	81,662	·1243	·08658	·11124
„ Swedish	216	824	913	·00032	·00119	·00124
„ nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter . .	15,144	12,569	18,716	·02214	·01816	·02549
Bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished, or polished . .	583	1,264	918	·00085	·00182	·00125
Channel, including channel for carriages	543	3,114	3,250	·00079	·0045	·00443
Plates above ⅛ inch thick and strips	19,728	22,632	23,051	·02784	·0327	·0314
Sheets up to ⅛ inch thick . .	36,450	35,173	38,172	·0533	·05082	·052
„ (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated or planished .	35,987	35,686	50,967	·0526	·05156	·06943
Sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black	5,221	6,986	12,374	·00763	·01009	·01686
Hoop	27,882	26,082	28,848	·04076	·03768	·0393
Nails	154	337	180	·00023	·00048	·00025
Nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black .	151	190	617	·00022	·00027	·00084
Old	2,099	2,145	1,783	·00307	·0031	·00243
Beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes . . .	48,530	49,582	61,103	·07052	·07168	·08323
Cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel	12,725	11,979	15,237	·0186	·0173	·02076
Ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing	76	49	45	·00011	·00007	·00005

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—*concluded*						
Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concluded*						
Steel—*contd.*						
Pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	3,151	3,217	66,891	·0046	·00465	·0911
Rails, chairs, sleepers, and fishplates, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars .	10,334	14,744	16,334	·0151	·0213	·0222
Rivets and washers, all sorts . .	2,543	3,520	4,414	·00372	·00508	·0060
Wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	5,416	6,117	7,950	·00792	·00884	·0108
Cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum	...	63	647	...	·00009	·0008
All other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting . .	11,378	14,506	46,063	·01663	·02094	·0627
TOTAL OF STEEL .	3,44,216	3,34,630	5,11,985	·5032	·48345	·6974
Tin—						
Block	1,14,858	1,42,425	2,54,020	·16791	·20577	·346
Foil, and other sorts . . .	3,195	8,763	4,839	·00467	·01266	·006
TOTAL OF TIN . .	1,18,053	1,51,188	2,58,859	·17258	·21843	·352
Zinc or spelter—						
Nails	456	821	1,315	·00067	·00118	·001
Tiles or slabs, soft . . .	5,707	6,983	9,179	·00834	·01009	·012
,, ,, hard . . .	36,837	54,012	27,927	·05385	·07804	·038
All other sorts, including boiler tiles .	27,449	34,972	38,918	·04013	·05053	·053
TOTAL OF ZINC OR SPELTER .	70,449	96,788	77,339	·10299	·13984	·105
All other sorts of metals . . .	53,828	55,997	74,503	·07892	·08091	·101
Total of Metals (exclusive of Hardware and Cutlery)	47,62,139	59,90,005	79,40,808	6·96151	8·65424	10·816
TOTAL OF METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS . . .	60,11,891	75,32,215	97,34,116	8·78846	10·88239	13·259
OILS.						
Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum .	34,67,366	35,83,934	41,58,008	5·06875	5·17799	5·663
Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes . . .	1,92,288	1,92,710	2,96,845	·28111	·27842	·40
Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	5,669	690	8,615	·00742	·00101	·01

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
OILS—*contd.*						
coanut oil	46,101	85,764	1,50,944	·06739	·12392	·20562
l other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax .	77,449	98,417	1,19,713	·11322	·14219	·16307
TOTAL OF OILS .	37,88,273	39,61,515	47,34,125	5·53789	5·72353	6·44877
THER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.						
pparel, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery and boots and shoes and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free .	10,39,580	9,31,560	11,16,164	1·51971	1·3459	1·52043
t, works of, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free . . .	23,354	25,393	24,823	·03414	·03669	·03381
ushes and brooms, all sorts . .	19,054	23,876	25,147	·02785	·0345	·03426
ilding and engineering materials, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described . .	2,27,282	2,54,840	2,66,637	·33225	·36819	·36321
binet-ware and furniture . .	77,592	78,106	1,00,930	·11343	·11285	·13749
rriages and carts, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	3,77,414	4,70,107	5,97,188	·55172	·6792	·81348
inese and Japanese ware, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain .	9,858	8,100	8,391	·01441	·0117	·01143
ocks, watches, and other time keepers, and parts thereof . . .	94,002	92,512	1,02,371	·13742	·13366	·13945
rdage, rope and twine made of any vegetable fibre . . .	60,962	56,741	60,160	·08912	·08198	·08195
tton, articles made of :—						
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached) . . .	64,92,338	64,10,439	66,97,608	9·49083	9·26167	9·1234
White (bleached) . . .	29,36,490	25,73,117	40,77,896	4·29269	3·71759	5·55487
Coloured, printed, or dyed . .	33,19,833	33,48,458	38,04,353	4·85308	4·83778	5·18225
Hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	5,40,302	5,81,492	6,09,082	·78983	·84013	·82969
TAL OF ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON	1,32,88,963	1,29,13,506	1,51,88,939	19·42643	18·65717	20·69021
rthenware (except earthenware piping), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral . .	1,59,227	1,86,469	2,14,465	·23277	·26941	·29214

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*						
Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	3,105	2,440	3,527	·00454	·00353	·0048
Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	20,943	26,296	30,545	·03062	·03799	·0416
Flax, and Articles made of Flax, including linen-thread	1,10,823	1,15,464	1,48,577	·162	·16682	·2023
Furniture, Tackle, and Apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	2,131	1,376	2,584	·00312	·00199	·0035
Gums, Gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—						
Copal	894	502	992	·00131	·00073	·0013
Cutch and gambier	35,920	32,020	32,433	·05251	·04626	·0441
Gamboge	373	353	673	·00054	·00052	·0009
Gum Ammoniac	105	93	5	·00015	·00013	·0000
,, Arabic	7,350	6,551	5,844	·01074	·00946	·0079
,, Bdellium	310	264	404	·00045	·00038	·0005
,, Benjamin, ras	14,467	13,785	14,036	·02115	·01992	·0191
,, ,, cowrie	6,381	7,495	9,057	·00933	·01083	·0123
,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	248	525	498	·00036	·00076	·0006
,, Persian (false)	9,436	5,385	8,059	·0138	·00778	·0109
Myrrh	540	1,373	1,749	·00079	·00198	·0023
Rosin	23,452	43,282	34,447	·03429	·06253	·0469
All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	59,118	70,400	76,660	·08642	·10171	·104
TOTAL OF GUMS, ETC.	1,58,594	1,82,028	1,84,857	·23184	·26299	·2518
Hemp, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	43,720	50,755	66,587	·06391	·07333	·0907
Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	53,027	57,069	55,515	·07752	·08245	·0756
Horn, articles made of, not otherwise described	11	954	270	·00002	·00138	·0003
Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof	4,50,596	6,09,645	6,32,034	·6587	·8808	·8609
Ivory and Ivory-ware—						
Unmanufactured—						
Elephants' grinders	...	...	..	...	...	...
,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	37,911	30,847	40,282	·05542	·04457	·054
Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	28,845	28,538	32,087	·04217	·04123	·043
Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points)	1,738	1,026	1,343	·00254	·00148	·001
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	104	57	80	·00015	·00008	·000
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	124	92	120	·00018	·00013	·000
Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lb.	1,165	891	873	·00171	·00128	·001
All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	12,159	11,777	17,036	·01777	·01703	·023
TOTAL OF IVORY, ETC.	82,046	73,228	91,821	·11994	·1058	·125

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
	R	R	R			
General Duties—*contd.*						
THER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*						
ewellery and Jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—						
Silver-ware, plain (other than European)	131	177	893	·00019	·00026	·00122
Silver-ware, embossed or chased (other than European) . .	3,923	3,495	2,875	·00573	·00505	·00392
All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	95,253	93,509	84,124	·13925	·13509	·11459
OTAL OF JEWELLERY, ETC. . .	99,307	97,181	87,892	·14517	·1404	·11973
ute, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	29,199	29,961	37,882	.04268	·04329	·05161
eather, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	2,44,634	2,29,776	2,80,520	·35762	·33198	·38212
alt	...	157	318	...	·00023	·00043
il-cloth and Floor-cloth, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins .	30,192	28,003	41,967	·04414	·04046	·05717
aints, Colours, Painters' Materials, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—						
Lead, red, dry	24,857	24,730	34,633	·03634	·03573	·04718
„ white, dry	14,353	12,747	11,152	·02098	·01842	·01519
Ochre, other than European, all colours	340	3,095	1,530	·0005	·00447	·00208
Paints, composition . . .	25,059	22,055	18,079	·03663	·03186	·02463
„ patent driers . . .	480	291	402	·0007	·00042	·00055
Turpentine	25,914	28,870	36,166	·03788	·04171	·04926
Verdigris	1,411	686	1,128	·00206	·00099	·00154
Vermilion, Canton . . .	10,105	7,783	7,744	·01477	·01124	·01055
Zinc, white, dry	12,598	7,586	5,525	·01842	·01096	·00752
All other sorts, including glue and putty	1,82,574	2,24,415	2,54,290	·2669	·32424	·34639
OTAL OF PAINTS, ETC. . . .	2,97,691	3,32,258	3,70,649	·43518	·48004	·50489
aper, Pasteboard, Millboard, and Cardboard of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	3,26,736	4,03,665	5,48,114	·47764	·58321	·74663
aper, articles made of paper and papier-mâché	58,970	46,451	12,033	·0862	·06711	·01639
TOTAL OF PAPER, ETC. .	3,85,706	4,50,116	5,60,147	·56384	·65032	·76302

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
General Duties—*contd.*	R	R	R			
OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*contd.*						
Perfumery—						
Gowla, husked and unhusked	533	544	1,700	·00078	·00079	·00232
Kapurkachri (zedoary)	342	352	510	·0005	·00051	·00069
Patch leaves (patchouli)	4,035	1,115	2,266	·0059	·00161	·00309
Rose-flowers, dried	1,983	2,297	2,541	·0029	·00332	·00346
Rose-water	3,939	4,206	3,819	·00576	·00608	·0052
All other sorts, except perfumed spirit	3,687	3,111	4,766	·00539	·00449	·00649
TOTAL OF PERFUMERY	14,519	11,625	15,602	·02123	·0168	·02125
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer—						
Bitumen	5,374	10,606	11,491	·00785	·01532	·01565
Dammer	10,691	13,368	12,559	·01563	·01931	·01711
Pitch, American and European	1,360	1,659	1,551	·00199	·0024	·00211
,, coal	4,416	5,649	4,467	·00645	·00816	·00608
Tar, American and European	3,417	4,189	4,378	·00499	·00605	·00596
,, coal	29,566	29,718	26,682	·04323	·04294	·03636
,, mineral	2	33	272	...	·00005	·00037
TOTAL OF PITCH, TAR, ETC.	54,826	65,222	61,400	·08014	·09423	·08364
Seeds—						
Castor	12,866	8,160	20,705	·01881	·01179	·0282
Cummin	1,584	2,499	546	·00231	·00361	·00074
,, black	156	140	49	·00023	·0002	·00007
Linseed	1,463	1,489	1,444	·00214	·00215	·00197
Methi	916	615	971	·00134	·00089	·00132
Mustard, rape, or sarson	1,067	247	6,699	·00156	·00036	·00913
Poppy	38	64	3,121	·00005	·00009	·00425
Quince, bihidana	615	693	974	·0009	·001	·00133
Til or jinjili	2,624	67,457	8,427	·00384	·09746	·01148
All other sorts	13,612	16,771	19,324	·0199	·02423	·02632
TOTAL OF SEEDS	34,941	98,135	62,260	·05108	·14178	·08481
Shells and Cowries—						
Chanks—large shells, for cameos	12	1	35	·00002	·00001	·00005
,, white, live	4,683	7,610	5,025	·00685	·01099	·00685
,, ,, dead	2,778	2,759	1,815	·00406	·00399	·00243
Cowras	17	306	9	·00002	·00044	·00001
Cowries, bazar, common	3,341	2,903	2,941	·00488	·00419	·00402
,, yellow, superior quality	98	35	19	·00014	·00005	·00002
,, Maldive	435	408	445	·00064	·00059	·00062
,, sankhla	408	404	129	·0006	·00058	·00018
Nakhla	439	424	405	·00064	·00061	·00055
Tortoise-shell	1,363	766	1,979	·00199	·00111	·00271
,, nakh	306	153	259	·00045	·00022	·00035
All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	297	436	397	·00043	·00063	·00054
TOTAL OF SHELLS, ETC.	14,177	16,205	13,458	·02072	·02341	·01833
Silk and Articles made of Silk—						
Bokhara	1,237	3,328	1,216	·00181	·00481	·00166
Floss	48	...	19	·00007	...	·0000
Piece-goods	7,42,878	7,77,331	9,61,066	1·08597	1·12307	1·30915
Sewing thread, China	69	494	1,234	·00011	·00071	·00168
Raw silk—Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	2,11,010	1,58,394	2,51,995	·30846	·22884	·3432
Mathow	13,275	15,739	15,821	·01941	·02274	·0215
Other kinds of China, including re-reeled silk	84,305	37,683	1,39,640	·12324	·05444	·1902
Waste and Kachra	7,042	6,510	5,404	·01029	·00942	·0073
Panjam	40,810	37,824	50,991	·05966	·95465	·0694
Persian	...	1	...	...	...	...

Articles	Import revenue			Percentage		
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
	R	R	R			
General Duties—*concld.*						
THER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED—*concld.*						
ilk and articles made of silk—*contd.*						
Raw silk—Siam	7,515	15,302	16,907	·01099	·02211	·02303
All other sorts, including cocoons	2,06,563	1,40,377	1,09,068	·30196	·20281	·14857
TOTAL OF SILK, ETC.	13,14,752	11,92,983	15,53,361	1·92197	1·7236	2·11597
oap	1,59,848	1,61,937	2,08,809	·23367	·23396	·28444
ationery, excluding paper	1,78,832	1,86,328	1,94,834	·26142	·2692	·26541
tone and marble, and articles made of stone and marble	37,307	39,151	45,019	·05454	·05656	·06132
allow and grease, including stearine	41,716	46,970	60,905	·06098	·06786	·08296
extile fabrics not otherwise described	1,323	470	57	·00193	·00068	·00008
oilet requisites not otherwise described	51,347	54,372	75,050	·07506	·07855	·10223
oys, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	1,45,673	1,42,369	1,71,132	·21295	·20569	·23311
mbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades of all kinds	98,401	97,626	1,11,268	·14385	·14105	·15157
alking sticks and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	7,619	18,296	20,570	·01114	·02643	·02802
ood and timber (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	4,82,136	4,11,029	4,27,052	·7048	·59384	·58172
ool, articles made of, including felt	12,10,741	10,23,689	13,89,239	1·76992	1·479	1·89241
rticles imported by post	3,82,818	4,05,706	4,18,117	·55962	·58615	·56955
ll other articles, manufactured or unmanufactured	11,58,725	12,34,280	13,32,078	1·69388	1·78326	1·81454
OTAL OF OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.	2,27,78,714	2,25,34,310	2,64,61,118	33·29899	32·5571	36·04505
GRAND TOTAL	6,84,06,619	6,92,14,716	7,34,11,249	100	100	100

EAST INDIA (DEATHS FROM PLAGUE, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 April 1907;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the Number of Deaths and the Death Rates per Million living in India for each of the last 30 years from Plague, Cholera, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Small Pox respectively."

Note.—The Plague figures are furnished from the outbreak in 1896. No statistics are given for Enteric or Typhoid Fever, as these are not distinguished in the mortality returns.

India Office,
30 May 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Sir William Collins.*)

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2 *June* 1908.

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Statement showing the number of deaths registered, with death rates per million of population, from Cholera and Small-pox in British India, in the years 1877 to 1906; and from Plague in the years 1896 to 1906.

G. C. B.P., Simla.—No. 2 S. C.—9-5-08.—1,750.—C.G.S.

Statement of deaths and the rates per million of population in British

No.	Province.	1877.				1878.				1879.			
		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of popula-
1	Bengal†	155,305	2588·7	8,088	134·8	96,530	1609·0	12,410	206·9	137,549	2277·5	22,843	378·2
2	Assam	11,377	2989·7	1,260	331·1	6,732	1769·1	1,014	266·5	17,415	4590·3	1,418	373·8
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	31,770	743·6	36,022	843·1	22,221	520·1	170,524	3991·2	35,892	840·7	73,653	1723·9
4	Punjab	29	1·7	12,296	703·1	215	12·3	40,271	2302·9	26,135	1494·5	49,489	2830·
5	North-West Frontier Province (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Central Provinces	3,418	461·4	2,768	373·6	40,985	5532·5	16,151	2180·2	27,575	3721·4	25,492	3440·
7	Berar	842	385·3	6,380	2920·0	34,306	15701·1	5,850	2677·4	223	102·0	71	32
8	Madras	357,430	12236·7	88,321	3023·7	47,167	1614·8	56,360	1929·5	13,296	458·6	17,840	615
9	Coorg	*	*	*	*	49	291·1	*	*	...	...	71	421
10	Bombay	57,228	3536·6	27,369	1691·4	46,743	2888·6	4,475	276·5	6,937	427·5	1,156	71
11	Lower Burma	7,276	2479·1	1,230	419·1	6,759	2302·9	1,406	479·0	1,828	590·8	2,297	742
12	Upper Burma (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
13	Ajmer-Merwara	*	*	*	*	40	100·9	*	*	21	53·0	*	*
	INDIA	624,675	3433·6	183,734	1009·9	301,747	1653·4	308,461	1690·2	266,871	1459·3	194,330	1062

No.	Province.	1883.				1884.				1885.			
1	Bengal†	92,476	1389·8	9,714	146·0	136,693	2052·5	18,533	278·3	175,370	2633·3	9,863	148
2	Assam	14,908	3292·5	6,162	1360·9	22,276	4919·7	4,781	1055·9	7,753	1712·6	1,980	437
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	18,160	411·7	138,641	3143·2	30,143	683·4	202,541	4591·9	63,457	1438·7	14,503	330
4	Punjab	190	10·1	12,103	642·3	614	32·6	16,416	871·2	1,936	102·7	7,575	40
5	North-West Frontier Province (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Central Provinces	16,235	1841·3	4,696	532·6	149	16·9	4,882	553·7	21,868	2480·2	3,364	38
7	Berar	27,897	10607·2	3,853	1465·0	87	33·1	615	233·8	3,683	1400·4	259	9
8	Madras	36,284	1273·0	37,975	1332·3	75,476	2681·0	61,247	2175·6	58,109	2066·6	34,726	123
9	Coorg	...	...	300	1682·5	...	...	108	605·7	...	...	240	134
10	Bombay	37,954	2306·5	13,404	814·6	13,804	838·9	14,438	877·5	37,287	2266·1	2,646	16
11	Lower Burma	2,185	598·0	675	184·7	5,515	1509·5	6,102	1670·1	7,685	2103·4	2,120	58
12	Upper Burma (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13	Ajmer-Merwara	49	106·4	*	*	175	379·8	*	*	62	134·6	*	
	INDIA	246,338	1264·8	227,523	1168·1	284,932	1465·5	329,663	1695·6	377,210	1940·5	77,366	39

No.	Province.	1889.				1890.				1891.			
1	Bengal†	172,182	2585·5	8,665	130·1	146,848	2215·1	12,619	190·4	232,530	3272·8	16,193	2
2	Assam	18,288	4039·8	2,245	495·9	15,396	3401·0	1,401	309·5	23,882	4756·3	2,361	4
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	48,494	1099·4	48,243	1093·8	80,295	1820·4	55,394	1255·9	169,013	3603·3	26,355	5
4	Punjab	2,838	150·6	7,928	420·8	3,401	180·5	8,922	473·5	10,107	491·2	3,426	1
5	North-West Frontier Province (a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Central Provinces	52,588	5964·3	17,529	1988·0	4,787	542·9	2,265	256·9	21,312	2243·0	748	
7	Berar	10,925	4168·9	1,737	662·1	847	323·2	324	123·6	7,958	2801·7	84	
8	Madras	76,020	2724·0	29,138	1044·1	35,288	1237·2	28,092	984·9	98,773	3464·1	41,322	1
9	Coorg	9	50·5	19	106·6	5	28·0	34	190·7	7	40·4	476	2
10	Bombay	32,431	1971·0	7,066	429·4	3,259	198·1	2,877	174·8	17,850	948·4	1,491	
11	Lower Burma	3,242	887·3	2,812	769·6	1,076	294·5	3,693	1010·8	2,400	522·2	1,326	
12	Upper Burma (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Ajmer-Merwara	50	108·5	*	*	408	885·6	*	*	532	980·9	*	
	INDIA	417,067	2148·0	125,382	645·7	291,610	1499·5	115,621	594·5	584,364	2802·5	93,732	

* Not available.

(a) Province created in 1901.

a from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague (from 1896), during each of the years 1877 to 1906.

1880.				1881.				1882.				No.
CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		
eaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	
40,448	670·6	22,953	380·5	80,873	1340·9	24,371	404·1	184,592	2774·2	13,651	205·2	1
2,803	738·8	2,239	590·2	5,010	1117·4	3,129	697·9	21,055	4695·9	3,195	712·6	2
71,546	1674·6	8,240	192·9	25,865	586·4	17,153	388·9	89,372	2026·2	26,628	603·7	3
274	15·7	9,145	523·0	5,207	297·8	6,749	385·9	39	2·1	6,379	338·5	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
330	44·5	5,184	699·6	9,140	1233·5	1,816	245·1	11,932	1355·6	3,945	448·2	6
1	·5	39	17·8	3,404	1294·3	225	85·6	3,573	1358·5	369	140·3	7
613	21·3	14,529	504·9	9,446	329·4	15,776	550·1	23,604	817·1	20,159	697·9	8
...	...	29	172·3	3	16·8	63	353·3	31	173·9	465	2607·9	9
684	42·1	940	57·9	16,694	1014·6	539	32·8	7,904	480·4	1,630	99·1	10
2,638	847·0	5,402	1734·5	5,239	1418·9	1,766	478·3	7,177	1958·8	770	210·2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
119,337	654·9	68,700	377·0	160,881	867·6	71,587	386·6	349,279	1795·0	77,191	396·7	
1886.				1887.				1888.				
120,109	1803·5	4,049	60·8	173,776	2609·4	3,846	57·8	113,125	1698·7	6,247	93·8	1
20,188	4459·5	564	124·6	7,941	1754·2	1,162	256·7	9,693	2141·2	2,059	454·8	2
34,565	783·6	10,486	237·7	200,628	4548·6	8,492	192·5	18,704	424·1	25,000	566·8	3
12	·6	10,770	571·6	8,804	467·2	16,382	869·4	14,938	792·8	16,938	898·9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16,679	1891·6	2,774	314·6	12,576	1426·3	3,368	382·0	921	104·5	10,729	1216·8	6
976	371·1	116	44·1	14,396	5473·7	311	118·3	305	116·4	817	311·8	7
12,417	442·8	17,129	610·8	28,359	1011·2	21,472	765·7	58,677	2102·5	21,858	783·2	8
...	...	43	241·2	3	16·8	133	745·9	2	11·2	66	370·2	9
167	10·1	876	53·2	25,711	1562·6	3,753	228·1	36,500	2218·2	3,617	219·8	10
4,027	1102·2	115	31·5	2,649	725·0	228	62·4	15,982	4374·3	571	156·3	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
116	251·8	*	*	205	445·0	*	*	13	28·2	*	*	13
209,256	1076·9	46,922	241·5	475,048	2444·8	59,147	304·4	268,860	1384·7	87,902	452·1	
1892.				1893.				1894.				
261,417	3678·3	22,359	314·6	126,976	1786·6	14,531	204·5	236,150	3322·8	8,404	118·2	1
21,552	4292·3	1,452	289·2	21,849	4351·5	2,643	526·4	13,497	2688·1	3,997	796·0	2
194,886	4154·9	7,709	164·4	12,154	259·1	5,992	127·7	178,079	3796·6	4,443	94·7	3
75,959	3695·6	11,173	543·6	639	31·1	4,085	198·7	113	5·5	6,068	295·2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
39,972	4207·0	995	104·7	557	58·6	1,602	168·6	7,043	741·3	1,500	157·9	6
2,030	714·0	68	23·9	1,188	417·8	174	61·2	3,452	1214·1	1,061	373·2	7
79,033	2345·7	43,757	1298·7	32,209	956·0	27,289	809·9	42,289	1255·1	11,207	332·6	8
58	335·2	913	5275·8	9	52·0	214	1236·6	8	46·2	37	213·8	9
42,900	2279·4	2,770	147·2	18,853	1001·7	3,567	189·5	33,588	1784·7	3,155	167·6	10
6,208	1375·7	1,463	324·2	2,393	530·3	3,081	682·7	7,428	1644·6	1,737	384·6	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2,352	4336·6	*	*	3	5·5	*	*	...	...	437	805·7	13
726,367	3400·0	92,659	433·7	216,830	1015·0	63,178	295·7	521,647	2441·7	42,046	196·8	

Statement of deaths and the rates per million of population in Bri

No.	Province.	1895.				1896.						1897.					
		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per
1	Bengal‖ ...	177,087	2491·7	13,020	183·2	226,824	3191·5	13,388	188·4	...	...	196,247	2761·3	19,655	276·6	...	
2	Assam	18,962	3776·5	3,849	766·6	17,042	3394·1	5,444	1084·2	...	...	33,240	6620·1	5,420	1079·4	...	
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	51,562	1099·3	1,968	42·0	69,147	1474·2	42,771	911·9	...	...	44,208	942·5	87,127	1857·5	72	
4	Punjab ...	549	26·7	8,334	405·5	5,146	250·4	45,084	2193·4	...	...	622	30·3	16,077	782·2	179	
5	North-West Frontier Province. (*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Central Provinces	15,506	1632·0	6,644	699·3	52,985	5576·5	7,747	815·4	...	...	57,131	6012·9	3,641	383·2	11	
7	Berar	11,919	4192·1	556	195·6	12,264	4313·4	810	284·9	...	...	10,122	3548·1	617	216·3	...	
8	Madras ...	21,172	630·8	5,111	152·3	47,847	1462·3	9,410	287·6	...	...	143,445	4400·4	21,678	665·0	2	
9	Coorg	...	...	7	40·4	49	283·1	18	104·0	...	...	106	612·5	59	340·9	...	
10	Bombay ...	8,890	472·4	2,299	122·2	35,404	1881·2	6,443	342·3	2,219	117·9	57,109	3034·4	3,835	203·8	47,710	25
11	Lower Burma ...	5,150	1140·2	1,540	341·0	2,959	655·4	1,669	369·7	...	...	8,538	1891·1	1,950	431·9	...	
12	Upper Burma (*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Ajmer-Merwara ...	289	532·9	754	1390·2	12	22·1	3,821	7045·2	...	...	19	35·0	158	291·3	...	
	INDIA ...	311,086	1457·0	44,082	206·5	469,679	2208·5	136,605	642·3	2,219	10·4	550,787	2591·3	160,217	753·8	47,974	22

No.	Province.	1901.						1902.						1903.					
		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE	
		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per
1	Bengal‖ ...	110,753	1488·1	37,680	506·3	78,629	1056·4	150,971	2028·4	57,430	771·6	32,967	442·9	203,405	2732·9	30,459	409·2	65,680	8
2	Assam ...	7,468	1415·5	3,274	620·6	...	...	12,658	2399·3	6,673	1264·9	...	...	8,360	1584·6	1,111	210·6	28	
3	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	53,995	1132·2	981	20·6	9,778	205·0	25,160	527·6	4,976	104·3	43,487	911·8	47,159	988·8	21,950	460·2	80,729	16
4	Punjab ...	180	9·0	6,154	306·0	16,720	831·4	371	18·4	11,629	578·3	175,645	8734·8	14,688	730·4	15,635	777·5	192,068	95
5	North-West Frontier Province (*a*)	117	57·2	955	466·7	...	...	...	...	1,081	543·0	4	2·0	1,354	680·1	2,694	1353·3	49	
6	Central Provinces.	49	5·0	5,681	585·0	9	·9	28	2·9	4,234	433·3	459	47·0	§437	35·0	2,130	170·5	51,514	41
7	Berar ...	17	6·3	190	69·9	...	...	16	5·9	327	120·2	4,188	1538·9						
8	Madras ...	81,370	2180·6	26,202	702·2	3,035	81·3	29,769	820·3	24,967	688·0	11,362	313·1	27,393	734·1	15,015	402·4	13,006	3
9	Coorg ...	58	321·1	449	2486·1	...	...	...	...	19	105·2	...	...	...	...	43	238·1	45	2
10	Bombay ...	13,600	735·9	5,340	288·9	128,259	6939·9	3,230	174·8	2,189	118·4	184,752	9996·7	1,825	98·7	2,732	147·8	281,269	152
11	Lower Burma.	3,552	640·4	2,468	445·0	3	·5	1,844	332·5	1,565	282·2	...	...	5,346	971·5	1,266	230·1	9	
12	Upper Burma(*b*).	1	3·3	*	*	...	...	57	19·7	350	121·3	...	...	2,887	1000·1	654	226·6	...	
13	Ajmer-Merwara.	50	104·8	4	8·4	...	...	32	67·1	3	6·3	1	2·1	...	...	4	8·4	48	1
	INDIA ...	271,210	1209·2	89,378	398·5	236,433	1054·2	224,136	992·4	115,443	511·1	452,865	2005·2	312,854	1979·2	93,693	413·1	684,445	301

(*a*) Province created in 1901.
(*b*) Registration commenced in 1899.
‖ Including Calcutta.

* Not available.
‡ Eastern Bengal and Assam.
§ Central Provinces and Berar.

India from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague (from 1896), during each of the years 1877 to 1906—concluded.

1898.						1899.						1900.						
CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		
Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	No.
65,020	914·9	14,269	200·8	219	3·1	107,678	1515·1	13,116	184·6	3,264	45·9	345,878	4866·7	20,620	290·1	38,412	540·5	1
11,149	2220·4	5,199	1035·4	...	...	8,380	1659·2	1,565	309·9	...	...	23,761	4504·2	975	184·4	...	...	2
2,508	53·5	2,419	51·6	148	3·2	8,142	173·6	2,096	44·7	7	·1	84,960	1811·3	1,410	30·1	135	2·9	3
33	1·6	4,998	243·2	2,019	98·2	1,816	88·4	5,149	250·5	255	12·4	28,260	1374·9	10,425	507·2	572	27·8	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	·7	926	97·5	131	13·8	76	8·0	1,064	112·0	584	61·5	63,114	6642·6	7,005	737·3	590	62·1	6
...	...	592	207·5	...	...	541	189·6	305	106·9	2	·7	18,375	6441·0	830	290·9	2	·7	7
65,444	1968·3	20,490	616·3	557	16·8	29,082	867·5	16,991	506·8	1,658	49·5	60,662	1837·9	27,692	839·0	664	20·1	8
8	46·2	22	127·1	...	...	...	...	28	161·8	...	...	...	...	314	1814·5	...	...	9
4,368	232·1	1,834	97·4	86,191	4579·7	8,579	455·9	1,946	103·4	96,596	5132·5	163,889	8708·1	9,885	525·2	33,196	1763·8	10
2,972	658·9	4,826	1069·9	...	...	4,942	1101·1	5,891	1320·5	2	·4	3,440	771·1	3,014	675·6	3	·7	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	835·3	1,220	497·1	...	...	41	16·7	2,789	1136·4	...	...	12
1	1·8	409	754·1	...	...	1	1·8	962	1773·7	1	1·8	4,842	8927·7	2,610	4812·3	2	3·7	13
1,510	710·7	55,984	262·6	89,265	418·7	171,287	793·3	50,333	233·1	102,369	474·1	797,222	3697·4	87,569	406·1	73,576	341·2	

1904.						1905.						1906.						
CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		
aths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000,000 of population.	No.
7,701	1850·1	17,330	232·8	75,436	1013·5	146,339	2933·2	7,213	144·6	126,084	2527·2	192,596	3811·7	22,206	439·5	59,619	1179·9	1
5,588	1059·2	1,559	295·5	...	...	142,312‡	4773·5‡	4,723‡	158·4‡	6‡	·2‡	108,278‡	3631·9‡	6,972‡	233·9‡	74‡	2·5‡	2
6,617	138·7	6,998	146·7	179,082	3755·0	121,790	2553·7	3,273	68·6	383,802	8047·5	149,549	3135·7	13,202	276·8	69,660	1460·6	3
716	35·6	9,624	478·6	396,357	19710·7	2,197	109·3	4,723	234·9	334,897	16654·3	4,232	210·5	13,239	658·4	91,712	4560·8	4
1	·5	1,561	784·1	1	·5	300	150·7	571	286·8	3	1·5	...	...	1,127	566·1	41	20·6	5
2,967	237·5	2,026	162·2	42,866	3431·5	1,217	102·4	8,364	703·6	12,706	1068·8	38,768	3262·1	9,889	832·1	18,121	1524·8	6 7
3,109	629·8	9,891	269·6	20,125	548·5	16,888	459·7	18,540	504·7	5,788	157·6	142,811	3914·3	29,840	817·9	898	24·6	8
...	...	16	88·6	25	138·4	...	...	132	730·9	...	...	10	55·4	234	1295·6	...	...	9
3,156	711·9	4,289	232·1	223,957	12118·0	5,396	292·0	16,985	919·0	71,363	3861·3	46,119	2495·4	4,063	219·8	51,525	2787·9	10
2,472	449·2	1,311	238·2	3	·5	3,511	630·5	5,623	1009·8	3,045	546·8	5,529	992·9	7,903	1419·2	5,223	938·0	11
508	170·6	498	167·2	...	...	1,836	629·3	538	184·4	647	221·8	2,343	803·1	637	218·3	3,414	1170·2	12
...	...	129	270·5	158	331·3	...	...	277	580·8	2,480	5200·1	284	595·5	271	568·2	68	142·6	13
2,835	852·1	55,232	244·1	938,010	4145·0	441,786	1957·0	70,962	314·3	940,821	4167·6	690,519	3053·7	109,583	484·6	300,355	1328·3	

EAST INDIA (ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 February 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN of the CHARGES of ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS in INDIA for the year 1906–1907 on account of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF ROME, and other Churches; and showing as far as possible, in the several Provinces of BRITISH INDIA, what PAYMENTS are made at STATIONS (*a*) where there are EUROPEAN TROOPS; and (*b*) where there are no EUROPEAN TROOPS."

India Office,
3 March 1908.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Herbert Roberts.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *March* 1908.

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RETURN of the CHARGES of the ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA for the year 1906–07, on account of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, CHURCH OF ROME, and other Churches; and showing, as far as possible, in the several Provinces of British India, what payments were made at stations (*a*) where there are European Troops, and (*b*) where there are no European Troops.

A.—Return of Charges of the Ecclesiastical Department in India for the Year ending 31st March 1907.

I.—Ecclesiastical Account, No. 39.

	India, General.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	North-West Frontier Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
						Tens of Rupees.					
Church of England.											
Stipend of the Bishop	4,598	763	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	1,637	2,560	10,638
Pay of Chaplains (including allowance to the Archdeacon and the Registrar and to Missionaries for occasional service) (*a*).	9,809	5,213	8,935	1,834	13,326	20,737	19,722	2,910	21,386	23,824	1,27,696
Other allowances to Chaplains, &c.	653	66	77	—	797	490	415	111	1,375	655	4,639
Establishments	664	284	405	113	915	855	658	142	1,141	1,246	6,423
Other charges	1,943	1,135	1,624	498	1,632	2,105	1,800	468	2,865	3,227	17,297
Church of Scotland (b).											
Pay of Chaplains and Registrars including allowance (*a*)	120	—	—	—	1,918	661	—	—	2,594	2,521	7,814
Establishments	47	—	—	—	240	54	5	—	85	104	535
Other charges	120	—	—	—	155	77	5	—	203	397	957
Church of Rome.											
Allowances to Bishops and Priests, &c.(*b*)	45	—	399	36	1,426	551	866	—	660	1,668	5,651
Other charges	—	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	39	62
Charges for cemeteries	424	279	668	256	749	833	587	143	739	955	5,633
Payments to officers of other Provinces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	945	945
Total charges in India (*b*) - *Tens of Rupees*	18,423	7,740	13,188	2,754	21,158	26,363	24,064	3,774	32,685	38,141	1,88,290

(*a*) Includes exchange compensation allowance. (*b*) Exclusive of payments to Roman Catholic Priests and Presbyterian Chaplains attached to regiments, which are treated as Army expenditure.

Charges in England.

Passage to India of Chaplains on appointment - 567

1,88,857

II.—Army Charges for Chaplains attached to and Clergymen administering to British Regiments.

	Late Bengal Command.	Late Punjab Command.	Late Madras Command (including Burma).	Late Bombay Command.	Total.	
			Tens of Rupees.			
Presbyterian Chaplains	1,742	1,481	—	2,013	5,236	
Capitation and travelling allowances to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers	2,188	3,475	1,002	2,588	9,253	
Roman Catholic Priests	7,782	7,338	4,100	7,398	26,618	
Total	11,712	12,294(*a*)	5,102	11,999	41,107	41,178

(*a*) In addition to this amount a further sum of Rs. 710 was paid on account of contingent expenses to Presbyterian Chaplains.

Tens of Rupees 2,30,035

B.—Return showing, as far as possible, what Payments were made in the several Provinces on account of Clergymen at stations (a) *where there were European Troops, and* (b) *where there were no European Troops.*

The figures in this return have been compiled from the Civil and Army Lists of 1st January 1907, and comprise only fixed salaries, without any charges for establishment and other miscellaneous matters. Most of the items shown under "India, General" in Return A have been omitted, as a provincial return is desired. The "Army charges" shown at foot A. have also been omitted. The return, therefore, is much less complete than Return A.

Province.	Episcopal Establishment.	(a) Stations where there are European Troops.					(b) Stations where there are no European Troops.				Grand Total.
		Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment.		Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.	Roman Catholic Clergy receiving Allowances.	Total.	Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment.		Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.	Total.	
		Church of England.	Church of Scotland.				Church of England.	Church of Scotland.			
	Tens of Rupees.										
Bengal	5,744	10,560	2,340	420	—	13,320	1,740	—	1,200	2,940	16,260
United Provinces	1,200	12,540	2,100	360	—	15,000	2,160	—	1,020	3,180	18,180
Punjab	1,440	14,160	—	180	—	14,340	600	—	180	780	15,120
North-West Frontier Province	—	1,080	1,200	—	—	2,280	1,380	—	—	1,380	3,660
Burma	1,278	6,420	—	780	—	7,200	540	—	600	1,140	8,340
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,380	—	600	1,980	1,980
Central Provinces	1,200	2,580	—	120	—	2,700	2,760	—	210	2,970	5,670
Madras	4,492	12,240	1,500	120	—	13,860	7,440	—	1,626	9,066	22,926
Bombay	3,816	15,480	3,540	540*	827*	20,387	3,900	—	1,140*	5,040	25,427
Central India and Rajputana	—	2,340	—	—	—	2,340	1,200	—	540	1,740	4,080
Total - *Tens of Rupees*	19,170	77,400	10,680	2,520	827	91,427	23,100	—	7,116	30,216	1,21,643

Note.—If the charge on account of Episcopal establishment (Rs. 1,91,700) be distributed between Military and Civil Stations in the proportion which 91,427 bears to 30,216, or about 3 to 1, the total charge for the former will be Rs. 10,42,070, and that for the latter Rs. 3,66,060.

* In addition to the above, several small allowances are paid to some Missionaries, Clergymen, and Priests.

Particulars of Column I.—Episcopal Establishments.

	Per mensem. Rs.	a.	p.	
Bishop of Calcutta - - - - - - -	3,831	6	8	
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain) -	266	10	8	
Domestic Chaplain - - - - - - -	450	0	0	
Registrar - - - - - - - -	238	4	10	
Total - -	4,786	6	2	× 12 = Rs. 57,440.
Bishop of Nagpur (salary as Chaplain) - - -	1,000	0	0	× 12 = Rs. 12,000.
Bishop of Lucknow (salary as Chaplain) - - -	1,000	0	0	× 12 = Rs. 12,000.
Bishop of Lahore (salary as Chaplain) - - -	1,000	0	0	
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain) -	200	0	0	
Total - -	1,200	0	0	× 12 = Rs. 14,400.
Bishop of Rangoon (salary as Chaplain) - - -	1,000	0	0	
Registrar - - - - - - - -	65	0	0	
Total - -	1,065	0	0	× 12 = Rs. 12,780.
Bishop of Madras - - - - - - -	2,133	5	4	
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain) -	266	10	8	
Domestic Chaplain - - - - - -	1,000	0	0	
	130	0	0	
Registrar - - - - - - - -	213	5	4	
Total - -	3,743	5	4	× 12 = Rs. 44,920.
Bishop of Bombay - - - - - - -	2,133	5	4	
Archdeacon (additional to his pay as Chaplain) -	266	10	8	
	130	0	0	
Domestic Chaplain - - - - - -	500	0	0	
Registrar - - - - - - - -	150	0	0	
Total - -	3,180	0	0	× 12 = Rs. 38,160.

Particulars for Bengal.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem. Rs.
Calcutta - - - - -	5,800
Darjeeling - - - -	1,000
Barrackpore - - - -	650
Dum Dum - - - -	450
Dinapore - - - -	450
Lebong - - - -	450
Total - -	8,800
Total per annum -	1,05,600

Clergymen receiving Allowances.

Calcutta - - - -	350
Total per annum -	4,200

MILITARY STATIONS—*cont.*

Church of Scotland.

	Per mensem. Rs.
Calcutta - - - -	1,450
Dinapore - - - -	500
Total - -	1,950
Total per annum -	23,400

CIVIL STATIONS.

Howrah - - - -	1,000
Cuttack - - - -	450
Total - -	1,450
Total per annum -	17,400
Eight additional Clergy receiving allowances - -	1,000
Total per annum -	12,000

Particulars for the United Provinces.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem. Rs.
Lucknow - - - - -	2,150
Benares - - - - -	1,000
Landour - - - - -	1,000
Meerut - - - - -	950
Roorkee - - - - -	800
Sitapur - - - - -	800
Muttra - - - - -	650
Allahabad - - - -	650
Fyzabad - - - - -	500

MILITARY STATIONS—*cont.*

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England—cont.

	Per mensem. Rs.
Agra - - - - - -	500
Ranikhet - - - - -	500
Cawnpore - - - - -	500
Jhansi - - - - -	450
Total - -	10,450
Total per annum -	1,25,400

Particulars for the United Provinces—cont.

MILITARY STATIONS—*concld.*

Church of Scotland.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Meerut - - - - -	650
Bareilly - - - - -	650
Allahabad - - - - -	450
Total - -	1,750
Total per annum -	21,000

Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Allahabad - - - - -	150
Ditto - - - - -	150
Total - -	300
Total per annum -	3,600

CIVIL STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Naini Tal - - - - -	1,000
Bareilly - - - - -	800
Total - -	1,800
Total per annum -	21,600

Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Saharanpur - - - -	150
Naini Tal - - - -	150
Tundla - - - -	150
Gorakhpur - - - -	100
And two other allowances at Rs. 150 each - - -	300
Total - -	850
Total per annum -	10,200

Particulars for the Punjab.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Amritsar - - - - -	1,000
Kasauli - - - - -	1,000
Jullundur - - - - -	800
Sialkot - - - - -	800
Lahore - - - - -	800
Subathu - - - - -	800
Quetta - - - - -	800
Multan - - - - -	650
Dagshai - - - - -	650
Lahore - - - - -	650
Delhi - - - - -	500
Rawalpindi - - -	500
Ditto - - - -	500
Ferozepore - - - -	500
Umballa - - - - -	500
Campbellpur - - -	450
Lahore - - - - -	450
Quetta - - - - -	450
Total - -	11,800
Total per annum -	1,41,600

MILITARY STATIONS—*cont.*

Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Lahore - - - - -	150
Total per annum -	1,800

CIVIL STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Simla - - - - -	500
Total per annum -	6,000

Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Jhelum - - - - -	150
Total per annum -	1,800

Particulars for Burma.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Rangoon	1,000
Ditto	1,000
Ditto	800
Meiktila	800
Maymyo	800
Shwebo	500
Port Blair	450
Total	5,350
Total per annum	64,200

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Mandalay	500
Rangoon	150
Total	650
Total per annum	7,800

CIVIL STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Thayetmyo	450
Total per annum	5,400

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Bassein	150
Insein	150
Moulmein	150
Toungoo	50
Total	500
Total per annum	6,000

Particulars for North-West Frontier Province.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Peshawar	450
Nowshera	450
Total	900
Total per annum	10,800

Church of Scotland.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Peshawar	500
Nowshera	500
Total	1,000
Total per annum	12,000

CIVIL STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Hazara	650
Derajat	500
Total	1,150
Total per annum	13,800

Particulars for Eastern Bengal and Assam. (No European Troops.)

CIVIL STATIONS.

Chaplains of Ecclesiastical Establishment.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Dacca	650
Shillong	500
Total	1,150
Total per annum	13,800

Particulars for Eastern Bengal and Assam. (*No European Troops*)—cont.

CIVIL STATIONS—*cont.*

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Lakhimpur	150
Chittagong	150
Darrang	100
Sibsagar	100
Total	500
Total per annum	6,000

Particulars for Central Provinces.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Chaplains on Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Jubbulpore	1,000
Kampti	650
Saugor	500
Total	2,150
Total per annum	25,800

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Pachmarhi	100
Total per annum	1,200

CIVIL STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Nagpur	1,000
Amraoti	800
Nagpur	500
Total	2,300
Total per annum	27,600

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Raipur	150
Mandla	25
Total	175
Total per annum	2,100

Particulars for Madras.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Madras	5,050
Bangalore	1,800
Wellington	500
Poonamallee	500
Secunderabad	500
Bolarum	500
Calicut	450
Bellary	450
Cannanore	450
Total	10,200
Total per annum	122,400

MILITARY STATIONS—*cont.*

Church of Scotland.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Madras	800
Bangalore	450
Total	1,250
Total per annum	15,000

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Bangalore	100
Total per annum	1,200

Particulars for Madras—cont.

CIVIL STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Trichinopoly - - - -	650
Coconada - - - -	650
Trimulgherry - - - -	650
Mysore and Mercara - -	650
Nellore - - - - -	650
Ootacamund - - -	500
Coonoor - - - - -	500
Vizagapatam - - -	500
Coimbatore - - - -	500
Cuddalore - - - -	500
Berhampur - - - -	450
Total - -	6,200
Total per annum -	74,400

CIVIL STATIONS—*cont.*

Additional Clergy receiving Allowances.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Trivandrum - - -	250
Podaur - - - - -	150
Bezwada - - - - -	100
Nellore - - - - -	100
Masulipatam - - -	100
Ootacamund - - -	100
Perambur - - - - -	100
San Thome - - - - -	100
Tanjore - - - - -	100
Yercaud - - - - -	100
Madura - - - - -	100
Tuticorin - - -	35
Tranquebar - - - -	20
Total - -	1,355
Total per annum -	16,260

Particulars for Bombay.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Bombay - - - - -	4,400
Poona - - - - - -	2,000
Karachi - - - - -	1,450
Aden - - - - - -	1,150
Deolali - - - - -	1,000
Ahmednagar - - -	800
Hyderabad - - - -	800
Belgaum - - - - -	650
Kirkee - - - - -	650
Total - -	12,900
Total per annum	1,54,800

Church of Scotland.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Bombay - - - - -	1,300
Karachi - - - - -	650
Poona - - - - - -	500
Aden - - - - - -	500
Total - -	2,950
Total per annum -	35,400

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Bombay - - - - -	450
Total per annum -	5,400

MILITARY STATIONS—*cont.*

Additional Clergy—cont.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Church of Rome* - -	689
Total per annum -	8,268

CIVIL STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Ahmedabad - - - -	1,000
Mount Abu - - - -	1,000
Dharwar - - - - -	800
Ghorapuri - - - -	450
Total - -	3,250
Total per annum -	39,000

*Additional Clergy.**

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Parel, Igatpuri, &c. - -	300
Sonapur - - - - -	150
Panchgani - - - -	150
Sukkur and Jacobabad - -	150
Kolhapur - - - - -	100
Keamari and Manora - -	100
Total - -	950
Total per annum -	11,400

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* In addition to the above several small allowances are paid to some Missionaries, Clergymen, and Priests.

Particulars for Central India and Rajputana.

MILITARY STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Neemuch - - - - -	800
Mhow - - - - -	650
Nowgong - - - - -	500
Total - - -	1,950
Total per annum	23,400

CIVIL STATIONS.

Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of England.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Nasirabad - - - - -	1,000
Total per annum -	12,000

Additional Clergy.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Ajmer - - - - -	150
Rajputana - - - - -	150
Indore - - - - -	150
Total - -	450
Total per annum -	5,400

EAST INDIA (USE OF GOVERNMENT CHURCHES IN INDIA).

Papers relating to the use for Presbyterian Services of Garrison Churches in India which have been Consecrated for the Services of the Church of England.

[*In continuation of* Cd. 129 *of* 1900.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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USE OF GOVERNMENT CHURCHES

IN

INDIA.

MEMORANDUM.

For at least 90 years it has been the practice in India for the Government to make separate provision at all permanent military stations for the religious services of the Protestant and Roman Catholic troops. This practice is embodied in rules which—originating in 1860—now run as follows:—"At all permanent military stations churches will be provided "by Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic British-born "soldiers" according to a specified scale; and "As a rule only one "Protestant church will be provided." The Roman Catholic churches have ordinarily been consecrated to the use of the Church of Rome, and, until a few years ago, it was the almost invariable custom to consecrate the Protestant churches for the celebration of "Divine Service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England." It may be noticed, however, that in 1867 the Government of India declined to sanction the consecration of a church at Bolarum, on the ground that a church at an exclusively military station ought to remain available for all denominations of Protestants.

2. From the first the Bishops have declined to consecrate the churches except upon a guarantee, expressed or understood to be implied in the Government's permission to consecrate, that the church would be preserved by Government for the exclusive use of the Church of England; and on the faith of this guarantee large sums of money (amounting in North and North-west India, according to an estimate made by the Metropolitan in 1899, to more than half the total cost) have been subscribed by members of the Church of England for the building and adornment of churches in India. Moreover, in some of the earlier cases, the buildings were conveyed by express deeds of trust, for the purposes of the Church of England worship.

3. After the Mutiny, about the year 1860, the number of Scottish soldiers in India began to be considerable, and difficulties were found in providing them with Church of Scotland services, though the Government had on its establishment a number of Scottish chaplains, maintained for their benefit. It was arranged that, as far as possible, the consecrated churches should, with the consent of the Bishops, be made available, and rules were made under which facilities, apparently sufficient, were afforded for more than 30 years. But in 1896 the authorities of the Church of Scotland made complaints to the Secretary of State, and in 1899, in consequence of these and other representations, the question as to the legal effect of consecration, according to the form in use in India,* upon the control of a consecrated church—which is at the root of the present controversy—was referred to three eminent counsel (Mr. Cohen, Mr. Farwell, and Mr. Dibdin), who advised that if the Government of India had requested and authorised the Bishop to consecrate a building in India according to that form it must be taken to have intended that the building should be used for the purposes of the Church of England, and not for that of any other religious denomination, unless perhaps with the sanction of the Bishop. As this must be presumed to have been the intention of the Government of India, Counsel were of opinion that the Government by requesting and authorising the Bishop to consecrate the building according to the above form had come under an obligation not to do anything to prevent such intention from being carried out.

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* *See* Appendix No. 2.

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Consequently the Government would not be justified in allowing or causing any services other than those of the Church of England to be performed in the consecrated building except with the sanction of the Bishop, or in interfering with the control exercised by the Bishop over the building. It was thought unnecessary to consider what would be the legal remedy or proceeding which could be adopted to prevent the Government from causing services other than those of the Church of England to be performed without the sanction of the Bishop, because it was assumed that the Government would not be disposed to violate the obligation under which, if counsels' opinion were correct, they had come, by their having requested the Bishop to consecrate the church.

4. After this opinion had been given it was thought advisable, further information having been received from India, to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who advised that the consent of the Indian Government to consecration involved an undertaking that the church should be appropriated to the services of the Church of England. They added, that of course it was eminently reasonable and proper, that as far as possible these churches should be rendered available for the services of other Protestant bodies. But, in their opinion, the Government of India could not properly require that consecrated churches should be so used without the consent of those who might be regarded as representing the Church of England.

5. From these statements and opinions it will be seen that the question is not whether English ecclesiastical law has been applied to India, nor what is the legal effect of the act of consecration in the abstract upon the status of a fabric ; nor is it suggested that the fact of a church having been consecrated is a legal impediment to its use by other Christian bodies, should the Bishop consent thereto. The question (apart from the case of those churches which have been the subject of a trust deed) is solely what is the legal effect of consecrating a church *by the particular form which has been used in India for nearly a century*, and in which (1) the permission of the Government of India to consecrate is recited, and (2) the church is consecrated for the celebration of Divine Service according to the Church of England.

6. Having received these opinions, the Secretary of State (Lord George Hamilton) in Council decided in 1899 that the rights of the Church of England authorities to prevent the use of consecrated churches by religious bodies other than the Church of England must be recognised ; but that pressure should be put upon them to permit a reasonable use of consecrated churches by Scottish and Wesleyan congregations ; and that thenceforward no church should be consecrated, at any military station, except where separate provision existed, or might thereafter be supplied, for meeting the requirements of the Presbyterian and Wesleyan forms of worship. These promises have been duly fulfilled. But the Anglican Bishops, while agreeing to the use of consecrated churches for ordinary services by Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers, refuse it for the celebration of Holy Communion, according to the rites of the Church of Scotland.*

7. The Secretary of State also undertook at the same time that at large stations, where Presbyterian soldiers were quartered in considerable numbers, church accommodation should be supplied and should be placed under the control of the Presbyterian authorities. In pursuance of this promise, Presbyterian or unconsecrated churches have been, or are being, built at ten stations, and two more churches, previously Anglican, have been made over for the use of Non-Anglicans.

8. It may here be remarked that the control exercised by the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians over the churches assigned to them respectively is as complete as that exercised by the Church of England over the churches assigned to it ; and that all the churches are maintained, wholly or mainly, at the public expense.

9. The situation is now as follows : There are in India 51 European battalions, nine Cavalry regiments, and 92 Batteries or Companies of Artillery, of which seven Infantry battalions are Scottish and, presumably, Presbyterian. There is no Scottish Cavalry regiment in India. On the other hand, there are 85 military stations having accommodation for European troops. At 56 of these, according to a telegraphic report received from India, there is, or soon will be, either a

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* *See* Appendix No. 4.

Presbyterian Church or other unconsecrated Church accommodation belonging to Government or non-Anglican denominations. At 29 stations there is no unconsecrated or Presbyterian Church.*

10. As the authorities of the Church of Scotland continued to complain of the inadequacy of the church accommodation provided for their form of worship, at stations at which Presbyterian soldiers were quartered, and to press their claim for "an assurance that in every military station to which "Scottish troops are sent a church will be provided in which all the public "ordinances of religion may be duly administered," in December last orders were given by the Secretary of State in Council that, subject to the concurrence of the Government of India, the seven Scottish battalions should be quartered only at those stations at which an unconsecrated or Presbyterian church exists.† There was nothing new in this suggestion. In July, 1904, the Secretary of State (Mr. Brodrick) had received a deputation of the Church of Scotland,‡ and had placed it before them; and it does not appear that either at that time, or in any subsequent correspondence, exception was taken to it by the authorities of the Church of Scotland.

11. The Government of India, having concurred in this proposed order,§ directed that the Gordon Highlanders who were on their way to Jullundur should be diverted to Calcutta, and their place taken by the Leinster Regiment. The strength of the Gordon Highlanders was, approximately,—officers 26, non-commissioned officers and men 1,101, officers' wives 3, soldiers' wives 25. children 46.

12. Jullundur is situated in the diocese of Lahore, which was founded by Letters Patent in 1877; the present Bishop was appointed by the Crown, and is paid partly by his salary as an Indian chaplain, and partly by the interest of a fund collected for the endowment of the Bishopric. His status is that of a legally constituted Bishop, having ecclesiastical control over the establishments and buildings appropriated to the purposes of the Church of England in his diocese, and the Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta exercises a visitatorial authority over him, as he does over all Indian Bishops.

13. This is a summary of the relevant facts. It will be seen that the dispute is not between the Church of Scotland and the Church of England. It is a two-fold dispute: (1) between the Church of Scotland and Government (2) between Government and the Church of England. The case of the Church of Scotland presented to Government is this: "You have undertaken to supply churches "for the use of Protestant soldiers, and you actually have supplied such churches, "but though we are Protestants, you allow us to be shut out from them." Government has pressed the Church of England to lay aside doctrinal scruples and let charity prevail. The Bishops reply: "You have made over these "consecrated churches to us, and the condition that you accepted in permitting "or inviting consecration was that they were to be for our use alone, and that "other services could not be held in them, save with our consent. Ever since "1860, when you first took legal opinion on the subject, you have known "this, and yet you have gone on allowing them to be consecrated. Why? "Because owing to our contributions you have thereby got cheaper and better "churches." In giving such consent as they have given, the Bishops contend that they have gone to the utmost length to which they can conscientiously go, having due regard to their trusteeship.

14. It should be added that the perplexity does not arise from the fact that the Church of England is the "established Church" in the sense in which that term is used in this country. In India there are two "established" Churches—the Church of England and the Church of Scotland—the ministers of both of which are appointed by the Secretary of State. The Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan body are also established in the sense that Government subsidises both their ministers and their churches. The Church of England has no special privileges flowing from "establishment."

India Office,
3rd April, 1908.

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* *See* Appendix 9 for nominal lists of the stations. † *See* Appendix No. 7.
‡ *See* Appendix No. 5. § *See* Appendix No. 8.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

Memorandum by R. Nathan, Under Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, dated 21st October, 1899.

Part I.

The original practice with regard to Protestant churches was for the Government to grant a sufficient sum of money to provide a plain building, leaving all architectural ornaments to be provided by the congregation. The orders on which this practice was based have not been traced, but a Resolution of the Government of India of the 29th October, 1856, which issued with the approval of the Court of Directors, affirmed it and extended it to Roman Catholic chapels in stations where European troops were quartered.

2. The Resolution of 1856 used the term Protestant without definition or explanation. At the time it issued, no difficulty was experienced with regard to the provision of accommodation for Presbyterian services, for until the year 1859 the establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted merely of two chaplains at each of the Presidency towns, where there were also Scotch churches. On the outbreak of the mutiny, six Scottish regiments were sent to India provided with five chaplains, and after the mutiny (in 1859), seven chaplains were appointed to the establishment in addition to the chaplains at the Presidency towns. The want of church accommodation for Presbyterian services was at once felt and difficulties arose in several provinces. The Madras Government referred the question to the Secretary of State, who intimated to the Government of India his opinion that it was most desirable that the ecclesiastical buildings in India should be made available for divine worship to the greatest possible extent. The ecclesiastical buildings referred to consisted of a number of churches which had been built partly from Government and partly from private funds under the practice referred to in paragraph 1, or otherwise, and have been consecrated to the service of the Church of England. In June, 1860, Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, said that at least 52 churches in the Calcutta diocese in which the English service was performed had been aided by grants from the Calcutta Church Building Fund, and that many churches had been mainly built by the personal exertions and unfailing liberality of his predecessor (Bishop Wilson). After discussion between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in England and in India, the rules of September, 1860, were promulgated by the Government of India to Local Governments and by the bishop to the clergy, and were approved by the Secretary of State in a despatch of the 8th December, 1860.

3. The "general principles and rules regarding the expenditure of public money on churches and chapels" were first definitely laid down in Government of India, Public Works Department, Standing Order No. 37 of 1865, which was published for general information, communicated to the Secretary of State, and made applicable to Madras and Bombay. Rules II. and III. of the order ran as follows :—

> II.—Where, however, a military station is of a permanent character, and there is also a civil European community, Protestant churches are desirable, and will be constructed by the Government.
>
> III.—Roman Catholic chapels will be provided by the Government to the extent required for troops in those military stations in which sanction is accorded to the erection of Protestant churches.

The following note was appended to rule VII. :—

> As a rule, one church and one Roman Catholic chapel only will be provided at any station, the necessary accommodation and the amount of grant being calculated on the above standard.

The above note was subsequently converted into the following Rule (9-A) of Public Works Department, Standing Order 9 of 1867 :—

> As a rule only one Protestant church and one Roman Catholic chapel will be provided at any station, and where the number of sittings

> required is very large, the size will sometimes be reduced so as to allow only one half of the troops attending service at one time.

As in the resolution of 1856, the word Protestant was used without any explanation as to its scope, and though the papers contain some remarks on Roman Catholic chapels there is no specific mention of Presbyterians.

The general rules were revised by the Public Works Department in 1877, and the revised rules were circulated to Local Governments and other Departments of the Government of India. Rules II. and III. of the Standing Order of 1865 were merged into the following Rule 3 :—

> At all permanent military stations, churches will be provided by the Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic British-born soldiers on the scale laid down in . . . .

Rule 9-A of the Standing Order of 1867 became Rule 8. The term Protestant was used as before without explanation.

The rules again came under revision in 1885. Rules III. and VIII. remained practically unchanged, but a foot-note was inserted under Rule III., which for the first time gave an explanation of the scope of the word Protestant. The foot-note ran as follows :—

> The term " Protestant " includes members of the Church of England and of the established Church of Scotland, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and such other denominations of Christians as may from time to time be included by the Government of India.

The note was inserted by Sir Theodore Hope, Member of Council in charge of the Public Works Department, who explained its meaning as follows :—

> The way I understand the rules is this :—" Protestants " of various sects are included in the term. As a rule only one church will be provided for these, and it is assumed by Rule X., note 2, that they will attend the Church of England service. Where the number of nonconformists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans or otherwise is large, there is a discretion under Rule VIII. which may be exercised so as to give them aid for a separate church. Its exercise would depend on circumstances such as how large the number was, and whether the existing Protestant church had plenty of spare room or the reverse.

The rules of 1885 were published in Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885. The present edition of the rules, which was published in Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May, 1897, left Rules III. and VIII. and the note under Rule III. untouched. The discussion of 1885 made no mention of the rules of 1860, which, it may be remarked, remained unaltered until the General Assembly complained of the difficulty in obtaining the use of the churches, and the Government of India issued the amended rules of June, 1898, which were again revised by the resolution of April, 1899.

PART II.—INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONSECRATION OF INDIAN CHURCHES.

The first discussion we have been able to trace relates to the consecration of the Church of St. Thomas at Bombay. This church was built by private subscription aided by a Government grant. Before consecrating it, Bishop Middleton required the execution of a deed in which the East India Company relinquished all property in the church and vested both property and management in trustees. The Court of Directors in a letter of 8th April, 1818, inquired why the bishop had insisted on this renunciation of rights. They remarked that the church in the Black Town at Madras had been consecrated under the authority of a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1804 without any such renunciation, and that a similar procedure had been followed in subsequent cases. The matter was referred to the bishop for explanation, and in his reply he said that if there were no express or implied renunciation of property in the Madras cases, so that the buildings might be appropriated by the Company as they might see fit, then the consecrations were mere nullities ; and if there were an implied security against resumption then there was no evident point at issue.

2. The next correspondence procured from our records is that referred to in the letter from the Bishop of Madras of the 22nd August last. In July, 1821, Bishop Middleton asked for sanction to consecrate the church at Dum-Dum and requested that a deed of trust might be prepared making a donation of the church according to ecclesiastical usage. The attorney to the Company drew up a deed of trust, but Mr. Spankie, the Advocate General, objected to it on the main ground that the ecclesiastical law of England in so far as respects the consecration of churches could not be considered applicable to the Company's East India possessions and that the preliminaries to consecration required in England could not be carried out. Mr. Spankie suggested that a declaration by Government deposited with the bishop's registrar declaring a dedication to religious service would be sufficient to answer every purpose. The Governor General in Council reported the matter to the Court of Directors, who expressed their entire concurrence with Mr. Spankie in a letter of July, 1824. In the meantime Bishop Middleton having been succeeded by Bishop Heber, the latter wrote to the Governor-General in Council in October, 1823, asking for sanction to consecrate the Dum-Dum church and the Church of St. James at Calcutta. He stated that before he could perform the ceremony he should require a notification of the approbation of the Governor General in Council, and a declaration of the intention of the Government to preserve the buildings from desecration of all kinds and to the exclusive service of the Church of England. A declaration was given in these terms in a Government letter of the 30th October, 1823. Subsequently (letter of the 27th May, 1824) the bishop was informed that the Governor General in Council entirely concurred in the expediency of his suggestion that he should consecrate such other churches of the Company as he might have occasion to visit, and that the Governor General in Council engaged for the same guarantee on the part of the Government in each case as was given in the instances of the Dum-Dum and Calcutta churches. In 1825 the Government of Bombay was directed to follow the above precedents in dealing with the consecration of churches in the Bombay Presidency.

3. On page 202 of the Practical Analysis by Mr. Abbot, registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta, published in 1845, it is stated that:—

> "Since the episcopal establishment of the Indian dioceses, the practice, on consecration, has been for the bishop to require, first, the request or application and consent in writing of the Local Government to consecrate, and, in one or two instances, the property has been first regularly made over."

4. In 1852 the Madras Government asked for the permission of the Court of Directors to contribute towards the erection of a church and to make over the church to the bishop and archdeacon for the use of the Church of England. In sanctioning the contribution the Court of Directors stated that they were not prepared to sanction the transfer of the church, because they thought that the property in all churches built wholly or partly at Government expense should be vested in the Government. They directed that a reference should be made to the Government of India for the purpose of ascertaining the forms observed in the diocese of Calcutta previously to consecration, and that if the practice proved to be conformable with the Court's views, that those views should be followed. The Government of India replied to the reference that the Court were right in thinking that the rule in the Calcutta diocese was that the property in all churches built wholly or in part at the expense of the Government vested in the Government, and they added that the only form observed previously to the consecration of such churches as far as regarded the Government was the application for, and grant of, their sanction. The notes on which the Government of India letter was based show that, while the ordinary rule was for the Government to grant sanction without any remark, a dedication to religious use had been made in some cases, for instance, the Calcutta cathedral (one of the cases referred to in paragraph 2 above) and the Ghazipore church.

5. Later papers show that the practice described by Abbot and affirmed in 1852 has since continued. In 1868 the Government of India sanctioned without remark the consecration of a church at Sultanpore, and in 1869 they did the same with reference to the churches at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

I may mention that in 1867 the Government of India declined to sanction the consecration of a church at Bolarum, mainly on the ground that a church at an exclusively military station ought not to be consecrated, but ought to remain available for any and all denominations of Protestant Christians.

6. In 1889 the question was raised whether a deed of trust is required in the case of a church, the Government grant towards which is considered merely as an addition to the private subscriptions. Rule XVI-*b* (4) of the Ecclesiastical Rules of 1885 required a deed declaring among other matters that the building was granted in trust for church purposes only. The Bishop of Calcutta gave the opinion that there would be objections to such a deed and that the act of consecration made it superfluous. The Government of India accepted this view.

7. A discussion took place in 1889 on the question whether the land on which railway churches are built should be formally conveyed to the ecclesiastical authorities. In dealing with this matter the Government of India in the Home Department said that in cases in which Government consents to the consecration, that fact may reasonably be taken to imply that it agrees or will agree to convey the site, and that there is no reason why the conveyance of the land should not be carried out in such cases. The earlier papers were not consulted when this decision was given.

No. 2.

FORM OF PETITION TO CONSECRATE A CHURCH IN INDIA.

To the Right Reverend Father in God . . . by Divine permission Lord Bishop of . . .

The humble petition of the Reverend . . . Minister Chaplain at . . . in the Archdeaconry of . . . within your Lordship's diocese and jurisdiction, and of the several residents and inhabitants in and about the same place, whose names and signatures are hereunto subscribed.

Sheweth,

That the new Church or edifice at . . . above-mentioned called . . . and which has been lately erected, built, and finished by and at the expense of . . . containing in length from East to West . . . feet, and in width from North to South . . . feet, inclusive of the exterior walls ; and the present Burial Ground of . . . aforesaid, belonging to the said Church, consisting of all that piece or parcel of ground as the same is enclosed around, containing by admeasurement . . . and lying and being in . . . and abutting as follows : that is to say, towards the East to the . . . and containing by admeasurement on that side . . . feet, towards the West to the . . . and containing by admeasurement on that side . . . feet, towards the South to . . . and containing by admeasurement on that side . . . feet, and towards the North . . . and containing by admeasurement on that side . . . feet, have not yet been consecrated.

That your petitioners have obtained the sanction of the Government of . . . testified in the letter annexed hereto, marked . . . to make this application to your Lordship for the regular consecration of the said Church for the celebration of divine service therein according to the [United] Church of England [and Ireland].

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Lordship will be pleased by virtue of your pastoral and Episcopal office, to separate the said edifice or building from all profane uses, and to dedicate and consecrate the same to the honour and worship of Almighty God, and assign it to be perpetually the Church of . . . at . . . aforesaid, to the aforesaid use, and also to consecrate and set apart and appropriate the said Burial Ground abovementioned as the Cemetery of the said Church, from all profane and common uses.

And your petitioners will ever pray.
(Signed) A. B.
C. D.

FORM USED IN INDIA FOR CONSECRATING A CHURCH.

In the name of God, Amen. Whereas we did lately receive the petition of the Reverend . . . Minister or Chaplain at . . . in the Archdeaconry of . . . within our diocese and jurisdiction, and of the several residents and inhabitants in and about the same place, whose names and signatures were thereunder subscribed, humbly praying (amongst other things) that we would be pleased by virtue of our pastoral and Episcopal office to consecrate the new church, or edifice at . . . aforesaid, to be called . . . Church. And whereas we have taken the said petition into our most serious consideration, and have at the special request and consent thereto of the Government of . . . complied with the same, We . . . by divine permission Bishop of . . . do therefore, by virtue of our ordinary and Episcopal authority, now separate and set apart the said place, edifice or structure, containing in length from East to West . . . feet, and in width from North to South . . . feet, from all profane or common uses, and do hereby dedicate the same as the Church of . . . at . . . aforesaid, to God and divine worship, and do consecrate it for the celebration of divine service therein, according to the [United] Church of England [and Ireland], and we do openly and publicly pronounce and declare that it shall so continue for ever hereafter separated, dedicated, and consecrated, by this our definitive sentence or final decree, which we make, pronounce, and promulge in these writings; saving and reserving unto us and our successors, Bishops of Calcutta, all ordinary and Episcopal jurisdiction, rights and privileges. In testimony whereof we have caused our Episcopal seal to be hereunto affixed, this . . . day of . . . , in the year of our Lord . . . and in the . . . year of our consecration.

No. 3.

RULES AS TO THE USE BY OTHER DENOMINATIONS OF CHURCHES CONSECRATED FOR THE SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Resolutions of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 20*th April*, 1899, *as amended by subsequent Resolutions, dated* 19*th July*, 1900, *and* 15*th May*, 1901.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the use of churches consecrated for the service of the Church of England for the services of other denominations in supersession of the rules contained in the Resolution of the Government of India read in the preamble :—

(1) A church provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England may be used for the services of Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

(2) The use of the church shall be permissible both to Scotch chaplains on the regular establishment and to Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers officiating with troops.

(2) (*a*) When in any military station, where there is only one church which is provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England, the Presbyterians or Wesleyans are in the majority, it shall be in the power of the Lieutenant-General of the Command, if he thinks fit, after obtaining the sanction of the Metropolitan, to declare that the principal parade service shall be conducted by the Presbyterian or Wesleyan Chaplain, as the case may be.

(3) The Chaplain or Minister desiring to obtain permission to use a consecrated Church, shall in the first instance, address his application to the General Officer Commanding the District, or the Lieutenant-General of the Command, by whom the application shall be forwarded to the Bishop of the Diocese. He shall at the same time inform the Chaplain of the Church of England that such application has been made to the Military Authorities.

(4) The bishop, or the Church of England chaplain, or clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of chaplain, shall, under the bishop's instructions, fix the hours at which the church shall be made available to the Presbyterian or Wesleyan congregations.

(5) The care of the church and church furniture, and the expenditure and control of the church establishment shall remain exclusively in the hands of the chaplain or clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of chaplain.

(6) The bishop of the diocese may withdraw his assent to use the church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit.

(7) If in any case dissatisfaction is felt with any order passed under these rules, either as to the use of a church by a congregation not belonging to the Church of England or as to the hour at which it is made available for the use of such congregation, the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the general superintendent of the Wesleyan church, as the case may be, may bring the matter before the Lieutenant-General of the command, through the general officer commanding the district; and the Lieutenant-General shall then, if he considers this necessary, communicate with the bishop in order, if possible, to arrange the matter with him. Should the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the general superintendent of the Wesleyan church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the command and the bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision to the Metropolitan.

(8) In the absence of the Metropolitan from India, or in the case of a vacancy of the See of Calcutta, the functions devolving upon the Metropolitan under the foregoing rules shall be performed by such one of the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being, as shall have been first consecrated.

No. 4.

Letter from the Reverend H. T. Ottley, Bishop's Chaplain, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 27th January, 1904.

In continuation of my letter No. 738 of the 24th of November last, I am directed by the Metropolitan to inform the Government of India that, in fulfilment of the undertaking made on His Lordship's part in the last paragraph of that letter, he has consulted with his brother-bishops in regard to the "Loan of Churches", and I am to report the issue of that consultation.

2. The Bishops had before them the Despatches from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and from the Secretary of State to the Government of India [Nos. 353, dated 11th December, 1902, and 38, dated 10th April, 1903], which were communicated to them in June last. The determination of Government, announced in that letter, was the basis of discussion; the Bishops considering how far the new state of things thereby introduced might justify them in enlarging the range of their concessions. They reviewed the position of the question, and stated the conclusions at which they arrived in a series of Resolutions, of which a copy is forwarded herewith. Those Resolutions are necessarily expressed in the form of decisions of the Episcopal Synod, consulting primarily in the interests of the Church of England in this Province, and as such are, of course, not addressed to the Government of India, but are respectfully forwarded by the Metropolitan in their entirety, that the Government of India may know fully, not only the conclusions reached, but what the mind of the Bishops is.

3. The Bishops considered that their duty in regard to the use of consecrated Churches in their dioceses was determined by the virtual trust which is vested in them by the act of consecration; and that consecration had not placed the Churches under their control in such a sense that they were at liberty to deal with them as they pleased: but that, on the contrary, it had bound them, by unmistakable terms, and under an obligation of a very sacred kind, to restrain their use to the purpose to which they have been expressly assigned. In other words, they considered themselves guardians of a solemn trust, to see that the terms of dedication are observed. They believed that it would be wrong for them to depart from the express terms of the trust thus laid upon them, except under circumstances of proved necessity or urgent demands of charity; and then only to the extent imperatively required by such considerations. They held, too, that the decision whether such circumstances exist in any particular case, was part of their solemn duty; and that even the great deference which they wish to pay to the desires of the Government of India could not be allowed to remove this matter from the sphere of their own ultimate responsibility as Bishops of Christ's Church.

The Bishops did not fail to take into account the circumstances which make the case of Churches provided by the Government of India for the use of troops a unique case, namely, that the Churches have been built in whole or in part by Government, and are maintained and served at the cost of Government, and that the exception is asked for only on behalf of His Majesty's soldiers; and they felt that they might make dispensations from the strict effect of consecration in these altogether peculiar cases which they would by no means make or allow in regard to other cases, since such dispensations could form no precedent or justification for what, in the absence of such exceptional conditions, would be a grave irregularity. Proceeding then to the Resolution which had been passed in the Synod of January, 1900, they noted that the estimate of their duty therein expressed, had been accurately described by the Government of India in the Despatches of 11th December, 1902, in the words, "The Bishops understand these rules as relating to Parade Services only, and in practice they have been so interpreted up to the present."

4. Recognising cordially the liberality of the determination arrived at by Government (and made known to them in June, 1903), to make large provision for the erection of places of worship for the Presbyterians and other denominations, and thus very greatly to diminish the number of cases in which the loan of the consecrated Churches could be asked, the Bishops felt that this action of the Government had enabled them, while maintaining their principles, to deal with the residuum as exceptional cases; and that it was their duty, so far as they conscientiously could, to help the Government of India to supply the spiritual needs of their fellow-Christians in these few remaining instances.

5. The Bishops decided, therefore, to request the Metropolitan to inform the Government of India of their willingness to permit, in the small number of places which will remain unprovided for, when the plan sanctioned by the Secretary of State has been fully carried out, the use of consecrated Churches by Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers officiating with troops (due application having been made to the Bishop in each case), not only for Parade Services, but also for the solemnization of Baptisms and Marriages, and for such other occasional services as would not interfere with the full use of the Churches for the worship of Anglican congregations; provided that on no account should any marriage be solemnized in them which it would not be lawful, in the judgment of the Bishop of the diocese, for a Minister of the Church of England to solemnize; and that such permission would not necessarily extend to the use of all the furniture, ornaments and instruments of Divine Worship. They felt, with regret, that it was impossible for them, in conscience, to permit the celebration of the Holy Communion in a consecrated Church by any one who was not a duly ordained Minister of the Church of England.

6. Knowing, however, that it was impossible for the Government of India, however energetically the work might be carried on, to complete immediately the provision of new Churches which is contemplated, the Bishops desired the Metropolitan to intimate to the Government of India their willingness further to permit for a period of five years the occasional uses, specified

above, in all those Churches which were allowed, or should be allowed, to be used for Parade Services.

7. In reporting the issue of the Conference of the Bishops the Metropolitan would respectfully point out that the Bishops have gone to the utmost point to which they consider themselves allowed, in faithfulness to their Trust, to go, to second the efforts of the Government of India and to meet their wishes ; and the Metropolitan trusts that this will be recognized by His Excellency in Council.

I am further to state, in this connection, that all the Bishops would welcome the publication of the Rules in the form recommended by the Metropolitan in my letter No. 34 of the 19th January, 1903. They were unwilling by including this request among their Resolutions, to seem to do anything approaching to stipulating for it as a condition ; but they would be greatly obliged if that form of the Rules could be adopted.

USE OF CONSECRATED CHURCHES FOR PRESBYTERIAN AND WESLEYAN SERVICES.

Resolved as follows :—

1. We consider that our duty in regard to the use of consecrated Churches in our dioceses is determined by the virtual trust which is vested in us by the act of Consecration.

2. Consecration has not placed the Churches under our control in such a sense that we are at liberty to deal with them as we please, but on the contrary it has bound us, by unmistakable terms, and under an obligation of a very sacred kind, to restrain their use to the purpose to which they have been expressly assigned. In other words, we are thereby constituted guardians of a solemn trust to see that the terms of dedication are observed.

3. From the express terms of the trust thus laid upon us we cannot in conscience depart, except under circumstances of proved necessity or urgent demands of charity, and then only to the extent which such considerations imperatively require.

4. Whether in any particular case such circumstances exist, and what departure from the strict terms of our trust they imperatively demand, it is part of our duty before God after mutual consultation to decide. And even the great deference which we wish to pay to the desires of the Government of India, cannot be allowed to remove this matter from the sphere of our own ultimate responsibility as Bishops of Christ's Church.

5. In dealing with the Trust created by Consecration in the case of churches which have been provided by the Government of India for the use of Troops, we do not fail to take into account the circumstances which make this a unique case, namely, that the churches have been built in whole or in part by Government, and are maintained and served at the cost of Government, and that the exception is asked for only on behalf of His Majesty's soldiers. Dispensations which on these and other grounds we may have made or may make from the strict effect of Consecration in these altogether peculiar cases we should by no means make or allow in regard to other churches, nor can they form any precedent or justification for what, in the absence of such exceptional conditions, would be a grave irregularity.

6. Assembled in Synod in January, 1900, we or our predecessors recorded our view of the extent to which the circumstances of necessity or charity allowed us to deviate from the express terms of our trust in regard to the loan of churches for the use of Presbyterians and of other denominations, in the following Resolution.

> "RESOLVED :—That the Synod understands the Regulations of the Government of India, dated the 20th of April, 1899, as relating to parade services only."

7. This estimate of our duty is accurately described by the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 11th December, 1902, in the words "The Bishops understand these rules as relating to parade services only, and in practice they have been so interpreted up to the present."

8. In June, 1903, however, the Government of India informed us that they were about to make large provision for the erection of places of worship for the Presbyterians and other denominations and thus very greatly to diminish the number of cases in which the loan of our churches could be asked. We cordially recognise the liberality of this determination on the part of the Government and admit that the cases which it does not reach are such as it would not be reasonable to expect should be completely provided for.

9. The action of the Government has enabled us, while maintaining our principles, to deal with the residuum as exceptional cases, and we regard it as a duty, so far as we conscientiously can, to help the Government of India to supply the spiritual needs of our fellow Christians in these few remaining instances.

10. We are willing therefore to permit, in the small number of places which will remain unprovided for when the plan sanctioned by the Secretary of State has been fully carried out, the use of consecrated churches by Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers officiating with troops (due application having been made to us) not only for Parade Services, but also for the solemnization of Baptisms and Marriages and for such other occasional services as will not interfere with the full use of the churches for the worship of our own congregations: Provided that on no account shall any marriage be solemnized in them which it would not be lawful in the judgment of the Bishop of the diocese for a minister of the Church of England to solemnize. It is to be understood that such permission does not necessarily extend to the use of all the furniture, ornaments and instruments of Divine Worship.

11. We regret that we cannot extend this permission to the celebration of the Holy Communion in a consecrated church by any one who is not a duly ordained minister of our own communion.

12. Knowing that it is impossible for the Government of India, however energetically the work may be carried on, to complete immediately the provision of new churches, which is contemplated, we are willing further to permit for a period of five years from this date the occasional uses specified in resolution X in all those churches which we allow or may hereafter allow to be used for Parade Services.

No. 5.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General in Council, No. 121 *Public (Ecclesiastical) dated the 26th August,* 1904.

On receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 2 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 24th March last, with which was enclosed a set of draft rules regarding the use of consecrated Anglican churches for the services of other denominations, I thought it advisable, before expressing my approval of the draft, to communicate it to the authorities of the Church of Scotland, who had recently addressed me on the subject of the refusal of the Bishop of Nagpur to permit the consecrated church at Kampti to be used for the celebration of baptisms and marriages by the Chaplain of the Church of Scotland attached to the regiment quartered at that station. I enclose for your information a copy of the correspondence,* including the Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland dated the 3rd June last.

2. On the 18th July I received a deputation representing the Church of Scotland, who explained the strong objection felt by that Church to the provision of the draft rules refusing the use of consecrated churches for the celebration of Holy Communion. I enclose an account of what passed at my interview with the deputation, and desire particularly to invite your Excellency's attention to the observations which I laid before them. I shall be glad to learn, at an early date, whether you can propose any solution of the difficulty, based on the suggestions made in my remarks, or in any other manner.

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* Not reprinted.

3. The number of Scottish regiments serving in India is, relatively to regiments of other nationalities, so small, that it should in my opinion be possible, as a general rule, to arrange that such regiments should be sent only to stations where there is a Presbyterian Church for their use, or where by some small addition to the existing Established Church a separate aisle can be made available for the celebration of Holy Communion or solemnization of marriage by other denominations. There are, I understand, several Hill stations which possess a Presbyterian Church, to which newly arrived regiments might be sent. In the event of the adoption of a scheme by which several small military stations would be abolished, the occasions when it would be necessary to place a Scottish regiment where there is no Presbyterian church should be rare.

4. Your Excellency is aware that the subject is one as to which a very strong feeling not unnaturally exists among those who consider that they have reason to complain of the present arrangements, and it is most desirable that a settlement should as soon as possible be arrived at which will remove their grievance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) St. John Brodrick.

Report of Deputation to Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State (with whom were Lord Hardwicke, Sir Arthur Godley and Sir Charles Lyall) to-day received a deputation representing the Church of Scotland, consisting of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Dr. Theodore Marshall, Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., and the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, M.P.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh represented that the proposed rules for the use of consecrated churches for services of the Church of Scotland were offensive to that Church in respect of two points, viz. (1) the provision that marriages should not be celebrated in such churches by Scottish Chaplains unless they were, in the judgment of the Bishop of the Diocese, such marriages as it would be lawful for a minister of the Church of England to solemnise ; and (2) the refusal to allow such churches to be used for the celebration of the Holy Communion. As regards the first point, he said that, so far as he was aware, the law of the Church of Scotland was the same as that of the Church of England as regards permissible marriages ; what was objected to was the subordination of the ministers of the Church of Scotland to the judgment of an Anglican Bishop in the matter. As regards the second point, the Church of Scotland could not for a moment accept a position which deprived them of facilities for celebrating the most sacred rite of the Christian religion, which, according to the law of the Church, could not be celebrated except in the ordinary place of worship of the congregation. He dwelt upon the fact that the Church of Scotland was, equally with the Church of England, an Established Church, and, equally with the Church of England, had Chaplains in the service of Government, and appointed by the Secretary of State, in India. He said that it was the claim of the Church of Scotland that it should be treated as in every respect on an equality with the Church of England in India, and that Scottish soldiers should be afforded equal facilities with those belonging to the Anglican communion for the full exercise of all the rites of their religion. He claimed, therefore, that the Government should take steps to provide—whether in churches common in use to the two denominations, or in separate churches—for the grant of such facilities, and said that nothing less could be accepted by national feeling in Scotland.

Dr. Marshall followed. He recounted the course of the correspondence, now some six years old, and acknowledged the efforts which had been made from time to time to give effect to the reasonable demands of the Church of Scotland. He had hoped that last year, when Lord George Hamilton, in Sir Horace Walpole's letters of the 6th April and 6th May, 1903, communicated the orders which had been given to provide additional church accommodation for

Scottish soldiers in India, a settlement of the difficult questions bearing upon this subject had been arrived at. In the letter of the 6th May it was said :—

"I am to say that the Secretary of State certainly understands that the assurances now given meet, so far as is reasonable and practicable, the requirements of the Church of Scotland in respect of church accommodation for all purposes. They do not, as you have no doubt observed, pledge the Government of India to erect additional churches for Presbyterian services at all stations to which Scottish troops might occasionally be sent, and where there is at present only a consecrated church, and by these means only would it be possible to ensure absolutely that everywhere a church will always be available, not only for parade, but for all other services or ministrations connected with the Church of Scotland. But his Lordship conceives that your Committee must recognise that it would not be reasonable to expect new churches to be built at all the numerous smaller cantonments in India. He does not anticipate that any difficulties are likely to arise at such places which cannot be met by applying the rules relating to the use of consecrated churches for Presbyterian services ; but if any such difficulties should arise, he is confident that the Government of India will take them into consideration and remove them as far as may be practicable."

Last year, however, at Kampti, a station where there is only one church, and that consecrated to the services of the Church of England, a Scottish Regiment being quartered there, the Bishop of Nagpur, supported by the Metropolitan, refused the use of the cantonment church to the Scottish Chaplain for the purpose of celebrating marriages and baptisms, and the whole question was thus reopened. The proposed rules, while conceding the use of consecrated churches for baptisms and marriages (subject to the objectionable reservation noticed by Lord Balfour), refused their use for the celebration of Holy Communion, a rite which the Church of Scotland could not consent to leave unprovided for. In military churches in this country which were used in common by both denominations, as for instance, at the Guards' Chapel at Caterham, no difficulty was found in providing for the reverent celebration of Holy Communion according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, and no offence was caused to the Church of England ministers who also used the church, by the manner in which this was done. Climatic and other considerations in India made it necessary to shorten the Church services, and the custom was not to have the celebration of Holy Communion at the parade service. It was necessary to have facilities for celebrating it at least four times a year ; and the Church of Scotland must continue to claim from Government that these facilities should be provided.

Mr. Brodrick, in replying to the deputation, said that personally he was most desirous that the Church of Scotland should have full facilities and opportunities for celebrating all the rites of its worship in garrison churches in India ; that the present situation had been created, not by any wanton disregard of the interests of that church, but by numerical facts. Only about 6 per cent. of the British troops in India are Presbyterians, while over 60 per cent. belonged to the Church of England. He thought that the deputation would realise, as indeed had been more than once mentioned in the correspondence, that it was not reasonable to expect the Government to provide separate church accommodation for Presbyterians at every small cantonment in India ; and the Law Officers had advised that at present the Bishops are, by the act of consecration, in possession of the consecrated churches, and that other than Anglican services could be held in these churches only with their consent.

There appeared to him to be three courses only by which the difficulty raised by the Bishops to the celebration of the full services of the Church of Scotland could be got over. One was to provide temporary Church accommodation when a Scottish regiment was sent to a military station having only one consecrated church. If, as he understood was the case, the number of communicants at a service of the Church of Scotland was not large, this might, perhaps, be arranged by erecting, in the neighbourhood of the church where the parade services are held, a temporary chapel for the use of communicants. The second way was by providing that Scottish regiments should only be sent to stations where there was a church belonging to the Church of Scotland. He had made enquiries of the Government of India as to whether this was feasible, and was informed that to make it the invariable rule would create military difficulties; but he agreed that it would be very desirable that, so far as practicable, this course should be followed.

The third course to which he referred was a modification of the second. It was in contemplation to do away to a large extent with the smaller cantonments in India, and to concentrate the troops at large central stations; at such stations there should always be a separate church for Presbyterian as well as one for Anglican worship, and then the difficulty would cease to exist. But some time must necessarily elapse before effect could be given to this re-distribution; and meanwhile he would again consult the Government of India as to the measures which might be taken to meet the wishes, which he recognised as entirely reasonable, of the Church of Scotland.

The Deputation then withdrew.

18th July, 1904.

No. 6.

Letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 3, *Home* (*Ecclesiastical*) *Department, dated Simla, the* 18*th May*, 1905.

We have the honour to refer to your Public (Ecclesiastical) despatch, No. 121, dated the 26th August, 1904, with which you enclosed a copy of correspondence with the authorities of the Church of Scotland regarding the draft rules for the use of consecrated Anglican churches for the services of other denominations, forwarded with our letter No. 2 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 24th March, 1904. In view of the strong objection felt by the Church of Scotland to the provision of those rules refusing the use of such churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, you invite our attention to certain suggestions which you made to a deputation on the 18th July, 1904, and ask whether we can propose any solution of the difficulties represented either on the lines which you then indicated or in any other manner.

2. We understand that the difficulty experienced in India has existed elsewhere, that there is the same objection on the part of the Anglican authorities to allow the celebration of the Holy Communion by other denominations in churches consecrated to Anglican worship, that their right to make such objection was recognised by the Law Officers of the Crown in 1899, and that the difficulty was met by the decision to refrain from consecrating all garrison churches built after that year. In these circumstances we cannot hope for any change in the attitude of the Bishops and must make some other provision for the excluded services.

3. You propose (1) that we should provide temporary accommodation for Scottish regiments sent to a military station where the only church is already consecrated to the worship of the Church of England, either by the erection of a temporary chapel in the neighbourhood of the church where parade services are held or by the addition to the existing church of a separate aisle for the celebration of the Holy Communion and the solemnization of marriages; or (2) that we should provide that Scottish regiments should be sent only to stations where a church already exists for their separate use. You further suggest that the existing difficulties may in time be removed by the concentration of troops at large central stations contemplated under the army reorganisation scheme, since such large stations will normally be provided with a separate church for Presbyterian worship.

4. We have given these suggestions our careful consideration, and have now to communicate the conclusions at which we have arrived. We find that although the scheme for the concentration of troops at central stations will no doubt tend to mitigate the difficulty, it cannot completely solve it, while progress in this direction must in any case be slow. The majority of the small stations which are eventually to be abandoned are garrisoned by native, not British, troops, and at many of the larger stations which are to be retained separate churches have not been built.

5. We shall bear in mind your suggestion that Scottish regiments should where possible be posted to stations where Presbyterian or unconsecrated churches exist, but we feel that in such a matter military considerations must predominate, and cases may frequently arise where Scottish regiments cannot be posted in the manner proposed.

6. We now come to your suggestion that we should provide for non-Anglicans by the erection of special temporary accommodation. We have given this suggestion the most careful consideration, for it appears to us to offer the only alternative to the erection of permanent chapels at all stations to which a Scottish regiment is posted for any length of time, whether occasionally or continuously. We are prepared to adopt this proposal where it meets the requirements of the communicants concerned. We feel, however, that it is open to important objections. The Presbyterians and other non-Anglicans may demur to the celebration of the Holy Communion in a structure inferior to that in which the parade service has been held, and we are not convinced that any considerable saving will be realized in the erection of temporary structures of wood or iron or by the transfer of the materials to other localities when the need for the original structure has ceased.

7. We are therefore of opinion that where a Scottish regiment is posted for any length of time to a station where no unconsecrated or Presbyterian church exists, we must be guided by the requirements of the case as to whether a permanent or a temporary structure should be provided for the celebration of the communion service.

8. These observations do not apply to the case of Presbyterians serving in other than Scottish regiments. We could not undertake to build even temporary accommodation for such soldiers unless their numbers were considerable, and it will be convenient to leave such cases to be dealt with separately as they arise.

We have, etc.,
(Signed) CURZON.
KITCHENER.
E. R. ELLES.
A. T. ARUNDEL.
H. E. RICHARDS.
J. P. HEWETT.
E. N. BAKER.
C. L. TUPPER.

No. 7.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General in Council, No. 213 (*Public*), *dated the 27th December*, 1907.

I have had under my consideration in Council the correspondence which for nearly ten years past has taken place between the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India regarding the use by Presbyterian troops of Government churches that have been consecrated according to the forms of the Church of England. The discussion should now close.

2. It is unnecessary for me to review the various stages of this unfortunate controversy. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say that, while the claim of the Presbyterian authorities for sufficient church accommodation for Scottish troops was good as against Government, the authorities of the Church of England are said by the law officers of the Crown to be legally entitled to refuse the use of consecrated churches for Presbyterian worship. A partial solution of the difficulty was eventually found on the following lines. It was decided—

(1.) That separate churches for Presbyterian worship should be built at all considerable military stations to which Scottish troops were liable to be sent, and at which there already existed a consecrated Anglican church ;

(2.) That where no consecration had taken place, but the number of troops was so considerable that it was reasonable, though not absolutely necessary, to make separate provision for members of the Church of England and Presbyterians, such provision should be made, as necessity arose, wholly at the expense of Government;

(3.) That in all small stations where no provision existed for Protestant worship, and where military needs required that it should be made, a single unconsecrated church should be constructed for the joint use of the religious bodies concerned;

(4.) That no church should in the future be consecrated to the use of the Church of England, except where separate church accommodation in buildings set apart for the purpose already existed for Presbyterian worship.

3. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the inconvenience which has resulted from this compromise; it is sufficiently illustrated by the recent correspondence (of which a copy* is enclosed) regarding the arrangements proposed by your Excellency's Government for the holding of Presbyterian services at Jullundur. The time has, in my opinion, now come when the only complete solution of the difficulty should be adopted without further delay.

4. I understand that at the time when the existing practice was sanctioned the Presbyterians had churches of their own at 17 stations only; but since then separate accommodation has been provided or sanctioned for them at seven more, and the number of large stations at which there is no Presbyterian Church has been reduced to four or five. I am advised that no difficulty need now arise, in respect either of military administration or of the comfort and health of the troops, if the movements of the Scottish battalions in India (at present only seven in number) are confined to the twenty-five stations at which Presbyterian Churches already exist or have been sanctioned, and to those at which there are unconsecrated churches.

5. Unless, therefore, your Government see any insuperable objection to this course, I propose to inform the authorities of the Church of Scotland that Scottish regiments will not in future be sent to stations at which there is no Presbyterian or unconsecrated church, save when some emergency may make it temporarily necessary in the interests of the public safety. The decision not to consecrate churches in future to the use of the Church of England should of course be maintained.

6. I request that you will consider the matter at a very early date, and favour me with your opinion by telegraph.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MORLEY.

No. 8.

Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 18th February 1908.

Your Public Despatch No. 213, dated 27th December last. Church accommodation. We concur in adoption of the principle enunciated in paragraph 4, and we see no objection to authorities of Church of Scotland being informed that, except temporarily, in case of emergency, Scottish battalions will be posted in future only to stations possessing Presbyterian or unconsecrated churches.

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* Not reprinted.

No. 9.

Unconsecrated churches belonging to Government or non-Anglican denominations exist at Ambala, Kasauli,* Dalhousie,* Sialkot, Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, Karachi, Quetta,* Aden, Mhow (only 180 sittings), Meerut, Chakrata,* Allahabad, Calcutta, Landaur,* Bangalore,* Madras, Secunderabad (only 140 sittings), Rangoon, Jullundur (Union Church, 80 sittings), Dagshai,* Subathu,* Solan,* Nasirabad, Neemuch, Belgaum, Jubbulpur (Wesleyan, 90 sittings), Shahjahanpur, Delhi, Fyzabad, Dinapore, Dum-Dum, Benares, Barackpur, Sitapur, Agra, Bellary, Calicut (80 sittings), St. Thomas Mount, Cannanore, Poonamallee, Mandalay, Shwebo, Bhamo. Unconsecrated churches are being built at Jallapahar,* Cherat,* Chaubattia,* Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Ranikhet,* Lucknow, Lebong,* and Gharial.* At Bareilly and Cawnpore old Anglican churches made over to Presbyterians.

The remaining 29 stations, which are without Presbyterian or other Unconsecrated Churches, are :—

Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Amritsar, Attock, Bolarum, Campbellpore, Deesa, Deolali, Ferozepore, Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jhansi, Jutogh,* Kailana,* Kamptee, Lahore, Malapuram, Maymyo,* Meiktila, Mooltan, Murree,* Muttra, Nowgong, Nowshera, Roorkee, Saugor, Sitabaldi, Thayetmo, Wellington.*

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* These are stations in the hills which may be considered as health resorts.

EAST INDIA (EXCISE COMMITTEE).

ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ON

CHAPTERS XI., XII. AND XIII.

OF THE

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMITTEE, 1905–6.

[*In continuation of House of Commons Papers* 142 *and* 209 *of* 1907.]

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EAST INDIA (EXCISE COMMITTEE).

ORDERS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ON
CHAPTERS XI., XII. AND XIII.
OF THE
REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMITTEE, 1905-6.

No. 1.

Orders of the Government of India on Chapters XI. and XII. of the Report of the Excise Committee, No. 5086-*Exc., dated the* 15*th August*, 1907.

In a series of previous Resolutions the Government of India have dealt with the questions discussed in successive Chapters of the Excise Committee's Report. They turn now to the subject of Chapters XI. and XII. of that Report, and propose to deal in the present Resolution with

(1) the number, location and licensing of liquor shops ;
(2) the conditions under which liquor should be sold.

As the Committee have remarked, these matters are of the highest importance in their bearing on the Government's recognised policy of restricting the consumption of intoxicating liquors by fiscal measures.

I.—Number, Location and Licensing of Liquor Shops.

2. Throughout India as a whole, as the statistics in paragraph 75 of the Committee's Report conclusively show, the proportion of shops to the population which they serve is extremely moderate. The distribution, however, is very uneven. On the one hand, there are areas where the facilities for supply are in excess ; on the other hand, in some areas they are so deficient as to provide a direct incentive to illicit practices. Among the former may be mentioned the Central Provinces (where, however, a thorough reform is now in progress), Behar and the eastern districts of the United Provinces in regard to *tari* shops, certain districts of Bengal in regard to *pachwai* shops, and parts of Madras. Among the areas where the number of shops is insufficient to check illicit supplies are some of the Bengal districts, certain districts of relatively large consumption in the United Provinces, and parts of Bombay (where the difficulty will become more acute when the District Monopoly system in that province is replaced by the system of Contract Distilleries). The considerations which, in the Government of India's opinion, must govern the decision as to the number of shops to be established in a given area are perfectly clear. If shops are allowed to be so sparse that each has a practical monopoly over a considerable area, prices will inevitably be raised and illicit practices encouraged ; this danger will be accentuated if the limit of private possession of liquor is reduced, as suggested in paragraph 12 below. On the other hand, while shops need not necessarily be so limited in number as to make it impossible for a resident in a particular area to get his liquor except from one particular shop, it should only be possible for him to do so at the cost of considerable inconvenience, and he

ought to have as little freedom of choice in the matter as possible. If two or more shops are equally convenient to any considerable number of persons, the fact affords what the Government of India would regard as *prima facie* evidence that the number of shops in that particular area is excessive.

3. The Government of India are desirous that Local Governments, who have not recently examined the subject, should now investigate the number of shops required in their provinces with reference to the criteria indicated above and the more detailed criticisms of the Excise Committee. The Government of India, however, wish to guard against any possible misconception of these instructions. They do not suggest that there should be any addition to the total number of liquor shops in India. The investigation should aim at a redistribution where the present arrangement is uneven, and at a reduction where the number of shops is now in excess.

It is of course impossible to lay down a uniform standard even for a single large province, as different tracts differ materially in the distribution and density of the drinking population and the facilities for putting down illicit consumption where shops are sparse. The Committee's proposal (paragraph 234 of the Report) to consider separately, with reference to local conditions, a minimum and a maximum scale of shops for every tahsil or other convenient sub-division of a district, is one which has the approval of the Government of India ; a similar scale might also be determined for each municipality. The determination of maximum and minimum numbers for each municipality and rural area would give the local authorities sufficient scope to provide for varying circumstances ; but the margin between the minimum and maximum figure in each case must not be large.

4. The licensing authority in India, outside the Presidency towns, is the District officer ; and the Excise Committee have carefully considered whether the existing practice calls for modification. In the granting of liquor licenses and the location of liquor shops, the extent to which public opinion can be ascertained, and the weight which should attach to such opinion as is expressed, are questions of no small difficulty. Local option, in the sense in which that term is generally understood, is quite impracticable in India. As the Government of India wrote in 1890, it "would throw the whole Administration into confusion, and would in some places create an intolerable class tyranny which might have very serious political effects." The position has not materially changed since this was written ; and it is impossible for the Government to lay aside its responsibilities for fixing, whether by itself or through its officers, the number and sites of liquor shops. The Government of India would be glad, however, to see local opinion consulted more systematically and recorded more definitely than is the case at present ; and to that end they suggest for the careful consideration of Local Governments the following modifications in the present procedure, which are based to a certain extent on the Committee's recommendations.

Paragraph 98 of the Government of India's Despatch No.29, dated the 4th February, 1890.

5. The machinery which the Committee proposed for the licensing of shops in the Presidency and other large towns is a small local committee ; and the Government of India think that a similar body might suitably be utilized for drawing up the maximum and minimum scales both in the Presidency towns and other large municipalities with a population exceeding, say, 20,000 or some other suitable figure to be fixed by the Local Government. The Committee in the Presidency towns and Rangoon might consist of (1) the Collector, the Excise Commissioner, or other Chief Revenue officer ; (2) the Commissioner of Police ; (3) the Chairman of the Corporation ; and (4) the Municipal Commissioner or Commissioners for each ward separately. In other municipalities it might similarly consist of (1) the District officer ; (2) the District Superintendent of Police ; (3) the Chairman of the municipality ; and (4) the members (or a selected member), for each ward separately. The precise constitution of the Committees must however in all cases be left to the discretion of the Local Government concerned, and there is no need for uniformity. These Committees might prepare their proposals, or consider those of the Collector, once in three to five years and submit them to the Chief Revenue authority for the approval of Government, whose decision should be final. Whether a similar agency could be employed for rural areas, or even for small towns, appears to the Government

of India to be somewhat doubtful. Members of District and Local Boards are rarely in a position to gauge the requirements of the rural population in the same way as the leading citizens of large towns can judge the number of shops required in the smaller and more densely populated areas with which they are familiar. The extension of the system outside the larger towns, however, is a matter which may be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

6. The exact position of shops for which licenses have been granted is a matter on which considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed, both by administrative authorities, and by those who interest themselves in temperance reform. The Government of India, however, are in general accord with the broad principles which the Committee (paragraph 237 of their Report) have recommended for observance in the selection of sites. They also approve of the Committee's further suggestions in the direction of notifying proposed sites with the object of ascertaining any local objections to them, and of obtaining the opinions of those who may be specially interested, such as railway authorities, Forest officers, and large employers of labour in tea gardens, mills and coal mines. In addition to these measures the Collector should, before each periodical auction or settlement in a large town, consult the local committee above described, if possible personally. Their advice for or against the location of a shop in a particular place where it is proposed to have it would be valuable; but the Collector's decision should be final, and the licensing of shop-keepers should also be left in his hands. Any police objection as to the character of applicants would of course be duly considered, as is already definitely required in the case of Presidency towns.

II.—CONDITIONS OF THE RETAIL SALE OF LIQUOR.

7. On this important subject the Excise Committee have recorded a number of recommendations, which have the entire concurrence of the Government of India, and which they commend to the most careful consideration of Local Governments. It is impossible, within the limits of a Resolution, to enumerate the many details of a policy upon which the Committee's pronouncements are accepted by the Government of India; but the following matters may be selected for special reference.

Shop premises (*paragraph* 247 *of the Report*).—These should, as a rule, have only a single door opening into a public road. When special circumstances appear to justify it, however, provision may be made for a separate private bar, which should require a special license from the Collector; there need be no objection to a separate entrance to such a bar, provided it is labelled as such. Each shop should be so constructed that the interior, whether of a public or private bar, may be visible from its door-way, and it should not be a place of residence save for the vendor and his family or caretakers. The employment as shops of buildings such as the Committee describe at Amritsar, where the shops are turned into local club houses, should be put a stop to.

8. *Hours of sale* (*paragraph* 248 *of the Report*).—Shops should not be opened before sunrise and should ordinarily be closed not later than 9 p.m.; and in certain places, as in the Assam tea gardens, earlier closing hours may be laid down at the discretion of the local authorities. When for any reason a shop is kept open after ordinary hours, it should be under special license and on payment of a special fee. Shops should be liable to temporary closure, under the orders of a Collector, when troops are encamped or marching in the vicinity and in times of religious excitement or disturbance; and, as is required in Bombay, a shop-keeper should himself take the initiative in closing a shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

9. *Persons who should not be allowed to sell liquor* (*paragraph* 249 *of the Report*).—Sale by minors (*i.e.*, in this connection, persons below the age of 14) and diseased persons should be prohibited. As regards sale by women, the Government of India agree with the view taken by the Government of Bombay in 1905 that there is no necessity for its absolute prohibition, and that it will be sufficient to cancel the license and to refuse renewal in the case of any person who is found to allow the business of a refreshment room to be carried on in a manner which is open to reasonable suspicion. It is, however, ordinarily desirable to confine permission to a wife, daughter, or other near relative of the

shop-keeper who is living with him; and there may, as the Committee indicate, be particular places in which it is desirable to forbid sale by women altogether. The Collector should in all cases have power to call for the names of persons employed or proposed to be employed in liquor shops, and to forbid sale by such as he may disapprove.

10. *Persons to whom liquor should not be sold* (*paragraph* 250 *of the Report*).—These should include:—

(1) Sailors and the soldiers, and the members of their families, except when supplied at licensed houses, refreshment rooms and shops, which have been specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities, and specified in the vendor's license.
(2) Camp followers, policemen, Excise officers and railway servants when on duty.
(3) European vagrants under escort of the police.
(4) Insane persons.
(5) Persons known or believed to be intoxicated.
(6) Children (*i.e.*, in this connection, persons below the age of 14).

The Government of India agree with the Committee that sale to women may be prohibited by a Local Government in special areas where it may be thought necessary. But there should be no general prohibition.

11. *General conduct of shop premises* (*paragraphs* 266 *and* 268 *of the Report*).—Gambling and entertainments on shop premises should be forbidden. A shop-keeper's responsibility for drunkenness on his own premises should be insisted on, and the further provision (suggested in paragraph 11 of Government of India Resolution No. 7057-Exc., dated the 18th December, 1906) that, in cases where drunkenness amounting to a public nuisance occurs in the vicinity of a shop, the shop-keeper should be liable to have his license cancelled, may also be useful in certain cases. It can of course, as the Committee point out, only be enforced in the case of villages with single shops, and a town shop-keeper could not be made "liable to lose his license every time a drunken man passed down the street in which his shop was situated." Orders prohibiting consumption on the premises are of doubtful efficacy, and the Government of India are not satisfied that they should be issued, except, of course, in cases of foreign liquor shops which have only a license for consumption off the premises. To enable a consumer to send for country spirit for consumption at home or in a friend's house would, in many cases, encourage drinking by making it possible to avoid the loss of credit which visits to the liquor shops would otherwise entail.

12. *Limits of retail sale and consequently of private possession* (*paragraph* 251 *of the Report*).—The circumstances of different provinces, and of different tracts within the same province, vary greatly, and in fixing the limits of private possession it is necessary to consider the drinking habits of the people, and also the number of shops. Where shops are sparse the amount which a consumer may obtain at one time must necessarily be larger than where they are numerous. An unnecessarily high limit, on the other hand, merely tempts the possessor to become an illicit vendor. While not wishing to lay down any general rule, the Government of India consider that a maximum limit of one gallon, whether in the case of country spirit, *tari* or foreign liquor, should not ordinarily be exceeded. But in any province in which the prescription of a smaller maximum in regard to country spirit or *tari* has not been found inconvenient, such smaller maximum may of course be adhered to.

The Government of India do not approve of the suggestion that shop-keepers and non-officials should have general powers to extend the limits of private possession. The power to grant special permits must rest with the responsible officers of Government and should not be entrusted to non-officials unconnected with the liquor trade. Shop-keepers should not be allowed to grant such permits, and consequently to sell more than the usual retail limit, except on special occasions, such as funerals and the like, which cannot be foreseen; and they should be required to report their action on every such occasion to the tahsildar (or other responsible Government officer) and be warned that any abuse of this privilege will debar them from holding shops thereafter.

13. *Regulation of the strengths of liquor sold* (*paragraphs* 252, 253, *and* 256 *to* 259 *of the Report*).—Country spirit in distillery areas should be sold at fixed strengths wherever there is an establishment capable of enforcing this condition without undue harassment of the shop-keeper. This is desirable, both in order to prevent fraud on the consumer by the watering of liquor, and also as a check on the utilization by country spirit vendors of foreign spirit, which is subject to different Excise conditions and is intended for a different class of consumers. Moreover, as the Committee observe (paragraph 299 of the Report), it is more difficult to produce illicit liquor that will pass detection when it is necessary to imitate precise strengths of licit spirit. The Committee's recommendations on this point may be summarized as follows :—

(1) There should eventually be two strengths, a low strength of 60° under-proof (approximately the lowest limit at which spirit, if properly manufactured, can keep and carry in good condition) and a higher limit of 30° under-proof.

(2) Where spirit is at present sold at higher strengths, a reduction of the maximum strength should be carefully carried out so as not to provoke illicit practices. As a first step, the sales at proof strength in the United Provinces and the Punjab, at 20° under-proof in Madras, and at any strengths above 25° under-proof in Sind, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara and Bangalore, should cease ; and in provinces such as the United Provinces, where there is no provision for issue at a strength lower than 25° under-proof, arrangements should be made for issue at 50° under-proof for the present, to be reduced later to 60°.

(3) In areas where weak spirit is now drunk, a small differentiation of duty in favour of the lower strength is desirable to prevent its displacement by the stronger liquor which is more profitable to the shop-keeper.

(4) Shop-keepers should be required to maintain stocks of the weaker liquor for sale.

The Government of India accept the view that the absolute prohibition of the sale of country liquor above a low fixed strength will not be effective in preventing drunkenness, and they consider that the adoption of the above measures should tend to secure, as far as this is possible, the sale of a weak but at the same time wholesome spirit. They also agree with the Committee (paragraph 254 of the Report) that any adulteration of spirit by the vendor should be prohibited and should involve the cancellation of his license, and that samples of spirits as sold in the shops should be periodically sent up by Excise officers for analysis ; and further (paragraph 255 of the Report) that, where adulteration or undue watering of spirit is believed to be prevalent, a shop-keeper may be required to keep a stock of liquor in sealed bottles.

14. *Regulation of prices* (*paragraphs* 260 *and* 261 *of the Report*).—In distillery areas it is desirable that minimum prices should be prescribed under a separate shop system in order to prevent reckless competition and to deter shop-keepers from undue efforts to clear off stocks towards the close of the period of the currency of their licenses. The enactment of maximum prices is, however, open to the objection that it exposes Government to the charge of making liquor cheaper than it would otherwise be, and is justifiable only where one man has the monopoly of sale over a considerable area. The Government of India are in general accord with the further suggestions made by the Committee in this connection in paragraphs 262 to 265 of the Report.

15. *Official control* (*paragraph* 267 *of the Report*).—The Committee point out that however excellent regulations may be in themselves, they are useless unless there is a force which is capable of seeing that they are given effect to and which is duly instructed in that regard. They observe that in Assam the difficulty has been successfully met by the appointment of special Inspectors whose primary duty is the control of licensed premises and more particularly of drunkenness thereon, and they recommend the insistence in all provinces on the performance of similar duties by officers of the standing of Inspector or

Darogha of Excise. They also suggest that a record should be maintained of convictions for drunkenness in places where it is punishable, as well as of action taken against licensees for permitting it, and that the subject should be noticed in the annual Administration Reports. The Government of India accept these proposals generally, but consider that the inspection of shops and control of drunkenness should be undertaken by the regular Excise staff of each province and not by a special agency appointed for that purpose only. On the question of adopting special measures with the object of discouraging the clandestine purchase of liquor by members of classes whose religion or caste forbids the use of alcohol, the Committee conclude (paragraph 269 of the Report) that nothing beyond the general measures already discussed is feasible from the Excise point of view ; and in this view the Government of India concur.

No. 2.

Orders of the Government of India on Chapter XIII. of the Report of the Excise Committee, No. 4341-*Exc., dated the* 11*th July*, 1907.

In this Resolution the Government of India propose to examine the ground covered by Chapter XIII. of the Excise Committee's Report. In that Chapter the Committee have expressed their views regarding the staff necessary for the control and administration of Excise, as well as for the duties of inspection and prevention. The importance of this branch of the subject cannot easily be exaggerated. As the Committee justly observe, "the essence of good Excise administration is a well paid and properly recruited preventive staff, incessant inspection both by it and by active controlling officers, the maintenance of the Collector's authority assisted by the special department, and an adequate provision for technical work and for training of technical officers."

A separate communication will be addressed to the Governments of Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the subject of the improvement of their Excise establishments ; and it is not proposed, in the present Resolution, to refer again to those questions of establishment and prevention which have already been dealt with in preceding Resolutions. The following remarks, however, express the conclusions of the Government of India upon the matters of wider and more general importance which fell within the scope of the Committee's enquiry.

2. The first question for consideration is the proper status of the head of the Excise Department in each province. The Committee advise that the Excise Commissioner should be brought into immediate relations with the Local Government, either as a Member of the Board of Revenue, as is now the case in Madras, or by serving directly under Government, as happens, owing to the absence of a Board of Revenue, in Bombay. They suggest that the former system might be followed in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, by making one of the Members of the Board Excise Commissioner, and the latter in the United Provinces and the Punjab, by removing the Excise Commissioner from his subordination to the Board of Revenue and the Financial Commissioner respectively. The Government of India are unable to accept these suggestions in their entirety. They fully recognise the advantages of the arrangement in Madras and Bombay, where the Excise Commissioner and the Chief Revenue Authority are one and the same functionary, who works directly under the Local Government. But they consider that where, as in Northern India, these two functions are separated, it would be incongruous to remove from the control of the Chief Revenue Authority the second largest of our great Revenue departments. The Board of Revenue and the Financial Commissioner are not mere channels of communication between the Excise Commissioner and the Local Government. They intercept and dispose of many references with which the Local Government would otherwise have to deal, and they assist the latter in disposing of those references which have to be submitted to it ; they are, moreover, peripatetic and inspecting agencies, whereas the Secretariat is not. The Government of India, therefore, have no objection to the adoption by any Local Government of the first alternative suggested by the Committee, viz., that

a Member of the Board of Revenue, or the Financial Commissioner, as the case may be, should be constituted Excise Commissioner, with the assistance of one or two superior inspecting officers. They do not, however, approve of the second alternative, and are clearly of opinion that where the Excise Commissioner and the Chief Revenue Authority are separate functionaries, the former should be subordinate to the latter and not directly to the Local Government. If any Local Government should desire to introduce such a system, the necessity for it would require to be very fully explained.

3. Where the Excise Commissioner is not also the Chief Revenue Authority, it is clearly desirable, as the Committee recommend, that he should in all cases be a comparatively senior officer, who should have the power of issuing orders both to Collectors and to the special staff; and also that a reasonable continuity in the office should be secured. To ensure this latter object, the Government of India would be glad to see it laid down as a general rule that no one should be appointed Excise Commissioner unless he is prepared to hold the office for three years without taking ordinary furlough during that period. There need be no objection to his taking privilege leave or leave on urgent private affairs; and sick leave must, of course, as the Committee recognise, be granted if necessary.

4. The second of the general questions which the Committee have examined is the position of the Land Revenue Authorities in relation to the Department of Excise. The existing conditions of Excise, as well as the prospects of its further development, require a considerable measure of departmental specialization in the larger provinces. But the Government of India unhesitatingly accept the view that, however he may be recruited, the district head of the department should be under the control of the Collector, occupying in respect to him the same position as the Superintendent of Police does in police work. They consider that his tenure should be continuous, so far as possible; and for this and other reasons they do not regard it as desirable (differing on this point from the Committee) that junior Civilians should be trained in Excise work by occasional appointment to the control of the district Excise. The more suitable method of instructing these officers would be by the delegation to them of local control as sub-divisional officers.

The Government of India approve (1) of the view that Commissioners of divisions should have no direct concern with Excise, though they should be consulted on questions of policy both by Collectors and by superior authority, and (2) of the rule in force in the United Provinces, under which cantonment magistrates may, with the permission of the Commanding Officer, be placed in charge of the Excise revenue under the Collector's superintendence, thus occupying the same position in the cantonment as the officer in charge of Excise does in the rest of the district.

5. The third important question concerning the Excise staff relates to the preventive establishments. The Government of India have already explained their view that proper preventive arrangements are essential to the success of the policy of adequate control of shops for the sale of fermented liquors, abolition of outstill areas, concentration of manufacture of country liquor, and introduction of the tree-tax system of taxing *tari* wherever this may be decided upon. In he Chapter now under consideration, the Committee discuss in detail the strength of the preventive establishments in the various provinces and the reforms which are necessary. Their conclusions have the complete concurrence of the Government of India, and are, as already noted, being separately commended to the attention of Local Governments. Broadly speaking, it is essential to the proper administration of Excise that officers who have to discharge responsible functions should be adequately paid; that those of the type of Sub-Inspectors should only be employed under adequate control; and that peons and petty officers should be given no independent detective duties, but should be employed under direction for purposes of watch and ward and for similar unimportant services, while their numbers should be strictly limited to what is required for the performance of such duties.

6. The proper relations between the preventive staff and the police are described by the Committee (paragraphs 278 and 280 of the Report) in terms which the Government of India entirely accept. The special preventive force should be responsible for the inspection of shops and prevention of Excise offences and it should be sufficiently strong to undertake these duties; while the

police should co-operate in detection, be liberally rewarded for so doing, and be expected to provide a force when large seizures are in prospect. Prosecution for Excise offences should be instituted directly by Excise officers and without the intervention of the police, though, as the Committee recognise, the practice in most provinces for some time to come will be for both Police and Excise officers to institute such prosecutions. In making these recommendations, the Committee suggest that Excise officers should simply have the power of officers in charge of police stations, *i.e.*, that they should be compelled to send up cases for prosecution provided that there is evidence or reasonable suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a magistrate. The Government of India, however, would be glad to see Excise officers vested, under proper safeguards, with a wider discretion. They have already expressed the opinion that before the tree-tax system is introduced in provinces where it is not now in force, the superior staff should have full discretion to release persons brought before them on failure of adequate proof, or with a warning in the case of ignorant and petty offenders against the repetition of the offence. They invite Local Governments to consider whether similar discretionary powers might not usefully be entrusted to the superior staff in respect to other Excise matters also, with a view to reducing the number of prosecutions for petty and unimportant offences.

Paragraph 9 of Resolution No. 2996-Exc., dated the 16th May, 1907.

7. The propriety of amalgamating Excise with other Departments, a question which has frequently been under the Government of India's consideration, has been fully discussed by the Committee, who advise—

(1) That the staffs employed on the Excise of liquor, opium and hemp drugs should be amalgamated everywhere.

(2) That the amalgamation of the Excise staff with other cognate departments, such as Salt, is also desirable, since a larger cadre facilitates recruiting and ensures a fair flow of promotion, while a periodical change of occupation for Excise officers is very necessary.

(3) That the recruitment of Excise officers from the Land Revenue or other unallied departments is not expedient, since "in any arrangement under which one department depends for recruitment upon another, the less popular is liable either to become a dumping ground for incompetents or to be officered by a succession of capable but inexperienced men who leave the department just as they have learnt their work and become useful."

These recommendations are generally suitable. The Government of India consider it expedient and desirable that the Salt and Excise Departments belonging to the same Local Government should be amalgamated, as has long been the case in Madras, as has recently been accepted for Sind, as has been proposed to the Local Government in respect of Bombay proper, and as, it is understood, is under consideration in Bengal. They do not, however, consider that any amalgamation should be attempted between the provincial Excise staff and the Northern India Salt Department, or that the preventive work now done by that Department in the United Provinces and the Punjab should be handed over to provincial Excise establishments, which do not at present exist there on a thoroughly efficient footing.

8. The Government of India have reserved for separate consideration the remarks of the Committee regarding the appointment of an expert officer to assist in the co-ordination of Excise work in the different provinces. They commend for general acceptance the Committee's concluding suggestions (paragraphs 298 and 299 of the Report) for the prevention of smuggling from Native States and for the check of illicit practices in British India.

EAST INDIA
(FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION, 1908.)

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION, 1908.

VOLUME I.—REPORT AND APPENDICES.

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REPORT.

SECTION I.—*Introductory.*

Terms of reference.

1. THE terms of the reference to the Commission are contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 8605—8631-32, dated the 10th October 1907, which is reproduced below :—

> "In the Resolution in this Department No. 9974—9993-13, dated the 17th December 1906, it was announced that the Government of India, acting on a suggestion made by the Secretary of State for India, had decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in textile factories in India. It was stated that the Committee's enquiries would be of a preliminary character only; and a promise was given that, should their report establish the existence of abuses which required to be remedied, a representative Commission would be appointed to examine the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes were made in the existing factory law.
>
> (2) The report of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 1st June last. The Committee was of opinion that several alterations in the present law were necessary.
>
> (3) The Secretary of State has now agreed to the appointment of a Commission to investigate, in respect of all factories in India, the questions referred to Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, and the various suggestions and recommendations which that Committee has made.
>
> The Commission will consist of :—
>
> PRESIDENT :
>
> The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Officiating Member of Council, Bombay.
>
> MEMBERS :
>
> Mr. W. A. B. Beaumont, Superintending Inspector of Factories, England.
>
> Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, B.A., S.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
>
> Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, M.A., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces.
>
> The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander McRobert, nominated by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
>
> Dr. T. M. Nair, Municipal Commissioner, Madras.
>
> Mr. John Nicoll, nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
>
> The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, nominated jointly by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Millowners' Association.

SECRETARY:

Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The Commission will assemble at Bombay on the 1st November. They will remain on tour until about the 15th April, and the Government of India hope that the enquiry may be completed, and the report submitted, by about the end of May."

Preliminary procedure.

2. The Commission assembled in Bombay on the 1st November 1907, and the question of the procedure to be adopted in the conduct of the enquiry was at once taken up. It was decided to prepare a general statement giving, in as succinct and definite a form as possible, the main points referred to the Commission, and to supplement this by a series of questions addressed (*a*) to factory-owners, agents, and managers generally; (*b*) to factory-owners, agents, and managers of ginning mills and presses; (*c*) to representatives of the various Local Governments; (*d*) to medical witnesses; and (*e*) to general witnesses. The summary containing the main terms of the reference to the Commission, and the series of questions prepared, are reproduced as Appendix A. It was also decided to address every recognized commercial association in India interested in factory legislation, and to request them to nominate representative witnesses who would give written replies to the questions framed, and who would also appear before the Commission for oral examination. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Narainganj Chamber of Commerce, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Panjab Chamber of Commerce, and the Delhi Millowners' Association were addressed in this sense; and all the witnesses nominated by these bodies were given an opportunity of appearing before the Commission. In addition, the District Magistrate or other local authority in each important industrial centre was addressed, and was asked to nominate witnesses; and the chief executive and medical officers of each centre visited were invited to give evidence. When these preliminaries had been concluded, the various Local Governments were supplied, where that was practicable, with lists showing the witnesses nominated by officers or by commercial associations within their jurisdiction; and they were requested to furnish the names of any other gentlemen who should, in their opinion, be examined by the Commission. The Local Governments were also asked to nominate a representative or representatives to give evidence on their behalf, it being explained that the evidence so tendered would not be regarded either as a complete or final presentment of the Local Government's views on the various questions dealt with. In addition to the lists of witnesses compiled from these sources, a considerable number of witnesses were also summoned by us from time to time in the course of the tour, on our own initiative; and the fullest opportunities were given to all persons desirous of giving evidence to appear and state their views.

The mill hands have nowhere in India any representative body, and in most cases individuals were afraid to come forward and give evidence which might bring down on them the displeasure of their employers. The only way to ascertain their views was to question them informally either at their mills or in their homes, and this course was adopted on several occasions. The President, with one or more members of the Commission, visited the houses of the operatives in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Delhi, and questioned as many operatives as could be got together on each occasion; the substance of the statements made will be found either among the recorded evidence, or in the inspection notes.

3. The written replies, when received, were edited to the extent necessary to make them suitable for inclusion in the record of evidence; but in all cases the wording adopted by the witness was retained as far as possible. A few references to purely irrelevant matters, *e.g.*, the cotton excise duties, were omitted. If the witness appeared for oral examination, a record of the proceedings was taken in shorthand, and from that record an abstract was prepared, giving the substance of the evidence. The abstract was then forwarded in print to the witness, who was requested to amplify or amend it, if he considered it either inadequate or inaccurate. The oral evidence, as finally accepted, has been printed in continuation of the written evidence of each witness, where written evidence was tendered.

4. Our tour was arranged in such a manner that no important industrial centre remained unvisited. The first seven days of November were devoted to preliminary work; Ahmedabad was visited from the 8th to the 14th; we inspected the mills at Broach on the 15th; and, returning to Bombay on the 16th November, remained there till the 19th December. Our next centre was Jalgaon, where we remained from the 20th to the 23rd. Meeting again at Agra on the 3rd January, five days were occupied in work there, and at Aligarh and Hathras; seven days were then spent at Cawnpore, and three at Lucknow. We arrived at Calcutta on the 19th January, and remained there till the 11th February, when a short visit was paid to Dacca and Narainganj. Passing again through Calcutta on the 16th, Moulmein was reached on the 19th February. Three days were occupied in work there, and four at Rangoon. We left Rangoon on the 28th February, arriving on the 3rd of March at Madras, where we spent a week. As it was considered advisable to obtain information regarding the working of the mills in the southern districts of Madras, and as time did not admit of the Commission, as a whole, proceeding there, it was decided to depute the Hon'ble Mr. McRobert and Mr. Nicoll to visit the Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Madura districts. These members left the other Commissioners at Madras, rejoining them at Amraoti on the 19th March. The main body of the Commission, in the meantime, inspected the mills at Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, and Badnera. Leaving Amraoti on the 20th March, Pulgaon and Wardha were visited on that day; the mills at Hinganghat were inspected on the 21st; and on the same day Nagpur

was reached, where we remained until the 26th March. Nine days were then spent in Delhi, two at Amritsar, one at Dhariwal, and three at Lahore. On the 11th April we left Lahore for Simla.

Resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart was, owing to illness, prevented from accompanying us after the conclusion of the work at Jalgaon, and he was eventually obliged, for the same reason, to resign his appointment on the Commission. We desire to take this opportunity of expressing our regret that he should have been compelled by ill-health to abandon the work in which his advice and co-operation were so valuable. At the request of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart has prepared a note dealing with certain of the main points referred to the Commission; the limitations subject to which his opinions are expressed are clearly stated in the note itself, which has been printed as an appendix to this report (Appendix B). Within these limitations we attach great weight to his views regarding the physique of the mill-hands in the Bombay Presidency, based as they are on close observation throughout our tour in that Presidency, and on previous wide experience in examining the physique of large bodies of men in India.

SECTION II.—*The inspection work of the Commission.*

Inspection work: importance of the record prepared.

6. At a very early stage in the course of the enquiry, it became evident that we should have to depend primarily upon our own inspections for accurate information as to the actual conditions prevailing in the factories. The evidence obtainable on this subject was in several cases contradictory, inconsistent and indefinite; and information was sometimes given, in good faith, which careful investigation proved to be erroneous or misleading. The absence of any comprehensive and accurate record dealing with the conditions prevailing in the various factories throughout India, and the necessity for such a compilation as the basis of any discussions of a practical character regarding factory legislation, emphasized the importance of this branch of our work. Every effort has been made to render the record of the inspections made by us thoroughly accurate. In connection with this question, we would point out that the composition of the Commission was such as to afford exceptional opportunities for verifying statements made as to the hours of work, and the conditions of labour, by enquiries from the operatives themselves; and the ability to question the workers in their own languages enabled us, on several occasions, to prove the existence of abuses which it would otherwise have been difficult or impossible to detect.

7. We take this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy with which we were received by owners, agents, managers, and other factory officials throughout the whole of our tour; in practically all cases every facility was offered for the inspection of the works and the operatives; all requests for information were readily and promptly complied with, even where these involved the expenditure of considerable time and

labour; and in five cases the work of the factory was stopped, and the whole of the male operatives were mustered outside, in order that we might have a favourable opportunity of judging as to their general physical condition. It is entirely owing to the courtesy and co-operation of factory-owners and managers that we have been enabled to prepare so full a record of the conditions at present obtaining in factories in India; and we trust that the information collected will prove useful not only to the Government, but also to those engaged in industrial work in this country. We attach the greatest importance to this record, as it provides a mass of relevant and thoroughly verified facts which must, we consider, form the basis of all proposals of a practical character which may be put forward for the amendment of the existing law: no such material has hitherto been available. The inspection notes are printed as an appendix to this report (Appendix F).

SECTION III.—*General principles adopted by us in framing our recommendations.*

General principles adopted in framing recommendations.

8. The recommendations which we have decided to make as regards the amendment and amplification of the existing law governing the working of factories in India are based solely upon the experience which we have acquired, by actual observation, of the defects in the working of the present Act, and upon our opinions, based upon that experience, as to the practicability of the remedial measures we propose. We desire to make it clear that we have proposed no alterations in, or additions to, the present law solely upon theoretical grounds; in all cases where we recommend any alteration, our recommendation is based upon the conviction that the change is necessary; in all cases where we recommend a new procedure, we are satisfied that the new procedure is not only necessary, but also practically feasible. In framing our recommendations, we have also been guided throughout by the consideration that the welfare of India—of Indian operatives and of Indian industries—must be regarded as absolutely paramount. All of us, with the exception of Mr. Beaumont, have had many years' experience in India; we are profoundly impressed with the necessity for taking all practicable measures to foster the development of Indian industries, and convinced of the dangers likely to result from any attempt to apply to India laws or regulations framed with reference to other, and different, conditions from those obtaining in this country. In particular we would strongly deprecate as most injurious any attempt to apply the laws and regulations governing factory labour in the United Kingdom, *as such*, to India; or to secure any definite relation between the labour laws of England and of India. Any such course must, we are satisfied, be fraught with the gravest danger to this country; and we consider that our experience warrants us in placing upon record a positive and unqualified opinion to the effect that the labour conditions in India are not in any way comparable with those existing in the United Kingdom. Mr. Beaumont, who has had thirty-seven years'

experience of factories in England, entirely concurs in these views; and if further confirmation were required it is supplied by the experience which the other European members of the Commission possess as regards factory operatives, factory life, and labour conditions generally in England and in India.

SECTION IV.—*Hours at present worked in Indian factories.*

Definition of "excessive hours" and "working hours."

9. It will simplify the discussion of this subject if we state that, throughout the report, we have as a matter of convenience adopted the expressions "long hours" or "excessive hours" to denote cases where operatives have been actually worked, in any one day, for a period exceeding 12 hours. The expression "working hours" or "hours worked" will, unless the contrary appears from the context, be applied to the period for which the operative remained on duty, after deducting all intervals of rest of a definitely ascertained character. For example, an operative who worked from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., with the legal interval of half an hour at noon, would be said to work "excessive hours"; and the "hours worked" would be 14½, even though as a matter of fact the worker had, over and above the ascertained interval, spent one or two hours during the day in the mill compound, eating his food, smoking or loitering.

General statement as to the hours of work.

10. Our enquiries prove that excessive hours are not worked, save on very rare occasions, except in textile factories, and in certain seasonal factories where work is carried on at high pressure for a comparatively short period. In textile factories, excessive hours are frequently worked in cotton mills; in all jute mills weavers are employed for excessive hours, while operatives in the preparing and spinning departments do not, except in a few unimportant cases, work long hours.

Hours of work in textile factories.

11. The following summary of hours in textile factories gives the main facts ascertained during the course of our investigation; more detailed and definite statements as to working hours will be found in the inspection notes, or, in certain cases, in the printed evidence. As a matter of convenience, and in order to make the summary more lucid, we shall restrict it to the case of adult male operatives only, and shall deal separately with each of the more important centres visited.

Ahmedabad.

Only a few of the mills are equipped with electric light; and, except in two or three, work is restricted to daylight hours. The average for the whole year is approximately 12 hours and 7 minutes' actual working time: in the longest days the operatives come to the mills about 5-30 A.M., and leave at 7-30 P.M., giving 13½ hours' working time; the shortest working day is approximately 11 hours. In one of the mills fitted with electric light the average working time throughout the year is 13 hours 22 minutes; and the longest day was one of 14¾ hours. Throughout the year, the operatives in this mill were frequently worked for over 14 hours a day.

Bombay.

Out of a total of 85 cotton mills in Bombay island, 60 are fitted with electric light installations, and the hours worked in these mills are, in general, excessive. In 1905, when electric light was introduced for the first time in a considerable number of the mills, and when the China and home markets were in a particularly favourable condition, the hours worked in the mills fitted with electric light were, as a rule, from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.—giving 14½ hours of actual work. In some cases the mills worked from 5 A.M. to 8-35 P.M., or over 15 hours' actual work. After these hours had continued for some months, the matter began to attract a considerable amount of attention; and the Bombay Millowners' Association, at a meeting held in August 1905, passed a resolution in favour of an average 12 hours' day. It was found impossible to secure the general observance of that resolution, however, partly owing to the disinclination of individual millowners to abide by the decision of the Association, and partly owing to the attitude adopted by the employés in several mills when they found that a reduction in the working hours led to a corresponding diminution of their wages. These operatives wished to revert again to the long hour system, and brought pressure on the owners in order to secure this. The position was further complicated by the fact that, while many of the workers were undoubtedly in favour of the long hour day, a very large number were strongly opposed to it. Mills working daylight hours, or an average 12-hour day, found in some cases that their best workers were leaving in order to take advantage of the longer working day in other mills; and in self-defence they, in several cases, adopted a 13-hour or 13½-hour day. Matters ultimately adjusted themselves; and practically all the mills now adopt one or other of the two following systems—they either work daylight hours, irrespective of the question whether they have or have not electric light installations, or they work an average 13 or 13½-hour day all the year round. It is important to note that the Millowners' Association was powerless to enforce its resolution in favour of a 12-hour day, as against the individual members of the Association; and it is clear from the evidence given before us that no reliance can be placed upon any voluntary combination among millowners which has as its object the regulation of working hours, if the system proposed does not suit the convenience—pecuniary and otherwise—of the individual proprietors. It is also noteworthy that, although a large body of the workers were opposed to the system in force in 1905, that system continued in operation for some months without protest on their part.

It will tend to a clearer appreciation of the present position if the actual working hours of the two classes of mills are now stated in somewhat greater detail. The mills fitted with electric light generally begin work about 5-30 A.M., and continue, with the usual half hour's interval about noon, to 7 P.M. A few mills begin work about 5-40 A.M., working till 7-15 or even 7-30 P.M.; in one or two others the hours are from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.—giving 13½ hours' actual work all the year round. In certain mills fitted with electric light it is customary to begin work half an hour later in the cold weather—*i.e.*, about 6 A.M.—without postponing the stopping time to a corresponding extent; in such cases the cold weather day averages about 13 hours, while the hot weather day approximates to 13½ hours of actual work. The mills working daylight hours begin about a quarter of an hour before sunrise, and stop about a quarter of an hour after sunset; the average working time, over the whole year, is approximately 12 hours and 8 minutes; the shortest working day is about 11 hours 10 minutes, from 6-55 A.M. to 6-35 P.M.; and the longest from 5-48 A.M. to 7-33 P.M.—giving 13¼ hours' actual working time.

Broach.

One mill works by daylight only, the longest working day being 13 hours 40 minutes in June and the shortest 11 hours 15 minutes in January. The other mill, which is fitted with electric light, generally works from daylight to 7-45 P.M., occasionally to 8-30 P.M. As the mill can begin work at 5-30 A.M. in the hot weather, this means 14½ working hours occasionally.

Agra.

The working hours are from daylight to 9 P.M., and this system has been in force since the opening of the mills—in one case for about 20 years. The longest day is from 5-15 A.M. to 9 P.M., giving 15¼ actual working hours. The shortest day—in December and January—is from 6-45 A.M. to 9 P.M., representing 13¾ actual working hours.

Hathras.

The working hours are from dawn to 8 P.M.; that is, the hours worked here are only one hour shorter than in Agra.

Cawnpore.

Two of the cotton mills work a 12-hour day, having been convinced by experience that they obtain better results under that system than by working longer hours. The other cotton mills work daylight hours in the hot weather, and up to 8 P.M., with electric light, in the cold weather: the average is about 13 hours daily. The woollen mill works, on an average, 10 hours and 20 minutes only, the actual hours varying from 11¾ in the hot weather to 9½ in the cold weather.

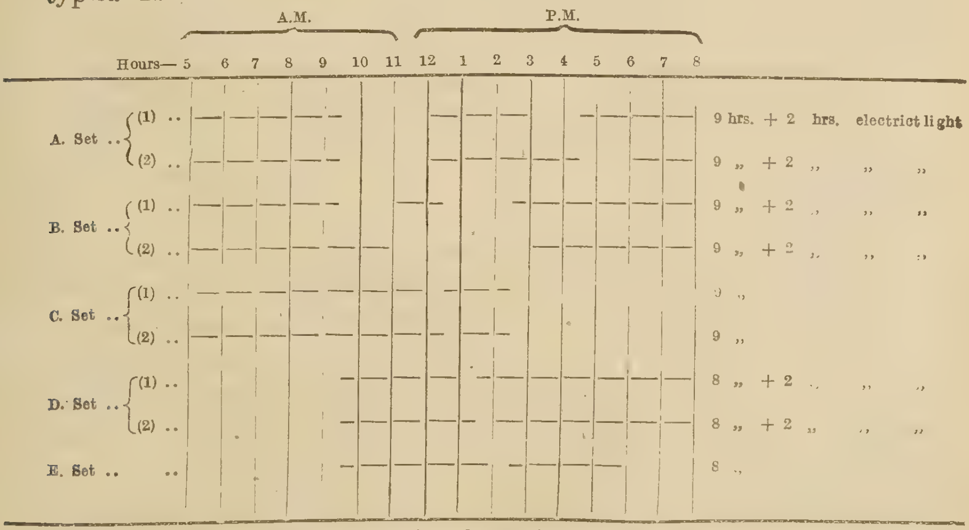
Lucknow.

The actual working day is 13¾ hours.

Calcutta.

The system of working varies in each *cotton* mill inspected. Speaking generally, the tendency is to have a late start, and to work the mill continuously, from start to finish, without giving the half-hour interval prescribed by law. One mill works a 10-hour day only, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.; another works the spinning department for 12 hours continuously from 7-30 A.M. to 7-30 P.M., the weavers working from 6 A.M. to 7-30 P.M.; a third mill works daylight hours only, without the midday interval; a fourth works from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M., also without an interval; and a fifth from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., with an interval of 2 hours in the middle of the day. In the cotton mills of Bengal, as in the jute mills there, the hours of work are largely determined by the fact that, where Bengali workmen are employed, an interval of at least one and a half hours, and preferably two hours, must be given in order to enable them to cook their food. Differing in this respect from the operatives in other textile centres, they will not eat cooked food brought to the mill.

The *jute* mills are worked upon a system peculiar to Calcutta, and somewhat difficult to explain in detail. All the mills work, nominally, from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. without stoppage; but it is admitted that in certain mills constant endeavours are made, when the conditions of the labour market permit of this, to "crib time," and in such cases the factory may run from 4-30 A.M. to 8-30 P.M. The workers, except in the weaving and sewing departments, are divided into a number of shifts, the hours of work of each shift being arranged so that each worker has an interval of at least two hours—or else is entirely free—at the time when he takes his principal meal. Where no long interval is given—*i.e.*, where the worker eats his food before beginning work, or after finishing it—each operative has a rest interval of half an hour or so during the term of his shift. The shifts are so arranged that no operative works more than 11 hours a day. We ascertained by careful inquiry that these shifts, though complicated at first sight, are understood by the operatives and are actually carried out. The system will be comprehended from the diagram appended, showing the hours of work for all the adult shifts, in departments other than weaving and sewing, of a typical mill:—



The weavers on the other hand are invariably on duty for the full number of hours during which the mill runs. It is the custom, however, to arrange that in the case of broad looms there shall be 5 weavers for each set of 4 looms; the extra hand is in some cases engaged by the mill, in others he is engaged by the 4 weavers themselves, who pay him a monthly wage, and take from the mill the usual piece-work rate for his production. With narrow looms the 4 men on 4 adjoining looms form themselves into a set, and arrange times of relief among themselves. The weavers must, however, all be present at the opening and closing of the mill; and they are therefore on duty ordinarily for 15 hours a day, or where "time-cribbing" is resorted to, their actual employment may extend to 16 hours a day. No regular midday interval is given in any of the jute mills, and the machinery is never stopped between the starting and closing times.

Madras Town.

Daylight hours only are worked, but the full period of daylight is not utilized in all cases. The usual hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. in the cold season; and from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M. in the hot weather. The two largest mills work, on an average, about 11 hours a day only throughout the year; their longest day does not exceed 11½ hours.

Madras Presidency.

All the mills inspected work daylight hours only, the longest day being from 5-45 A.M. to 6-45 P.M., and the shortest from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. In no case do the longest hours exceed 12½, and generally the hot weather day does not exceed 12 hours.

Sholapur.

The hours are from dawn to 7-30 P.M., or from 6 A.M., fixed, to 7-30 P.M. In the former case the working hours average about 12½ for the shortest days, and 13½ for the hot weather months. A few years ago, about 1898, two of the mills worked very long hours—from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., sometimes to 9 P.M., giving in the latter case 15½ hours of actual work.

The Central Provinces.

All the mills visited work daylight hours only. The average working time for the whole year is approximately 12 hours 3 minutes and the longest day in any mill was from 5-25 A.M. to 7-20 P.M.—giving 13 hours 25 minutes' actual work. The shortest working day is approximately 11 hours.

The Punjab.

In Delhi very long hours are worked. Electric light is not usually employed during the hot weather, but in the cold season the mills actually work 13½, 14, or even 14½ hours a day, beginning as early as 6 A.M., and stopping as late as 9-30 P.M. The hot weather hours are usually from 5 A.M. to about 7-30 P.M. Some mills give an interval of one hour, others an interval of half an hour or three quarters of an hour. The midday interval of one hour is peculiar to the Punjab. In Amritsar and Lahore the actual working hours vary from 11½ to 13 in the cold weather, and average 13¾ in the hot season. In Amritsar the longest interval over which the working hours are spread is from 5-10 A.M. to 7-30 P.M.; in Lahore one mill works similar hours, but the other occasionally works up to 9 P.M., and has an average 13-hour actual working day throughout the cold season. The Dhariwal Woollen Mill works, on an average, only 9½ hours (actual) in winter, and 11½ hours in the hot weather.

Summary of the preceding paragraph.

12. To recapitulate, in mills working *daylight hours* the average working time for the whole year is approximately 12 hours and 5 minutes; the longest day does not usually exceed 13½ hours' actual work, and the shortest day is about 11 hours.

In the mills fitted with *electric light* in Bombay island, the hours worked vary from 13 to 13½ a day; in Ahmedabad similar hours are worked, the tendency being to prolong the time if possible, and in one mill which we visited the operatives are sometimes worked for over 14 hours a day. A case where the hours were extended to 14¾ is on record. In Broach work occasionally goes on up to 14½ hours a day. The Agra hours are from 13¾ as a minimum to 15¼ as a maximum; in Hathras they are only one hour less. In Lucknow the actual working day is 13¾ hours. In the Calcutta jute mills the weavers are on duty for 15 hours, and this is, in some cases, extended to 15½ or 16 hours. In Sholapur the hours range from 12½ to 13½; in Delhi they are from 13½ to 14½ a day. In Amritsar and Lahore the hours average 13¾ in the hot season, and in some cases amount to 13 hours throughout the cold weather. These are the conditions which prevail at present. But formerly the Bombay mills fitted with electric light regularly worked from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., or 14½ actual working hours, this being, in some cases extended to 15 actual working hours. Similarly in Sholapur the mills were on occasion run for 15½ actual working hours. It is to be remembered that, in all these cases, the mills were not worked on the shift system.

Hours of work in seasonal factories.

13. The only seasonal factories where excessive hours are worked are ginning and rice mills. In the former class there is in general very inadequate supervision; the arrangements are usually of a primitive character; and it is not infrequently the custom to leave the provision of the labour force, which consists chiefly of women, entirely in the hands of contractors, who are paid so much *per* unit of cotton ginned. Speaking generally, it may be said that gins usually work for about 12 hours with one set of hands, or for 24 hours with a double shift. At times, the frequency of which depends upon the cotton crop and the popularity of the particular factory, cotton is received for ginning in excess of the quantity which could be ginned in 12 hours, and not sufficient in amount to justify day and night working. In such cases the gins are usually worked for periods up to 15, and in rare cases 18, hours, with one set of hands; but a certain number of additional workers are generally engaged, so that the operatives can have periodical intervals of rest. The practice in this respect varies from place to place; where the gins are under the Act, as in Khandesh, the number of extra hands engaged is always sufficient to bring down the number of hours which each operative must work—assuming that they avail themselves fully of the relief facilities provided—to the number of hours permissible under the Act, or more usually to less than that number. In other centres the number of extra hands employed is not accurately calculated; and the hours actually worked by the women may be greatly in excess of

11 hours. In factories not under the Act it is a common practice to work women nominally for as long as 18 hours, allowing them to make their own arrangements for relief by other members of their families. The period of high pressure probably does not extend beyond a month, or a month and a half at the most.

In the rice mills, for reasons identical with those explained above as regards gins, working is also spasmodic in character at certain periods of the year. The mills usually work for about half the year only; out of the six months' season, a mill will probably work from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. for about 3½ months; from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., with one set of hands—or in some cases with two shifts—for about one month; and all day and night, with double shifts, for the remaining period of 1½ months. As it is the custom in Burma to give each worker an interval of an hour and a half during the course of the day, and, when working late, a second interval of half-an-hour about 6 P.M., an operative in a rice mill working with a single set of hands for the intermediate 16-hour period would be required to do 14 hours' actual work a day, for about one month or so in each year.

SECTION V.—*Extent to which the present Act is either ignored, or not strictly enforced.*

14. Having stated the results of our observations as to the excessive hours worked in certain factories, we shall now explain the more salient points in respect of which the present law is either ignored, or not strictly enforced. Our inspections have revealed the fact that in some provinces the law is systematically ignored to an extent not hitherto imagined, and it is necessary to set forth in some detail the irregularities and abuses which we have found to exist. It will be convenient to discuss this matter separately in so far as it affects adult males, women, and children, respectively.

Extent to which the present Act is ignored, or not strictly enforced, in the case of adult males.

15. The only restrictions which the Act imposes on the employment of adult males relate to the compulsory half-hour interval in the middle of the day, and the grant of a holiday on Sundays. The law prescribing half an hour's interval in the middle of the day is not observed in the Calcutta jute mills, in so far as the weavers are concerned; it is not observed in the cotton mills there; and it is generally disregarded in rice mills, ginning factories, presses and flour mills throughout India. In rice mills the operatives have, as a general rule, an interval of one-and-a-half hours at times suited to the convenience of each; but no definite fixed interval is given, and there is no general cessation of work. In ginning factories male labour is not employed to any large extent; but, whatever class of operatives are engaged, there is seldom a regular interval during which the gin stops. The usual practice is to run the machinery continuously until a stoppage becomes necessary for mechanical reasons, but it is customary to entertain a sufficient number of additional hands to permit

of the workers, whether male or female, obtaining intervals of rest at odd times during the course of the day. In presses the work is usually very heavy, and can only be undertaken by men of exceptional physique: no regular interval is given. The men work in gangs—there is no formal shift system—and take intervals of rest as arranged among themselves: they do not, in general, work for more than 8 hours a day. In flour mills no midday interval is usually given; the process is a continuous one, and a stoppage in the middle of the day would not only cause considerable expense, but would also interfere, to a serious extent, with the proper working of the mill.

16. Throughout India, except in Bombay, it is the general custom to call the operatives, or a certain number of them, to clean machinery on Sunday, or on the holiday given in accordance with section 5-B (2) (*b*) of the Act in lieu of Sunday: the work of cleaning lasts from 3 to 5 hours. It is contended that, under the terms of section 5-B, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of the Act, it is open to the owners to employ the workers generally—and not merely the mechanical staff—in cleaning machinery, without granting a compensatory holiday, inasmuch as the periodical cleaning of machinery is covered by the words "the examination or repair of any machinery" in the section. We are clearly of opinion that this interpretation of the law was never contemplated, and is incorrect. The permission granted under section 5-B (2) (*a*) of the Act is, in our view, limited strictly to cases of *bonâ fide* repair or examination; and we are of opinion that it is a misuse of language to hold that the periodical cleaning of machinery, by the general body of operatives, constitutes either an 'examination' or 'repair' of the mill machinery, in the sense in which these words are used in the Act.

Extent to which the Act is ignored, or not strictly enforced, in the case of women.

17. Experience has shown that the restrictions imposed upon the employment of women by the present Act are suited neither to the operatives themselves, nor to their employers. As a consequence, the provisions of the Act dealing with this subject have been, as a general rule, ignored. In Bombay, for example, the women employed in the reeling and winding departments of the mills come and go as they like; they seldom work for more than 10 hours or so each day; and they do not take the intervals of rest prescribed by the Act. The interval or intervals of 1½ hours prescribed in the case of a full day's work, or the proportionate intervals to be taken in other cases, are found in practice to be too long; the women prefer to come late to their work, and to work continuously, except for short casual absences, for the whole period during which they may wish to remain in the factory on any one day. In ginning factories the women get the same interval as the men, if any interval is in fact given. In factories of this class it is customary to employ a certain percentage of extra hands—the percentage varying from place to place—in order to relieve the workers on the gins. It is claimed that in such cases the women, though they obtain no definite ascertained intervals of rest, do as a matter of fact obtain reliefs which in the aggregate equal or exceed the period

prescribed by the Act. Closely connected with this matter is the allied case where women are employed in gins after 8 P.M., no shifts having been approved. This practice is, of course, contrary to the provisions of section 6 (1) of the Act; it is urged, however, that if the number of additional operatives is sufficient to ensure that no woman shall be required to work for more than 11 hours—assuming an equal distribution of work—then the requirements of the law should be considered to have been met. This contention has been accepted in practice by the officials in Khandesh; and in that locality gin-owners are permitted to employ women at night if they provide the additional number of hands necessary to bring down each woman's working time, assuming an equal distribution of work among all the hands, to 11 hours. In certain ginning factories, more particularly those least liable to inspection, women are not infrequently worked for over 12 or even 13 hours, and in the ginning factories of Gujarat, which have not yet been brought under the Act, it is stated that women occasionally work as much as 18 hours a day, from start to finish, being relieved at odd intervals by other members of their families. In the sack-sewing sheds in jute mills, women are allowed to come and go as they like, without supervision of any kind over their working hours; and in the winding departments of certain jute mills women are occasionally allowed to work up to 13 hours a day.

Extent to which the Act is ignored, or not strictly enforced, in the case of children.

18. The most serious abuses which have arisen in connection with the neglect to observe the provisions of the existing law relate to the employment of children in textile factories. In the United Provinces generally, except Agra, in the Punjab, in Southern Madras, and in the cotton mills of Bengal, children have as a rule been habitually worked during the whole running hours of the factories, not on the excuse that they were over 14 years of age, but in pure disregard of the law. The importance of this will be more readily appreciated when it is mentioned that the factories which have been illegally employing children in this manner work from 10 to 14 hours a day. This practice often involves what must be regarded as the relatively minor illegality of working children after 8 P.M. In Agra, the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, and Burma the law regulating the hours of employment of children has, as a general rule, been observed; in Agra, however, one set of half-timers in each mill was employed from 1-30 P.M. to 9 P.M.; in Burma a case was discovered where the children had been worked full time up to a date shortly prior to the Commission's visit to that province; in Bombay a few cases were discovered where half-timers, certified as such, were undoubtedly employed on full time; and similar practices were also noticed in the Central Provinces. In Calcutta the children employed in the jute mills are, as a rule, worked in two sets which are employed for 7 and 8 hours respectively, or for 7½ hours each, the object being to secure the attendance of the half-timers for the full period of 15 hours during which the mill runs.

19. The employment of half-timers for the whole day is undoubtedly greatly facilitated by the practice, which is adopted in many

mills, of splitting up the children's sets into two or more working periods, with a long interval between. In Bombay, for example, children are frequently employed in sets working 3 or 3½ hours each, at a stretch, with an interval of the same duration between the working periods. In such cases the children almost invariably remain—in many cases they are required to remain—in the mill compound during the interval; and the temptation to the jobbers to utilize their services, if there is a shortage of labour, is great. Further, apart from practices of this kind of which the owner of the mill is probably not cognizant in many cases, it is indisputable that this "split set" system with long intervals places serious practical difficulties in the way of an inspector. Another custom which facilitates the employment of half-timers in excess of their legal hours of work is the practice of having a school for half-timers inside the mill compound. In many cases, of course, such schools have been opened with the best of motives, and the growth of abuses in connection with the overworking of the children has been carefully guarded against. But in other cases it is equally true that the so-called school has been used solely for the purpose of retaining the children at the mill during the whole working day, in order that this additional supply of labour might be utilized either as a regular measure, or temporarily when occasion demanded. The evidence contains numerous references to this question, both by millowners and officials; and the general opinion undoubtedly is that no school should be permitted within the mill compound. We are entirely in accord with that conclusion. During the course of our tour, we saw frequent instances of the abuse of the system; the "schools" were in many cases held in most unsuitable buildings; frequently no building at all was provided; the children who were supposed to be under instruction were often unable to read or write even the simplest words; no arrangements were made to secure their attendance, though the half-timers are in general not permitted to leave the mill compound; and the teachers were, as a rule, hopelessly incompetent. In one case, for example, a teacher entirely ignorant of English was supposed to be giving instruction in that language.

20. The next abuse which we find to be prevalent in connection with the employment of children is the working of children under 9 years of age as half-timers, and of children under 14 years as full-timers on the excuse that they are over 14. The matter is one to which we devoted special attention in the course of our inspections. In almost every cotton factory visited we had all the children mustered outside for examination by the medical members of the Commission. It was found impossible to adopt the same method in the case of children employed in the jute factories: the numbers involved were so large that they could not be mustered outside without stopping the mill; but careful observations were made of the children both inside the mill premises and as they passed the mill gates after work.

In *cotton factories* a large number of children under 9 years of age are undoubtedly employed as half-timers. In the course of our inspections of cotton factories in Bombay island we examined 821 children employed as half-timers: with few exceptions these had all been passed as over 9 years by the certifying surgeons; but 113 of them, or about 14 *per cent.*, were, in the opinion of the two medical members of the Commission, under 9 years. Similarly we found 12 *per cent.* of the half-timers examined by us in cotton mills in Madras to be under 9 years of age, 10 *per cent.* in Nagpur, and 7 *per cent.* in Ahmedabad; while of the so-called half-timers, working actually full-time in cotton mills, we found 17 *per cent.* in Calcutta and 15 *per cent.* in Cawnpore to be under 9 years. Of a total of 3,334 half-timers examined by us in cotton factories throughout India, 327, or nearly 10 *per cent.*, were under 9 years of age. Where children are certified prior to employment—as in the Bombay Presidency—the responsibility for this state of things must rest upon the medical officers to whom the work of certifying is entrusted; where it is not the practice to send children for medical examination prior to engaging them, the factory inspectors, and the *ex-officio* inspectors under the Act, must be regarded as responsible. We shall recur to the subject again when discussing the question of the arrangements to be made for the proper certification of children; for the present, we merely wish to state that the provisions of the law in this respect are in practice disregarded or circumvented to an extent which calls for the adoption of adequate remedial measures. The conditions prevailing in the cotton mills, though bad, are very much better than those obtaining in the *jute mills* of Bengal. There children who are obviously under nine years of age, many of them not more than 6 or 7 years old, are employed for seven or eight hours a day, and the proportion of under-age children employed as half-timers probably amounts to 30 or 40 *per cent.* of the total half-timer staff. It was admitted by the manager of one of the larger mills that the proportion of children under nine years of age was probably about 25 *per cent.*; the figure which we have adopted was arrived at after careful observations in many mills, and after watching the operatives file out of the mill gates at the midday change of shifts. We cannot give a statistical basis for our opinion, but may mention that the estimates arrived at by the individual members of the Commission were remarkably close, and point to the conclusion that the figure we have adopted is a fair one.

21. Similar conditions exist, both in cotton mills where half-time sets are worked, and in jute mills, as regards the employment of children under 14 years of age as full-timers. In the *cotton mills* which we visited, we selected for examination 1,057 of the smallest children employed on full-time work as being over 14 years of age, and found that 404 of them were under that age; but as we did not, except in four factories, muster *all* the full-timers, no fair percentage can be deduced from these figures. In two Bombay mills, where we mustered all the male operatives, we found that there were 346 full-timers under 16 years of age, and that 64, or 18 *per cent.* of these, were under 14; in a mill at Sholapur, where we held a similar muster, the certification for age had evidently been done much more carefully, as only 6 out of

186 young adults working full-time were under 14 years of age. As regards *jute mills,* we estimate from our observations that approximately 25 *per cent.* of the total number of full-time workers under 17 years of age are children who have not attained 14 years of age. In the case of mills which send children for certification prior to employment, it is obvious that any under-estimates of age made when the child originally began work as a half-timer will be perpetuated; and we have already stated that such under-estimates occur frequently in some centres, notably in Bombay. Full-time workers are in general engaged without medical examination; and, as there is a great demand for young adults to work on the spinning frames, the tendency is to employ all comers who can possibly be regarded as over 14 years. Children working in the mills are also placed on full-time as soon as they are, in the opinion of the overseer or manager, able to work for the whole day. This is due partly to pressure brought to bear by the children themselves, and by their parents; and partly to the fact that children willing to work full-time are a most valuable addition to the labour force of any textile mill, inasmuch as they possess that nimbleness of fingers which is essential for pieceing, and are also of a height which enables them to work at the spinning frames without undue fatigue. The wages earned are high; and the temptation to all concerned to have a half-timer placed on full-time work at the earliest possible moment is very great. The managers of the jute mills in Calcutta readily admitted the existence, if not the extent, of these abuses. One manager stated that he did not send children to the doctor to be certified prior to employment, as he had a shrewd suspicion that most of them would probably be rejected; while another frankly admitted that the mills had made no change whatever in their system consequent on the amendment of the Factory Law in 1891. The system in force prior to that date had, he said, been continued unaltered, and no attention had been paid to the provisions raising the age limits of children from seven to nine, and from twelve to fourteen. The existence of this state of affairs is in itself conclusive evidence that the present system of inspection has, in some provinces, absolutely failed; we shall recur to this subject later, when discussing the arrangements to be made for inspectional work in future.

22. Speaking generally, it may be said that the law as regards the age limits for the employment of children is generally observed in *non-textile* factories. Instances were found where children were employed in such factories, in contravention of the law; but such cases were very rare. This is probably due to the fact that the number of children for whom suitable work can be found in such factories is generally small, and the management can, therefore, devote a larger amount of individual attention to the case of each child employed. Managers can also discriminate among the various applicants for work.

23. The employment of children on full-time, and the working of under-age children, are the most serious abuses regarding child labour which we have discovered. The provisions of the law are also disregarded in other respects, however. It is the custom, for example, in some

mills to allow the children no midday interval unless the hours of work are so arranged that it is convenient, from the point of view of the general working of the factory, to grant them a recess at that time. The children, where they are employed for half-time only, are frequently required to work for seven hours continuously without any interval of rest; and one manager who adopted this system went so far as to claim that it was a sufficient compliance with the law if half an hour's interval were given to the half-timers *before they began work, or after they finished it.* We have already alluded, incidentally, to the employment of children after 8 P.M.; this infraction of the law is common in all cotton mills which work after that hour.

SECTION VI.—*The economic position and the habits of the Indian mill operative.*

The economic position and the habits of the Indian operative.

24. We have now stated the main results of our observations as to the hours of work in Indian factories, the general conditions of labour there, and the extent to which the existing factory legislation is either ignored or evaded. Before explaining our views as to the effect of these conditions on the health of the operatives, and making suggestions for the amendment of the law, we consider it advisable to call attention to the economic position and the habits of the Indian operative, in so far as these are relevant to the questions under discussion.

25. The habits of the Indian factory operative are determined by the fact that he is primarily an agriculturist, or a labourer on the land. In almost all cases his hereditary occupation is agriculture; his home is in the village from which he comes, not in the city in which he labours; his wife and family ordinarily continue to live in that village; he regularly remits a portion of his wages there; and he returns there periodically to look after his affairs, and to obtain rest after the strain of factory life. There is as yet practically no factory population, such as exists in European countries, consisting of a large number of operatives trained from their youth to one particular class of work, and dependent upon employment at that work for their livelihood. It follows that the Indian operative is, in general, independent of factory work, to the extent that he does not rely exclusively upon factory employment in order to obtain a livelihood; at most seasons he can command a wage sufficient to keep him, probably on a somewhat lower scale of comfort, by accepting work on the land; and there are also numerous other avenues of employment, more remunerative than agricultural labour, which are open to every worker in any large industrial centre. If the operative is not merely a landless labourer, he will in general be bound by strong ties to the land and to the village from which he originally came; he can at any time abandon factory life in order to revert to agriculture; and the claims of the village where he has a definite and accepted position are in practice, as experience has shown, sufficiently powerful to recall him from city life for a period

which extends, on the average, to at least a month in each year. The Bombay operative, resident in the Konkan, probably returns to his village for one month each year; and the jute weaver of Bengal, working longer hours and earning higher wages, is not content with less than two or three months. Whenever factory life becomes irksome, the operative can return to his village; there is probably always work of some kind for him there if he wishes it; and in most cases he is secured against want by the joint family system.

The position of the operative has been greatly strengthened by the fact that the supply of factory labour undoubtedly is, and has been, inadequate; and there is, and has been, the keenest competition among employers to secure a full labour supply. These two main causes—the independence of the Indian labourer, owing to the fact that he possesses other and congenial means of earning a livelihood, and the deficient labour supply—govern the whole situation.

26. Inasmuch as the Indian factory operative is not in general a factory operative, pure and simple, he is comparatively unskilled at his work; because his services are indispensable and difficult to obtain, he is, within wide limits, allowed by his employers to perform the work entrusted to him as and how he likes. We have constantly been reminded, during the course of our investigations, of the lack of skill of the operatives; and the numerous comparisons which have been made with the conditions prevailing in Europe place the relative inefficiency of the Indian operative beyond all possibility of doubt. The most accurate comparison of this nature which has been produced before us is that prepared by Mr. C. B. Simpson of Madras (page 313 of the printed evidence); it shows that, taking the whole staff of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, 2·67 hands in an Indian mill are the equivalent of one hand in a Lancashire mill. We have also been impressed with the fact that employers are generally disposed to concede promptly all reasonable demands made by their workers; and, even where the demands made are unreasonable, to treat them as proposals which it is desirable to accede to, if possible. Great nervousness is frequently displayed by employers of labour as to the effect even of trivial changes on the workers; numerous expedients are adopted to conciliate them, and the attitude of the employers throughout appears to be based upon the knowledge that the operatives are in fact the masters of the situation.

But although factory labour in India enjoys this exceptional position, it does not follow that the lot of the factory labourers is an enviable one, or that the labourers always work under satisfactory conditions. The history of the long hours movement in the Bombay mills, for example, suggests that Indian operatives are capable of remaining quiescent under conditions which would probably not be tolerated by a class of similar standing in any other country. The fact that the hours worked were grossly excessive does not appear to have struck the operatives, as a class, until the matter was taken up by the Government and by the press. Further the history of the movement in Bombay, and of similar movements in other industrial centres, shows clearly that while the operatives fully understand the machinery of local strikes, and have repeatedly forced employers to comply with their demands in isolated cases, they are as yet unable to combine over any large area with the object of securing a common end by concerted action. One of the main difficulties experienced at present, when unrest appears among the workers, is in ascertaining the causes of that unrest. Frequently no definite demands are formulated, no grievances are stated, no indication is given as to the cause of the discontent; the operatives simply leave work in a body, or more commonly they drop off one by one without explanation, and accept employment under more congenial conditions in other factories.

27. The Indian operative is fond of change; he prefers to wander from mill to mill rather than remain settled; and the slightest causes are apparently sufficient to determine him to leave one employer in favour of another. We have found operatives who have travelled from one industrial centre to another throughout the greater part of India; and statistics which we have collected show that the *personnel* of the workers in mills in places so far apart as Bombay, Madras, and Nagpur changes almost completely in about a year and a half, on the average. The inducements to change are occasionally pecuniary, of course; but as a general rule the same rate of pay obtains throughout each centre, and in such cases the motive must be looked for elsewhere.

28. The Indian factory worker is, in general, incapable of prolonged and intense effort; he may work hard for a comparatively short period, but even in such cases the standard attained is much below what would be expected, in similar circumstances, in any European country. His natural inclination is to spread the work he has to do over a long period of time, working in a leisurely manner throughout, and taking intervals of rest whenever he feels disinclined for further exertion. Meals are generally eaten during the working hours of the factory; the midday interval is sometimes devoted to sleep; and the operative leaves his work frequently throughout the day in order to eat, smoke, bathe, and so on. As the result of careful inquiries made throughout our tour, we estimate that in the cotton textile mills in India the average operative probably spends from 1½ to 2 hours each day, in addition to the statutory midday interval, away from his work. Where the pass-out system is in force, the usual limit is 12 *per cent.*, but that system is frequently very laxly enforced owing to the strong disinclination of the Indian factory operative to submit to discipline. Operatives have struck, and forced their employers to give way, when passes up to 15 *per cent.*, or even higher, were granted; the workers demanded the abolition of the pass-out system, and compelled their employers to revert to the old arrangement where each man was allowed to come and go freely. To permit of these temporary absences during working hours, the complement of workers

in an Indian textile factory is always from 10 to 15 *per cent.* in excess of the number of hands actually required to man the machinery at any one time. In addition to these daily intervals, the operative probably takes leave for one month or longer in each year, in order to return to his village. In jute mills, where the operatives in the spinning and preparing departments work on an average 10 hours only, there is not nearly so much loitering; but the hands take a longer holiday—varying from one to three months each year—in order to return to their homes; and the number of workers on leave during the hot weather is frequently so large that the production of the mills falls as much as 25 *per cent.* below the normal.

Facts showing that the Indian operative in a cotton textile factory generally works in a casual manner are to be found on almost every page of the recorded evidence; and we are convinced, from actual observation, that the statements made as to this matter are substantially correct. The operative in a cotton mill is, however, usually called upon to work for excessive hours; and we are disposed to think that there is some causal connection between this fact and the extent to which loitering occurs. As we have already stated, the operatives in the Calcutta jute mills, working short hours by shifts, do not idle away time to anything like the extent observable in Bombay; in engineering shops throughout India, where the hours seldom exceed eight a day, there is very little idling; and in some of the better managed mills, where there is strong European supervision, and the hours do not on the average exceed ten or ten and a half a day, there is little or no idling. In a woollen mill in the United Provinces, working on an average only 10½ hours a day, accurate statistics have been collected for some years, and it was found that on two selected days, one in May and one in November, about 44 *per cent.* of the workmen remained inside the mill during the whole of the working hours; the average operative there does not leave his work for more than half an hour in the day. In Agra, on the other hand, where the operatives come from the same part of the country, but where the working day varies from 13¾ to 15¼ hours, we were particularly struck with the listless, lazy manner of the operatives, and with the large number loitering about in the compound. Similar comparisons obtruded themselves upon our notice throughout the tour; the system in force at Delhi, for example, compares most unfavourably in this respect with that obtaining at the Empress Mills in Nagpur, or the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras. We shall deal with this question, from the statistical point of view, when discussing the effect on production of working days of varying length; at this stage it will suffice if we state that the comparisons which we have been enabled to make have convinced us that the Indian operative, while naturally disposed to take work easily, possesses considerable adaptability, and that the length of the day determines to some extent the manner in which he works. Where the hours are short and supervision is good, the operatives can be trained to adopt fairly regular and steady habits of working; where the hours are long and the discipline of the factory is bad, the workers will idle through the time, and take frequent intervals away from their work. The natural tendency of the Indian operative is to spread his work over a long period, working at it in the most leisurely manner; but that tendency can, we consider, be corrected to some extent by the maintenance of proper discipline, and, as an absolute *sine qua non*, by working the factory for reasonable hours only.

The wages of operatives in textile factories vary from place to place, but are everywhere considerably higher than those earned by the same class of men in other employments. Taking the cotton factories all over India, monthly wages or earnings vary within the following limits:—half-time children from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4½, full-time boys between 14 and 17 years of age from Rs. 5 to Rs. 13, ordinary hands in the card and frame departments from Rs. 7 to Rs. 18, head spinners (mule) from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35, mule piecers from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16, weavers minding one loom from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, weavers minding two looms from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35, women (reeling and winding) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12. The wages in the jute mills are rather higher.

29. The majority of the factory operatives in the larger industrial centres being, as has been stated, only temporarily resident there, the question of their housing has an important bearing on their habits. In Calcutta most of the textile mills have built commodious settlements near the mill premises for large numbers of their operatives; and similar arrangements have been made by several mills in Upper India. In these settlements the workers are comfortably housed at rents which average only 12 annas a room *per* month, and the general opinion, which is supported in the case of one mill by actual statistics, is that the provision of house accommodation undoubtedly renders the labour supply more regular and forms a considerable attraction to new recruits. In Bombay, on the other hand, where available land is scarce, little has been done by the mills in this direction, and the operatives as a rule herd together, for the sake of economy, into large, many-storeyed, barrack-like buildings, called *chawls*, which are provided by private enterprise. The rooms occupied by the mill-hands are in general much over-crowded; there is little privacy, and no home life. The rent of a room 12′ × 10′ × 9′, which frequently accommodates five or six persons, ranges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month. Workers not accompanied by their families generally board with some other operative who has a female relation living with him; the latter cooks the food for all the men, and takes it to the mill. The general rate for board and lodging, where the boarders with their host and his family share one room, is apparently Rs. 6 a month for an adult and about Rs. 5 for a youth.

30. Working the long hours which prevail in most of the textile factories, and being able, owing to the scarcity of labour, to command a high rate of wages, the average operative earns more than the amount required to keep himself and his family in the standard of comfort to which they have been accustomed. Owing partly to this fact, and partly to the monotonous and wearing nature of the life he leads, he frequently spends a considerable portion of his earnings in drink.

The consumption of liquor among factory workers is, we consider, undoubtedly greater than among men of the same rank in life engaged in other occupations ; but we have no reason to think that this points to excessive drinking. Some members of the Commission had frequent opportunities, during the period of their stay in Bombay, of observing the mill operatives in their own quarters, at all hours from the time of the closing of the mills till late at night, and only one or two intoxicated men were seen, out of thousands, during a period of about seven weeks.

31. One of the main difficulties to be contended with in this country by employers of labour is the low standard of living among the workers. As usual, this low standard of living is accompanied by low efficiency; but the chief difficulty in India is that the present standard of living is rising very slowly, and the workmen respond feebly to the ordinary economic impulses which are so effective in European countries. A rise of wages in India may actually diminish the labour supply, in the first instance, in place of increasing it. Many employers of labour contend that a rise in wages, by enabling the workers to earn a larger sum in a given time, results in their absenting themselves from work for longer periods; as their wants are few, and not expansive, the only object to which they can in general apply their savings is to support themselves in idleness ; the more they can earn in a given time, the more frequent holidays they take, and the longer they absent themselves from work. We do not entirely support this view ; but it seems to us indisputable that it contains a considerable element of truth in present circumstances. Matters are gradually improving in this respect, however ; the standard of living is undoubtedly rising all over India, though slowly; and there are some indications that a class of factory operatives, detached from agriculture and village life, and depending largely or solely upon industrial employment, is beginning to be formed.

SECTION VII.—*The effects of the present conditions of employment on the physique of the workers.*

Effects of the present conditions of employment on physique: lack of statistics.

32. In considering the question of the effect of the present conditions of the employment on the physique of the workers, we are met by the initial difficulty that no accurate statistics are available. Every effort was made, during the course of the tour, to obtain definite statistical information on the subject; but it was found that vital statistics in India do not in general differentiate between factory workers and the mass of the population; and records of mortality in factory centres were, from various causes, inconclusive as regards the main object of our enquiries. It was thought that figures of some value might be obtained by weighing operatives in each factory visited, and comparing the results with similar figures obtained from jails throughout India. This procedure was, in the

absence of any other practicable alternative, finally decided upon. In almost all factories visited a number of adult operatives selected as fair average specimens were weighed, and the average weight recorded. The figures so obtained, contrasted with the jail averages, are tabulated in Appendix C.

The general result deducible from these figures is that the factory operatives weigh, on the average, about 8 to 10 pounds less than the average of the jail population between the ages of 20 and 50. The degree of importance to be attached to this result is a difficult question. In the first place, it is impossible to assume that the jail population between the ages of 20 and 50 correctly represents the general average of the population from which the factory operatives are drawn; in the second place, prisoners generally gain in weight in the Indian jails, and it is probable that their average weight considerably exceeds that of the population from which they are drawn; and, in the third place, factory operatives are in some cases not drawn from the provinces in which they work. In view of these considerations we are unable to formulate any definite conclusion from the figures compiled; we have decided to reproduce them in the report, however, as they may possibly prove of some value in the absence of any other statistical information on the subject.

Statistics of relative mortality in Bombay City.

33. In Bombay City, where efforts have for years past been made to obtain accurate mortality returns, it has been found possible to compare the death-rate of factory operatives with that of "general labourers." The statistics have been compiled by Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, and will be found appended to his written evidence. The basis upon which they are framed will be evident from the statement itself, and from Dr. Turner's oral evidence. These statistics show that, comparing the weavers and spinners in the Bombay mills with the dock labourers, general labourers, and domestic servants in that city, the mortality among the mill-hands, year by year over a period of seven years, is considerably less than among the general labourers; the deaths from respiratory diseases are also less; but the death-rate from phthisis is higher. The average mortality *per* thousand of the population for the seven years from 1900 to 1906 is:—

	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	All causes.
general labourers	2·26	3·55	31·58
factory operatives	2·38	1·88	18·45

The death-rate from phthisis is markedly high, as compared with the low general death-rate of mill operatives. Dr. Turner, who has had a long experience of the conditions prevailing in Bombay, and who was also a member of the Textile Factory Labour Committee, is of opinion that "the factory population is not below the average of the same class as regards physique." He agreed that the statistics which he has furnished show that factory hands are healthier than general labourers, and he assures us that there can be no question as to the correctness of the total death-rates shown in the statement supplied by him. He considers that, with the exception of phthisis, mill-hands are much less liable to respiratory diseases than general labourers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart's views.

34. We have already referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart's exceptional qualifications for forming an accurate opinion upon this subject, and would refer to Appendix B, where his views on the question are given in detail. After inspecting with us 57 factories in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Broach, he "is distinctly of opinion that the physical condition of the factory operatives in Bombay is in every way excellent, and that it compares favourably with that of agricultural labourers, and men of the coolie class generally." With reference to the question of the prevalence of tuberculosis among the mill-hands, he states that "the marked absence of all signs of tubercular disease of glands or joints led me to think that tubercle, in spite of the assertion of one medical witness to the contrary, cannot be common among factory operatives in Bombay." His general conclusion is that "the hours of labour now in force in the Bombay factories have had no bad effect on the health of the operatives"; and he expresses this opinion in the most emphatic manner. In this connection, we would invite attention to the inspection notes recorded regarding mills 43 and 48 in Bombay. At these inspections the whole of the mill operatives employed, approximately 1,500 in number, were mustered for examination. The remarks which we then recorded were as follows:—

> *Mill* 43—889 *adults.*—"The general physique of the operatives was excellent; there was a remarkable absence of skin disease, or other indication of malnutrition. Only one had marks of tuberculosis of glands. The men were a big lot; 60 were weighed, giving an average of 102 pounds."
>
> *Mill* 48—584 *adults.*—"The men, though as a rule slight in build, were in good physical condition; none of them showed any signs of disease of glands or joints, and there was a remarkable absence of skin disease. Weighed 30 adults from the carding and spinning departments—average weight 94 pounds."

These notes were recorded from the joint observations of Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart and Dr. Nair.

Evidence of other medical witnesses on the question.

35. The evidence of the medical witnesses on this subject is, as might have been expected, somewhat conflicting. On the whole, however, the majority are of opinion that there is no difference in general health or physique between factory operatives and the average of the population of the same class. A number hold that factory operatives are of better physique, and more healthy, than the non-factory population of the same class; they base this view upon their personal experience of both classes, and contend that the factory operative is generally much better nourished than the non-factory worker, that he is protected to a much greater extent than other labourers from extremes of temperature, and from the enervating effects of constant exposure to the sun. On the other hand, a considerable number of medical witnesses—almost all of whom practise in Bombay—are of opinion that factory operatives are decidedly inferior to the general

population of the same class, both as regards physique, and resisting power to the attacks of disease. They consider that mill-hands are peculiarly liable to phthisis and other respiratory diseases; and that their health has been undermined to a considerable extent owing to the long hours worked, the confinement in an impure and humid atmosphere, and the strain to which they are subjected. The death statistics prepared from the city records are considered inconclusive as it is stated that the mill-hands, when they fall ill, leave Bombay, and proceed to their homes. The absence of old men from the mills—a fact regarding which there can be no doubt—is also quoted in support of the opinion that the hands age prematurely, and become unfit for mill labour at a comparatively early age, returning to their homes with their health impaired, and their constitutions shattered. In considering the weight to be attached to these opinions, it is to be remembered that they are, like the opinions to the contrary effect, entirely unsupported by statistics; and with one or two exceptions, they refer to the mill-hands in Bombay City only. Now the only fairly accurate statistics available on the subject are for Bombay City, and they do not support the views put forward, except as regards the greater liability of the operatives to phthisis. The contention that these statistics are in themselves unreliable is met, more or less completely, by the fact that the death-rate in the Ratnagiri district, from which the Bombay mill operatives are recruited, is one of the lowest in the whole Presidency. These death-rate statistics, though possibly of but little value absolutely, have a relative value which cannot be ignored; and they appear to dispose finally of the contention that the true mortality among mill operatives in Bombay is far in excess of the figures quoted in Dr. Turner's statement.

Our conclusions as to the question of physical deterioration: adult males.

36. We have now given a brief resumé of the statistical information available as regards the physical condition of the factory operatives; we have quoted Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart's opinion on the subject; and have summarised the views held by the medical witnesses examined by us. It remains for us to state our own conclusions. Throughout the enquiry, this subject was constantly before us; in every inspection which we made, we carefully examined the general physique of the operatives; and we were constantly on the watch for any signs pointing to the existence of physical deterioration. So long as Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart remained with us, he and Dr. Nair, jointly, devoted special attention to this matter; when Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart's services were no longer available, the enquiry was continued, upon the same lines, by Dr. Nair and by the Commission as a whole. Despite the constant and careful attention paid to this matter, we did not, during the whole course of our investigations, find any indications of physical deterioration among adult male factory operatives. As regards non-textile factories, we accept this as conclusive, in the absence of any conditions tending to deterioration, and record our opinion that there has been no physical deterioration due to the present conditions of factory employment. Our conclusion in respect of textile factories requires fuller explanation.

37. While admitting that signs of physical deterioration were nowhere observable amongst the adult male operatives of the textile factories visited by us, we consider that the past and present conditions of work in many factories are undoubtedly calculated to cause physical deterioration, owing to the severe strain thrown on the constitution by excessive hours of work in humid and often badly ventilated workrooms. We also think it possible that, if the life history of a considerable number of the operatives working under these conditions could be traced to its close, there would be evidence of premature exhaustion. We were everywhere struck with the marked absence of elderly men from textile factories, in spite of the fact that the demand for labour is largely in excess of the supply; and we consider that this points to the conclusion that the operative becomes unable to stand the strain of work under present conditions at a comparatively early age.

38. On the other hand, there is the undoubted fact that the Indian operative readily adapts himself to circumstances, and to a great extent counteracts the evil effects of an increase of working hours by idling more while at work. To take one instance, in the cotton mills in Agra, which work very long hours, from daylight to 9 P.M., it was admitted that the amount of loitering among the hands is much greater than in mills working shorter hours, and that more extra hands have therefore to be employed. We made an actual count of the loiterers in the compound of one of the Agra mills, and found that as early as 9 A.M. 15 *per cent.* of the hands were idling outside. We also ascertained that in these mills the European supervisors are allowed to leave work at 5 P.M., and return for a few minutes only to see the mill closed at 9 P.M. Between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M. great slackness prevails in the mill. We have already shown that on an average the worker in an Indian cotton mill spends from 1½ to 2 hours of the actual working day away from his work. In addition to these daily intervals, each operative generally takes two or three days holiday each month, and an annual holiday which may extend to from one to three months. In order to obtain accurate information on this subject, the books of two representative mills in Bombay, belonging to different owners, were, through the courtesy of the managing agents, scrutinised in detail by one of the members of the Commission. The general results are given, in tabular form, below :—

Average absence per *operative* per *year, over the three-year period* 1905–06–07.

Department.	*Mill A.*	*Mill B.*
Carding	55 day	s45 days.
Throstle	62 ,,	51 ,,
Weaving	72 ,,	50 ,,

That is, the average operative may be said to take two days off work every month, and a further annual holiday of from 3 to 7 weeks. In addition, he receives the Sunday holiday, and from four to ten native holidays during the year.

39. Our conclusions regarding the effects of the present conditions of employment on adult males in textile factories may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) no physical deterioration is observable anywhere among the operatives actually at work;

(*b*) the life history of operatives after they leave factory work cannot be traced, and therefore any subsequent deterioration would not come under our notice;

(*c*) the operatives counteract to a considerable extent, by their leisurely mode of work, the evil results which would naturally follow from excessive hours of work.

(*d*) the very long hours worked in many mills in the past, and in some mills at present, are calculated to produce physical deterioration; if generally adopted or persisted in for any length of time, they would almost certainly result in the physical deterioration of the operatives.

Physical condition of young adult males.

40. Little information is obtainable from the medical evidence as to the physical condition of young adults working in factories; but our observations lead us to think that this class—the workers between the ages of 14 and 17, who are employed for the full working time of the factory—are in general in good physical condition, if somewhat undersized. In Madras, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab the young adults are inferior to the standard in other provinces, and are in some cases thin and weakly looking. As no separate registers or statistics relative to this class are kept, and as there is at present nothing to direct special attention to them, we have had to rely exclusively on our own observations in respect of this matter.

Physique of female operatives.

41. The physique of the female workers is uniformly excellent. Writing on this subject Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart notes that "the women working in the factories seemed to me to be a particularly healthy lot, and quite capable of working the same hours as I have suggested for young persons." The general trend of the medical evidence is also to the effect that the female workers are of good physique, and are not in any way injuriously affected by their employment in factories. In this connection we would invite a reference to the remarks which have already been made as to the habits of work of these operatives. They come and go as they like, since they are generally on piece-work. In cotton textile factories they are employed almost exclusively in the reeling and winding departments, where they work under exceptionally favourable conditions. The ventilation of these departments is in general excellent; there is no noise or dust; the wages earned are good; and the work imposes no great strain on the operatives. In jute mills women are employed in the preparing, winding, and sewing departments only; the hours worked do not, as a rule, exceed ten; and the hygienic conditions are favourable.

Physique of children.

42. The children examined during the course of the tour were in general of poor physique, thin and weakly looking, especially in cotton textile factories. We devoted special attention to this subject, and in almost every cotton factory which we visited we had *all* the children mustered outside for inspection. In jute mills we observed large numbers of children both at work and outside the mills, and found them a rather better lot than those in the cotton mills, but still in many cases weak and poorly developed. Owing to the prevalence of abuses, which have already been discussed fully—the working of half-time children for full time, the employment of children under age, the neglect to give regular intervals, and so on—it is difficult to form a clear idea as to what the effect of the present legal working hours, if faithfully adhered to, would have been on the general health and physique of the children. We are satisfied, however, that the children at present working in the factories are somewhat below the normal standard, although we are unable to say to what extent the abuses which we have mentioned are responsible for this. In Cawnpore and Northern India generally, where the adult mill-hands are as a rule of fine physique, we were specially struck with the poor appearance of the children. There can be no doubt that doffing, even though intermittent, is hard work for a child of 9 years of age; and some relief from present conditions seems to us to be called for in the case of children.

No physical deterioration among employés of seasonal factories.

43. The remarks made as to the general physical condition of the operatives—adult males, young adults, women, and children—do not apply to seasonal factories, where the working period is in general short. The chief seasonal factories are cotton gins, cotton and jute presses, and rice mills. In ginning factories the average season extends to about four or five months; the workers are chiefly middle-aged or old women, drawn from the field-labouring class; and by accepting work in these factories they obtain employment during a time when the demand for field-labour is not great. The work in itself is light; and, owing to the system of daily or weekly payments adopted, the gin-tenders are in a much more independent position than the average factory labourer. If the work proves too hard, or the hours too exhausting, they can leave at once. The gins are occasionally worked, with one set of hands, for periods of from 12 to 18 hours; one set of workers would not, however, usually work for more than 14 or 15 hours, at the most, and during this time they would be allowed to take frequent intervals of rest, which are provided for by engaging a number of additional workers. The period of pressure does not ordinarily exceed one month, or a month and a half, as a maximum. In cotton and jute presses the season is approximately of the same duration. The presses are manned by adult males, and—though occasionally worked for longer periods—the average day does not exceed 12 hours. The men work in gangs, and it is seldom that any individual works for more than 8 hours on any one day. The conditions prevailing in the rice mills have already been described. In all these cases, though periods of pressure occur, they are always short; and no injurious results to the operatives appear to have ensued. In presses

the men are usually of exceptional physique; they work short hours; and they earn very high wages. In the rice mills the bulk of the labour is imported from Madras; the workers are of exceptionally good physique; and they also earn very high wages. In gins the work is light; the operatives are enabled to maintain themselves at a time when other employment is scarce; and, as in the other cases, the period of pressure is comparatively short. We have no reason to believe that the conditions of employment in these seasonal factories are such as to cause physical deterioration among the operatives.

SECTION VIII.—*Should a direct restriction be placed upon the hours of work of adult male factory operatives?*

Discussion of the proposed restriction of working hours of adults.

44. The question of the imposition of a direct restriction on the working hours of adult male factory operatives is the most important of the various points referred to us, and it will be necessary to discuss it at some length.

In the latter portion of the year 1905 the Bombay mills worked for 14½ hours daily with one set of hands. That state of affairs happily did not continue long in Bombay; but there is no guarantee that it will not recur, and we find it prevailing permanently in the mills at Agra and other industrial centres in Northern India, We consider that it is the duty of Government, on both economic and humanitarian grounds, to prevent the continuance or the recurrence of that system. We are convinced that it is impossible to work men regularly for 14½ hours a day—even in the manner in which Indian operatives admittedly work—without serious permanent injury to their health; and also that any system under which they are required to work for such excessive hours must necessarily be prejudicial not only to them, but also to the industry with which they are connected. Apart altogether from economic grounds, however, it appears to us indisputable that the Government cannot permit a large section of the industrial population to be regularly worked for 14½ hours a day. The evidence which has been recorded shows that in many cases the workers have to walk two or three miles before arriving at the mill in the morning, or after leaving it at night; they are unable to ascertain the time exactly; and in consequence a 15-hour day from start to finish may mean—and in many cases does mean—that the operative is absent from his home for 16 or 17 hours each day. In other words, when working a 15-hour day many operatives can, as a maximum, obtain only seven or eight hours at their homes. In our opinion no further argument is necessary to prove that such a condition of affairs must inevitably lead to the deterioration of the workers; it must also render factory work so unpopular that the labour supply necessary for the adequate development of the industrial resources of the country will not be forthcoming; and the abuse is of so grave a character, so opposed to all humanitarian considerations, and so fraught with serious consequences both to the industrial population, and to Indian industries, that the Government would, in our opinion, be justified in taking any steps which experience might show to be necessary in order to prevent it from continuing or recurring.

Possibility of the abuses of 1905 recurring.

45. During the course of the examination of the witnesses, we were repeatedly assured that the conditions which obtained in the Bombay mills in 1905 would not again recur. We can find no satisfactory guarantee as to the correctness of this forecast, however. If the market conditions should again become peculiarly favourable, the inevitable tendency will be, if we may judge from the history of the past, to work as long hours as possible in order to take the fullest advantage of a state of affairs which will, *ex hypothesi,* be temporary only, and we consider that no reliance can be placed upon the vague general assurances to the contrary. We have already seen that the Millowners' Association is powerless to enforce any rules of a restrictive character on individual proprietors, while a considerable number of operatives are prepared to work for 15 hours a day, if they can thereby obtain correspondingly higher wages. In these circumstances it appears to us essential that some practical arrangement, which does not in any way depend upon the co-operation of the millowners, must be devised before any security can be felt that the conditions obtaining in 1905 will not be again repeated.

We also believe that the great mass of the workers in textile mills would welcome any measure calculated to prevent their being worked excessive hours in future. In the absence of any direct representations from the workers themselves, we took every opportunity in the course of our tour of questioning the operatives and personally ascertaining their views ; and we found them, with few exceptions, strongly opposed to the practice of working excessive hours, and in favour of interference by Government to prevent it. It may be that they hope to be able to force their employers to pay them for a reduced working-day the same wage as they earn now : this will be a matter for settlement between the employers and the employed when the time comes, and we do not anticipate that any serious difficulty will occur in effecting this settlement. But we are convinced that the large majority of workers desire the restriction of hours, even at a sacrifice.

Objections to any direct restriction of hours.

46. The most obvious restriction of this nature is a direct limitation of the working hours of adult males. We would be prepared to recommend the imposition of that restriction, if it were clearly demonstrated that the object in view could not be attained in any other manner. We are satisfied, however, that that is not the case ; and we would strongly deprecate any direct limitation of the working hours of adults until all other restrictive measures of a practicable character have been tried, and have been proved inadequate. Firstly, we do not consider that any case has been made out in favour of applying a principle which is admittedly of somewhat doubtful validity, which commands acceptance in very few countries, which is open to the gravest objections from a practical point of view, and which supplies a remedy very much more drastic than the circumstances of the case demand. We are satisfied, as a result

of careful observation and enquiries, that the recommendations which we shall shortly make will, in themselves, be sufficient to prevent the continuance or recurrence of the abuses against which we seek to guard, and in these circumstances we consider it unjustifiable to resort to a measure which has never been accepted in England, and which would undoubtedly cause the gravest inconvenience in practical working.

In the second place, the direct limitation of the working hours of adults would impose on *all* factories a restriction which we find to be required only in textile factories. In no other industry have we found the existence of any abuse, in the matter of excessive working hours, calling for interference, and we are strongly opposed to the imposition of any unnecessary restriction on the employment of labour in factories, especially at a time when the further industrial development of the country is of such vital importance.

In the third place, the strongest practical objections exist to the general enforcement in India of any law rigidly restricting the working hours of adult males. Every effort is, of course, made by factory-owners to systematise working conditions, to make the working hours as uniform as possible, and to prevent the necessity for working overtime. But in all industries overtime is frequently necessary; and we believe that it would be impossible to devise a workable system of exceptions which would give employers the freedom they could legitimately claim, and at the same time secure the general enforcement of the restriction. In France the factory law directly restricting the working hours of men contains numerous exceptions for all the occasions on which overtime may have to be worked in different industries; and previous notice must be given to one of the ninety-one inspectors by an employer desiring to avail himself of any exception. We consider that such a system would be utterly unworkable in India. The area over which factories are scattered in India is so vast, the inspectional staff is necessarily so small, and the employers of labour in the smaller factories are frequently so imperfectly educated, that the system could not be enforced without the gravest injury to Indian industries. Even if the whole field of existing industries could be covered by a list of special exceptions, it is obvious that no provision could be made in advance for the new industries which are springing up, and which it is necessary to foster and encourage in every possible way. Official procedure necessarily involves considerable delay; and it is possible that while the Government was ascertaining the exemptions necessary to enable a new industry to establish itself, that industry might find it impossible to continue the struggle for existence.

In the fourth place, the imposition of a direct restriction on the hours of adult labour would be repugnant to the great majority of capitalists, both in India and abroad, who have invested, or are considering the question of investing, money in India. This is clear from the record of evidence. In the cases where owners of factories have expressed their approval of legislation restricting the hours of work of adult males, it is apparent that they are in favour of that course, not because they consider it advisable in itself, but because they are impressed by the existence of serious abuses, and see no other practicable alternative which would be effectual in preventing these abuses. Any course calculated to hamper employers in their dealings with their labour force, and to impose serious practical disabilities upon them in the internal management of their works, will certainly be keenly resented. This statement of the case does not, however, exhaust the question. As Sir John Hewett has pointed out in his note, which is printed with the evidence, there is reason to fear that, if legislation is now undertaken to limit the working hours of adult males to 12 or 13 hours, it will not stop there, and attempts will be made in the future—not always suggested merely by the idea of doing justice to the operatives—to restrict still further their working hours. It was impossible to avoid observing the degree of importance attached to this question by English and Indian capitalists throughout India. It would be outside our province to enquire as to the justification for this attitude; but there can be no doubt that the opinion is widely and strongly held that, if interference with adult labour be permitted, pressure will be brought to bear in order to utilize that power of interference in a manner calculated to promote the interests of Lancashire and Dundee, rather than of India. The prevalence of this impression—whether it be right or wrong is, for the purpose of the present discussion, immaterial—would undoubtedly adversely affect India's industrial development.

Summary of our position on the question.

47. We trust that we have made our position in respect of this matter clear. We are strongly opposed to any direct limitation of adult working hours, because we consider that there is no necessity for the adoption of this drastic course, because we are convinced that it would cause the gravest inconvenience to existing industries, most of which have never worked long hours, and because we think that such a measure would seriously hamper the growth of industrial enterprise. We believe that the working of adults for excessive hours in textile factories will be effectively prevented, incidentally, by the measures we propose for restricting the hours of "young persons," women, and children. Had this effective alternative not been available, we are of opinion that direct limitation of the working hours of adults would then have been not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to prevent abuses which the Government could not, upon economic and humanitarian grounds, permit to continue or recur.

SECTION IX.—*The measures on which we rely for an indirect limitation of the working hours of adult males, and the probable effect of these measures.*

The restrictive measures which will lead to a limitation of adult working hours.

48. The measures on which we rely for an indirect restriction of the working hours of adult males to reasonable limits are:—

(1) The formation of a "young persons" class, to comprise all young adults between the ages of 14 and 17, with working hours limited to 12 in any one day;

(2) the reduction of the working hours of children from 7 hours to 6 hours;

(3) the prohibition of the employment of "young persons," women, and children before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M.;

(4) the substitution of a compulsory interval after six hours' continuous work, in place of the present mid-day interval; and

(5) the assimilation of the restrictions placed upon the employment of women to those proposed for the "young persons" class.

The first four of these measures are the most important; the last is merely of subsidiary importance, in so far as the present question is concerned.

Before discussing the probable effect of these suggested amendments of the law, we desire to lay stress upon the fact that they have not been proposed merely in order to avoid the necessity for the imposition of a direct restriction on the working hours of adult males. That will, we hope, be one of the consequences which will follow from their adoption; but the measures themselves were accepted by us as necessary solely upon their own merits. We shall, in the following sections of the report, discuss these proposals fully, and explain in detail the reasons which appear to us to necessitate their acceptance; for the present, we shall confine our remarks to the probable effect of these measures on the working hours of adult males.

Effect on cotton mills, spinning department.

49. As has already been stated, excessive hours are in general worked in textile factories only; it will not therefore be necessary to discuss the effect of our proposals except as regards these factories. In the cotton spinning mills of Bombay, we have ascertained, by a detailed count in two cases, that approximately 24 *per cent.* of the adult male workers would fall within the "young person" class, if the age limits were fixed at 14 and 16. With the age limits at 14 to 17, as we propose, it may safely be assumed that the number of "young persons" will be approximately 25 *per cent.* of the present total adult male staff in spinning mills, and in the spinning department of spinning and weaving mills. This estimate agrees closely with those given by the majority of the witnesses who were questioned on this point, and with the results of detailed counts made by us in a mill at Hathras (19 *per cent.*) and another at Sholapur (23 *per cent.*). In addition, from 3 to 5 *per cent.* of the staff in spinning mills will be composed of children, employed as doffers: the number is higher in Ahmedabad, where about 12 *per cent.* of the total staff are half-timers: in Bengal the proportion varies from about 10 *per cent.* to 12 *per cent.*: in Madras the average is about 20 *per cent.* It is, we think, a safe estimate to hold that approximately 30 *per cent.*, or say one-third, of the staff in the spinning department will be composed of children and "young persons." That being so, it is clear that the hours fixed for children and young persons will absolutely determine the working hours of the whole department.

The great majority of the witnesses examined agree on this point. In one or two cases it was suggested that a restriction of this character could be overcome by working the children and "young persons" harder during their legal working hours, and giving the male adults a somewhat easier time then, in consideration of their working the mill or department, as the case might be, unaided for the last hour or hour and a half at the close of the day, when the children and "young persons" had left. Such a scheme would not, in our opinion, be successful. Men are not capable of doing doffing work so quickly and expertly as children; and it is very questionable whether they would, in any case, agree to do work which is regarded by them as peculiarly the work of children. Again, adult males are not good piecers; for that, nimbleness of fingers and small stature are essentials. Agreeing in this respect with practically all the managers who have been questioned on the subject, we are convinced that the hours of work fixed for the children and "young persons" would absolutely determine the working hours of all persons employed in cotton spinning.

Effect on cotton mills, weaving department.

50. In the mills which combine spinning and weaving, the percentage of "young persons" and women employed in the weaving and connected departments is not so large. Practically no children are employed in these departments. Actual count in two cases showed that, while only 4 *per cent.* of the hands in the weaving shed were "young persons," the number of women and "young persons" in the weaving, winding, drawing, sizing, and connected departments was in one case 17 *per cent.*, and in the other 25 *per cent.*, of the total hands employed there. The number of protected persons is perhaps not so large that their hours would determine the working hours of the whole department. But the internal arrangements of all spinning and weaving mills are based upon the assumption that the spinning and weaving departments will work for approximately the same hours, or at any rate that the weaving department will not work longer hours than the spinning department; and the machinery in the two departments is in almost all cases driven by the same engine. It would not be economical as a rule to run one department while the other remained idle. Again, the weavers in cotton mills are much more independent than the spinners, a fact which, as regards Bombay, appears clearly from the evidence. They earn higher wages, and they have in many cases refused to work the same hours as the spinners, when they considered these hours too long. We do not believe that any considerable number of weavers could be induced to accept a permanent system under which they would work on at night, after all the spinners had left the mill. Taking all these facts into consideration, we are satisfied that it will be found impracticable to work the weaving department of any cotton textile mill longer than the spinning department. The natural tendency to bring the working hours to a uniform level throughout the mill will be too strong to be resisted.

The restrictions which we suggest as regards the employment of "young persons," women, and children will not, theoretically, be sufficient to force millowners to limit the running time of their mills to 12 hours, inasmuch as it would be possible for them to work the children, women, and "young persons" in shifts spread over the whole period from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M., while the adult males worked without being relieved. But we are convinced that this system of shifts would be impossible in cotton mills, both on account of the disorganisation of work which would result from the frequent changes of the operatives, and also because of the scarcity of labour. Further, under the arrangement which we propose for intervals of rest after 6 hours' continuous working, the maximum working hours of adult males in cotton textile mills, which require half-timers "young persons" and women as an integral part of their staff, would necessarily be reduced to 12½ hours in any one day. In these circumstances, it is extremely unlikely that owners would arrange to work all the protected classes of operatives in shifts, merely in order to run the mill for half-an-hour longer each day. The loss of production and wastage due to two stoppages in 12½ hours actual running, as against one stoppage in a 12-hour day, would far outweigh any advantages that the former system might otherwise offer.

51. There will, besides, be a strong inducement to owners to adopt a 12-hour day if, as we propose, any millowner declaring for an absolute 12-hour day is relieved of the necessity of having the "young persons" employed in his mill certified for age or registered. We also rely to some extent upon the probable views and wishes of the workers in respect of this matter. With a 12-hour day, the women and children could go to the mill in the morning, with their male relatives; and all the members of a family—except the children on the morning shift—could return together in the evening. In addition to these reasons, we also attach considerable importance to the feeling which will, we consider, grow up among both owners and operatives in favour of an absolute 12-hour day. There is no doubt that a large number of millowners in Bombay are already anxious to revert to a 12-hour day, and we trust that our proposals will assist in crystallising that desire into an established custom.

Probable result of our proposals in jute mills.

52. In jute mills the immediate effect of our proposals will be to limit the running time from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M., as these mills cannot be worked without the assistance of the protected workers. The number of children, women, and "young persons" actually employed at present is about 50 or 60 *per cent.* of the whole staff; and the figure will of course be higher if the spinning and preparing departments only are considered. We trust that, as we anticipate in the case of cotton textile mills, the ultimate effect of our proposals may be the adoption of a 12-hour day in all jute mills; but we consider it improbable that this result will be attained at once. The complicated shift system which we have already described is in force in all jute mills, and is thoroughly understood by the workers; it is the practice in these mills to work at present within the permissible limits of time for the employment of women and children; and it appears probable that the existing system will be continued for some time, in order to obtain the maximum possible production. As we have already mentioned, however, no worker in the preparing and spinning departments of a jute mill is at present

employed for more than 11 hours on any one day. In the weaving department the formation of regular shifts, with definitely ascertained intervals, will become necessary, under the proposals which we intend to make, unless the compulsory intervals referred to in paragraph 86 are arranged for; and the probable effect of our recommendations as regards this class of workers will be to limit their actual working hours to 10½ or 11 a day, consequent on the reduction in the running time of the mill from 15 to 13½ hours. We consider it improbable that the looms will be run longer than the spinning and preparing departments, for reasons similar to those which we have already advanced while discussing the question as regards cotton textile mills; and we are disposed to think that owners will prefer to arrange for regular shifts in the weaving department, rather than stop the machinery after each period of six hours.

SECTION X.—*The effect on the production* per *operative in textile factories of working days of varying length, and the probable effect of a general 12-hour day.*

The effect of working days of varying length on production.

53. At the beginning of our enquiries, we were of opinion that it would probably be possible to obtain from a large number of textile factories accurate statements showing the effect on the production *per* operative of working days of varying length. The information which we have been able to collect on this subject is, however, of but little value; and a sufficient basis has not in general been given upon which to rest any definite conclusions. The conditions affecting production in Indian textile factories include so many factors, of which the length of the working day is only one, that it is quite impossible to base any opinion of a reliable character upon isolated statistics covering an indeterminate period, such as the majority of the mills have supplied. There is also the further complication that it is the custom, in many cotton mills, to employ a number of additional hands, roughly proportional to the increase in running time, when the mill changes its system and works for longer hours. This practice renders it impossible to obtain comparative figures of any value showing the effect of varying hours of work on the outturn of the operatives in such mills. After close examination of the statements dealing with this question, and of the evidence bearing on it, we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the greater portion of the material supplied must be discarded as valueless for our purposes. The opinions given are of the most conflicting character, and they are in general based upon insufficient data, and upon a somewhat cursory examination of the question.

Available evidence bearing on the question.

54. The only evidence upon which we can rely is:—

(a) a statement, prepared from the records of three jute mills in Calcutta, giving the production statistics for two years when daylight working, and working for long hours by electric light, respectively, were resorted to; and (*b*) the statements given, and the evidence recorded, as to production in the Buckingham Mills in Madras, the Cawnpore Cotton Mills and Elgin Mills in Cawnpore, and the Empress Mills in Nagpore.

Examination of this material.

55. The statement referred to at (*a*) above is reproduced as Appendix D. The conditions were normal only for the first three months of each year, and the number of operatives remained the same throughout the whole period. Confining the comparison to these months, it appears that a decrease in the working time led to a decrease, but not a proportionate decrease, in production. The actual figures are :—

	Decrease in working time.	Decrease in production.
Mill A	17·24 %	10·80 %
Mill B	17·24 %	5·95 %
Mill C	17·24 %	13·90 %
Average	17·24 %	10·44 %

It is important to remember that the reduction in the length of the working day was made by the owners in all three cases in order to suit their own convenience; the workers were not aware of the reasons which led to a reduction of the working hours; and they were not in a position to form any estimate as to the length of time for which reduced hours would be worked. In view of the experience gained as to this matter in European countries, it is obvious that it would be unfair to accept these results as representing the effect upon production which would probably be produced by reducing the hours of labour to the same extent, either permanently, or after explaining matters to the workers, and fixing a definite time limit for the experiment.

56. A statement is appended to the evidence of Mr. Simpson, of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, showing the effect upon production of a 10-hour day in the Buckingham Mills. It was intended to run the mill 10 hours a day only, for a fortnight; but after the expiry of a week the piece-workers asked that the old system of working daylight hours might be reverted to. The figures given show that, while the average production *per* hour in lbs. was 1,116 for yarn, and 1,114 for cloth, during the preceding month, and 1,089 and 1,019, respectively, for the succeeding days of the month in which the experiment was made, it amounted to 1,122 for yarn, and 1,116 for cloth, during the eight days for which the 10-hour day was worked. The increase in production *per* hour was from 2 to 4 *per cent.*, with a decrease in time of approximately 17 *per cent.* The duration of the experiment was, however, so short that very little reliance can be placed on these figures.

The Cawnpore Cotton Mill has adopted a 12-hour day since February 1907, after experimenting as to the most suitable working hours from an economic standpoint. Their experience is that in a 12-hour day they obtain as much production as they formerly did in a 13-hour day. In the opinion of the manager, the workers adapt themselves to the conditions under which they work; where the hours are short, they work harder and better; where they are long, they dawdle over their work. There has been an increase of one-third of an ounce *per* spindle *per* day in the ring frames in the 12-hour day, as compared with the production in the 13-hour day, though this has been accompanied by a slight drop in the total production of the mules. The piece-workers earn as much in the 12-hour day as they did in the 13-hour day, rates having remained stationary. A statement as to the production of five pairs of mules in this mill, on which the attendance was most regular, is given in No. 96 of the inspection notes, and detailed enquiries which we have since made point to the conclusion that that statement may be accepted as a fair comparative representation of the work done. The gross outturn increased by approximately 8 *per cent.* in the shorter day, and the piece-work wages of the operatives rose in the same proportion. In this mill there is strong European supervision in all departments.

In the case of the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, the management found that a 15-hour day led to bad work, great waste, and uneconomical working. They reduced the hours gradually to 12, and have been working 12 hours a day for the last eight years. Their experience is that the outturn and the piece-work wages are practically the same now as they were when long hours were worked. The piece-work rates have not been increased, but the earnings of the workers have remained practically stationary.

Mr. Bezanji Dadabhoy, manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpore, has appended to his written evidence certain statements showing the effect on production of working days of varying length. These statements show that, over a period of ten years, the production *per* spindle *per* hour is, on the average, higher the shorter the working day. The difference is not, however, large. The utility of the statistics is materially discounted by the fact that, as the mill works daylight hours only, the short and the long days occur at different seasons of the year, when the spinning conditions are not the same. It is difficult to determine the effect of this on production; but there can be little doubt that, had it been possible to make a comparison for the same period of the year, the difference in favour of the short hour day would have been greater.

57. This evidence points to the conclusion that the production *per* operative *per* hour rises to some extent when the length of the working day is reduced. It is improbable that this increase in the hourly production would ordinarily be sufficient to maintain the gross production at the same figure, if the hours of work were diminished to any material extent; but it is to be remembered that the statistics quoted were in some cases obtained under conditions which were certainly not favourable to any considerable increase in the energy or efficiency of the workers. In two cases only have we definite information as to the results of an experiment, carried out for a sufficiently long period, where the hours of work were deliberately reduced with a view to ascertaining the most suitable working day from an economic point of view. In both cases the results have been the same. It has been found that the 12-hour day is the most suitable, and that the gross

production in a 12-hour day exceeds or equals the production in a 15 or 13-hour day.

We do not desire to lay undue stress upon these results, as we are fully aware of the multiplicity of causes which prevent accurate comparisons being made between the conditions obtaining at different periods of time, or at different places; but we consider that they are entitled to considerable weight when an attempt is being made to forecast the probable effect of the general adoption of a 12-hour day. Our observations have satisfied us that the Indian operative is more adaptable than employers of labour in India have hitherto believed; and we incline to the opinion—though we readily admit that we cannot produce any satisfactory statistical evidence likely to convince others—that the general adoption of a 12-hour day in textile factories in India would not materially reduce the output below that at present obtained in 13 hours. Production would probably fall off at first to a considerable extent; but we believe that this would gradually be rectified, and that within a short time the production under a general 12-hour day would probably equal that now obtained by working for 13 or 13½ hours.

SECTION XI.—*The formation of a "young persons" class, and the restrictions to be placed upon their hours of work.*

Proposal to create a "young persons" class, and the reasons therefor.

58. The summary which we have given of the information collected regarding the hours of work in factories in India shows that young adults are at present frequently called upon to work for excessive hours. In many cases obviously immature adults have been worked for as much as 15 hours a day; and we are satisfied that employment for such excessive hours must necessarily impair the physique, and stunt the development, of this class of workers. As Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart has noted, "young persons between 14 and 18 are just those who are likely to suffer permanently from the effects of overwork, even for a limited period. They are also the persons most likely to be driven to working for longer hours than they wish to work, and in any case they are, owing to want of experience, incapable of judging what is good for them." We agree with these views; and consider that, in the present conditions of employment in India, as disclosed in this report, it would be in the highest degree inadvisable to permit the unrestricted liberty which immature adults now enjoy in determining the duration of their hours of labour to continue. It is, we consider, the duty of the State to step in and protect a class which, as experience has shown, is unable to protect itself effectively; and we are convinced that nothing short of a hard and fast limitation of their working hours will suffice. We propose that the new class should include all workers from 14 to 17 years of age, and consider that their total actual working hours should be limited to 12 in any one day. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey differs from the rest of the Commission as to the hour limit, and thinks that the actual working hours of young persons should be limited to 12½, and of children (paragraph 63) to 6¼ hours, a day.

Objections urged to the "young persons" class.

59. The question of the formation of a class of "young persons" has been discussed by the Textile Factory Labour Committee of 1906, and by the Indian Factory Commission of 1890. Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee objected to the proposal mainly on the ground that it would occasion serious administrative inconvenience in actual working; the Indian Factory Commission of 1890, which was presided over by Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, was opposed to the creation of a class intermediate between children and full-time workers, on the ground that the members of such a class would be squeezed out of industrial employment if their hours "were restricted by law to any period between full-time and half-time work." In the alternative the Commission was of opinion that these operatives would in fact, and despite the provisions of the law on the subject, be employed either as children, or as adults. That Commission also considered it unnecessary to impose any restrictions as to hours of labour on persons over 14 years, as in India children of that age were frequently beginning to assume the responsibilities of family life. The majority of the witnesses examined by us were opposed to the formation of a "young persons" class, chiefly on the ground that it would occasion serious administrative inconvenience by introducing new complications, and by increasing the burden of responsibility which at present rests on managers. There is reason to believe, however, that the strength of the opposition to the proposal, as disclosed in the record of the evidence, is mainly due to the manner in which the suggestion was presented. The impression produced by the references to this matter in the papers sent to the witnesses apparently was that it was intended to create a class of workers, intermediate between children and adult male workers, fixing for this new class working hours which would not readily fit in with those of the other operatives. There was also the implication that it had become necessary to create such a class, owing to serious and habitual breaches of the law regarding the employment of children. Owners and managers were naturally unwilling to lend any support to such a charge by agreeing to the proposal; and they also dreaded the complicated restrictions regarding registration and medical examination which, on the analogy of the half-timer class, they doubtless assumed would be imposed. In many cases, when it was explained that the Commission did not contemplate the imposition of such restrictions if the factory affected were limited to a 12-hour day, and when it was made clear that the hours of work would fit in with those which we intended to propose for women and children, and with those which we hoped would ultimately be adopted generally for adult male workers, the opposition to the proposal was at once withdrawn.

Replies to these objections.

60. The objections which have been taken on the ground of administrative inconvenience to the creation of a "young persons" class will, we consider, be met to a large extent by the suggestion which we now make. We propose to exempt all factories which undertake to work for not more than 12 hours in each day from the necessity

for registering their "young persons" and of having them certified for age. A factory accepting this concession will render itself liable for employing *any* of its operatives over 12 hours, as if they were "young persons"; but exceptions will be made in favour of the few adults employed in the boiler-house, engine-room, calendering, and other departments who have ordinarily, or occasionally, to come earlier or stay later than the main body of workers. We consider that the concession is one which can safely be offered to factories working not more than 12 hours a day, and also that it will be some inducement to adopt a 12-hour day.

The administrative objections to our proposal will be still further minimised by the adoption of the suggestion that children, who have worked as half-timers, should be permitted to enter the "young persons" class without further medical examination, when the medical certificates obtained by them prior to their admission as half-timers show that they have attained the age of 14 years. In the great majority of cases there will therefore be no medical examination for age prior to admission to the "young persons" class. We also propose that no examination for physical fitness should in any case be made as regards "young persons." As has already been stated, the physique of this class is, on the whole, satisfactory; out of over 1,000 "young persons" specially selected for examination, less than 2½ *per cent.* were considered physically unfit, apart from age; and, as we have explained, the young adults specially selected for examination were picked out from the main body of workers either on account of their apparent youth, or because of their stunted or weakly appearance. In these circumstances, it is apparent that the percentage of children over 14 years of age who are physically unfit to work a 12-hour day must be practically negligible. In view of this fact, and of the practical difficulty of arranging for the medical examination of so large a body of workers, we are of opinion that no examination for physical fitness need be required prior to the employment of "young persons."

The other objection which has been advanced against the proposal to form a "young persons" class is, in our opinion, met by the definition which we propose to give of that class, and by the nature of the restrictions which we suggest as to their employment. It is obvious that a class of operatives working double the hours proposed for children, the same hours as women, and the same hours as the great majority of adults, will not be liable to be squeezed out of the ranks of industrial workers.

61. We have, after careful consideration of the question, decided to advise that all workers from 14 to 17 years of age should be included within the "young persons" class. This decision is based upon the observations made during the course of our tour, when thousands of boys between the ages of 14 and 17 were observed, and nearly two thousand were minutely inspected. We regret that we are unable to agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Indian Factory Commission of 1890, that "Indian boys of 14 are, in the majority of instances, either married or about to be married, and begin to assume the responsibilities of family life." When we began our investigations, we shared

that opinion; it soon became apparent, however, that it was not in accord with the facts, at least in so far as factory operatives as a class are concerned. A thorough physical examination of large numbers of these immature adults was made by us, and we are satisfied that the nubile age of males of this class is considerably higher than the Commission of 1890 assumed. The limits of age which we propose are, in our opinion, suitable. We would point out that one of the main objections taken by the members of the 1890 Commission to any increase in the age limit above 14 years—the objection that "young persons" over that age would either be deprived of employment altogether, or forced to work as half-timers on half pay—is met by the fact that the class of "young persons" which we propose to create will, in the great majority of cases, work the same time as the adult males, and double the working time of the children. We have already explained that there is a special demand for this class of workers in all textile factories; and we see no reason to believe that the restrictions which we propose to place upon their employment will result in any reduction of the wages which they now earn.

SECTION XII.—*Children or half-timers; the age limits to be fixed; and the hours of work to be permitted.*

Age limits for employment of children to remain unaltered.

62. Agreeing in this respect with the great majority of the witnesses examined, we consider that the present age limits for the employment of children need not be altered. Although it is clear that the strain of the present working hours has affected children more severely than any other class, we consider that the proper remedy is to reduce the number of working hours, rather than to increase the age limit. It has repeatedly been pointed out that parents in India desire their children to become wage-earners at the earliest possible moment; there is no question of conscious cruelty, but children are in fact made to work as soon as they are capable of earning even the smallest addition to the family income. In these circumstances, if the minimum age limit for the employment of children in factories were increased, it is inevitable that they would merely be forced to perform other, and probably more laborious, work until they had attained the age qualifying them for factory employment. We see no reason to suggest any alteration in the upper limit of age for half-timers; under our proposals children will, after reaching the age of 14, be protected from the consequences of excessive work until they attain the age of 17 years.

Reduction proposed in their working hours.

63. In view of the results of our investigations as to the physical condition of half-time children employed in factories, we are strongly of opinion that it is necessary to reduce the severe strain under which they at present work. We have explained our reasons for rejecting the suggestion to increase the age limit of this class, and the only practicable alternative which will secure our object is to reduce the number of hours for which they are now permitted to work. It is frequently stated that the children in a textile factory are not

worked hard; that they enjoy numerous intervals of rest; that the work required of them is light and intermittent in character; and that they are not subjected to a strain comparable with that borne by the other workers. We do not entirely agree with these views. In all textile factories it is essential that the doffing should be done as quickly as possible; and the children undoubtedly work hard at each doff. Further, it is naturally the aim of the factory manager to arrange matters so that the children are employed as continuously as possible on doffing work; and, though they are usually alert enough to circumvent these intentions to some extent, yet the work is undoubtedly much more constant than has been supposed. In jute mills the doffing work is very hard while it lasts; all the apparatus dealt with is heavier than in cotton spinning; and the children are urged to the utmost speed, as the spindles fill very quickly, and doffing is much more continuous than in a cotton mill. The doffers in the jute mills work with wonderful rapidity. In cotton mills, though the work is neither so hard nor so continuous as in jute factories, the children work in rooms full of noisy machinery, sometimes badly ventilated, and frequently excessively hot. In our opinion there can be no question that the children employed in textile factories are subjected to a severe strain during their working hours; and we were specially struck with the tired and listless look of the children in factories which we visited at the close of hot working days. In view of the experience which our investigations have enabled us to acquire as to the general physical condition of the half-time operatives, we are of opinion that children over 9 and under 14 years of age should not be permitted to work on any one day for more than 6 hours. In suggesting this period, we have borne in mind the absolute necessity of proposing a limit of time which will fit in with the other limits which we propose as regards the hours of work of "young persons" and women, and with our reasonable anticipations as to the probable hours of employment of adult males. This point, the vital importance of which was strongly emphasised by the Factory Commission of 1890, has not hitherto always been kept in view; but in all cases where it has been lost sight of, the limitations which ignored it have, as a matter of actual practice, been disregarded. The scheme which we propose is not open to that objection. We anticipate that, if our suggestions be adopted, the great majority of textile cotton mills will work a 12-hour day; male adults, women, and "young persons" will then be employed during the whole running time of the mill, while the children will in the majority of cases work continuously for half that period, the sets changing about noon. The present limit of seven hours' work for children was fixed mainly in consideration of the fact that, as all factories worked daylight hours, the maximum working time could not exceed 13½ hours a day; the limit for children was therefore fixed at half that period, allowing one quarter of an hour's margin in order to cover all possible cases. It was not anticipated, however, that children would be worked, on the average, for more than 6 hours a day throughout the year, or for more than 6¾ hours, as a maximum, during any one day, even in the hot weather season. The alteration which we now propose in the legal working hours of children will give effect to the intentions of the Commission of 1890; and we trust that the administrative arrangements which we propose will be sufficient to secure that the new limit is not evaded or ignored, as the present limitation has been.

SECTION XIII.—*The restrictions to be placed upon the working hours of women.*

64. In a previous portion of this report, we have pointed out that, as the restrictions at present imposed on the employment of women are suited neither to the operatives themselves, nor to their employers, they have been ignored in practice. We have also expressed the opinion that the general physical condition of the female operatives in the various factories visited was uniformly excellent. In these circumstances, and in view of the advantages which would follow from the adoption of this course, we consider that it would be advisable to allow women to work for the same hours as "young persons," *i.e.*, for not more than 12 hours in any one day, with at least one interval during the day. We are satisfied, from our own observations and from the evidence of the medical witnesses examined on the point, that women can work these hours without danger of injury to their health. Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart expresses the same opinion as the result of his inspections throughout the Bombay Presidency. The change which we suggest will, if it be adopted in actual practice, tend materially to simplify the organisation of work in most factories employing women; while, if the new conditions should prove distasteful to them, they will still be able to obtain employment in the reeling and winding departments in textile mills, where practically all female workers not engaged in seasonal factories are at present employed. The work there is entirely piece-work; and the women would still be able to come and go freely, as at present. Women can now work for 11 hours, with an interval of 1½ hours, making the total period of employment 12½ hours *per* day; this total period will not necessarily be extended under our proposals. The alternative which we suggest will open a new avenue of employment to women; and, if we may judge from the remarks recorded on this subject by the Indian Factory Commission of 1890, and from our own observations, the measure will be popular with the operatives themselves, and will enable them to recover the position which they held prior to the introduction of the present limitations on their hours of work. Doubts have been expressed as to whether women would in any case work in the preparation, spinning, or weaving departments of a mill alongside male workers; and it has been stated that their form of garment renders their employment in those departments difficult or impossible. Two of the members of the Commission, who have visited Pondicherry, inform us that in the mills there, where women are permitted to work the same hours as the men, a large number are employed on the ring frames: these women work about 12 hours daily throughout the year, and are a robust, healthy-looking lot. Prior to the introduction of the present restrictions, women were also employed to a large extent in the spinning departments of the

Ahmedabad mills. If the removal of these restrictions should lead to the employment of women to a larger extent in textile factories, that will assist in relieving the present scarcity of labour. It will also bind down employers of labour in these factories more closely to the acceptance of a general 12-hour day. It is, however, essential to the success of our proposals that the working hours for women should be identical in all respects with those fixed for "young persons," and that the same intervals of rest should be prescribed. If any divergence be permitted, it would become difficult or impossible to arrange for the employment of women in the departments in which children, "young persons," and adult males are working; and, as formerly happened, they would in practice be excluded from these departments of the factory.

SECTION XIV.—*The limits of time within which "young persons," women, and children should be allowed to work.*

Time limits to be imposed upon the total working period of all protected workers.

65. Women and children are, under the present law, permitted to work between the hours of 5 A.M and 8 P.M.: in the case of women these time limits may be disregarded if a system of employment by shifts is in force, and the arrangements for the working of these shifts are approved by the local inspector. The effect of these provisions upon the operatives is seen most clearly in the case of the Calcutta jute mills. About half the children are required to be at the mill by 5 A.M., and they have frequently to walk two or three miles before arriving there. The following facts were ascertained by us on our visit to a certain jute mill near Calcutta, and are quoted from our inspection notes:—

> "The operatives are mostly Bengalis living in surrounding villages up to 3 or 4 miles off. The first warning whistle is blown at 3 A.M. Enquiry showed that a half-timer, a child of not more than 7 years, selected by the Commission at random, had to leave his home every morning at 4 A.M. and walk 2 miles to the mill."

Children employed in the set which begins work at 5 A.M. are generally free to leave the mill at 3 or 3-30 P.M.; while those employed in the set which works till 8 P.M., the closing hour of the mill, are obliged to attend at 9 A.M. The children therefore must remain in the mill for 10 or 11 hours each day; and they have either to be up very early in the morning, or to remain up till a comparatively late hour at night. The evidence of the workers examined, and the opinions given by the various managers consulted on this subject, show clearly that the necessity for coming to the mill so early as 5 A.M. is regarded by all the workers, adult males, women and children alike, as a serious hardship; and it appears probable that the early start is responsible to a considerable extent for the shortage of labour. The hardships experienced under this system are intensified in some cases owing to the fact that the children and women not infrequently remain in the mill until such time as they can be accompanied to their homes by their male relatives. Popular feeling is strongly against the practice of allowing women to go out alone during the hours of darkness, and in many cases a woman may be compelled to defer her departure from the mill for an hour or two, till her husband or some relative can accompany her. The period of absence from home may in this manner be extended by one or two hours, while from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour may be spent in walking home from the mill. In this manner the total period of absence may extend to 14 or 14½ hours in the case of children, and possibly to a longer period for some women. We are satisfied that, under the conditions prevailing in India, these long absences from their residences must be detrimental to the health of women, "young persons," and children. The children cannot be properly fed if they or their mothers remain absent from home for 14 hours or so each day; and the strain of the work in the mill must necessarily tell on them more severely if they are obliged to remain in the mill compound for some hours after their legitimate work has been finished.

66. For these reasons we consider that no woman, "young person," or child should be permitted to work except between the hours of 5-30 A.M. and 7 P.M., local mean time. This limitation will, we consider, be effective in checking to a considerable extent the abuses which exist at present owing to the employment of women and children at hours which are not only extremely inconvenient to them, but also injurious to their health. It will protect to some extent all women operatives who have household duties to perform, and will thereby tend to promote the general health of the whole body of workers. And it will also, we anticipate, render work in textile factories more attractive to the protected persons, and so increase the supply of labour. The 1½ hours over and above the 12 hours of actual employment leaves an ample margin for the longest intervals of rest likely to be given in any factory.

67. As an exception to this general rule, we propose that all women and "young persons" employed in *cotton ginning factories* should be permitted to work for 12 hours without any limitation as to the period within which they can be employed. We have already explained the system in force in these factories, the short duration of the busy season, and the character of the employment which they offer. Men are seldom employed on gins; the work is so light that women are peculiarly fitted to undertake it; and, as it has now come to be regarded as a woman's work, difficulty would probably be experienced in getting men to undertake it. The majority of the witnesses examined on this point were of opinion that, if women were prohibited from working on gins at night, it would be difficult, and in some cases impossible, to obtain male labourers to take their place. It is also certain that any such prohibition would not only increase the cost of ginning, but would also diminish the opportunities of employment offered to women. We have pointed out, in a previous section of the report, that ginning factories afford a considerable number of women employment suited to their strength, at a time when these women would find difficulty in obtaining work at their ordinary avocations; and we are opposed to any measure which would withdraw from this class of poor people a congenial and fairly well paid employment. The objections ordinarily advanced to the employment of women at night do not apply with much force to the

case now under discussion. The majority of the women employed in ginning factories are past middle age; and they work, seated, in one room, where male workers only come occasionally. No children are employed inside ginning factories, and infants are very seldom seen there. The physical disadvantages to the younger generation, and the moral objections as regards the employment of the women themselves, are therefore very much less than in the case of any other form of factory labour.

68. We also think that the Imperial Government should have power to permit, in exceptional cases, the employment of "young persons" at night, provided always that they are not employed for more than 12 hours out of the 24. It has never been the practice in Indian textile factories to work day and night with two shifts, as in China and Japan. But it is within the range of possibility that the trade might find it necessary to adopt all-night working in self-defence against foreign competition; and the contingency, remote though it appears to be, ought to be provided for. We would not, however, extend the concession to the employment of either women or children at night.

69. We have proposed that the hours within which it will be permissible to employ women, "young persons," and children in ordinary factories should be fixed at 5-30 A.M. and 7 P.M., *local mean time*. It is evident that if Indian standard time were recognised for the purpose of this provision, there would be wide variations in the actual time of starting and stopping work at different places; for instance, mills at Karachi would start work 90 minutes earlier in the day than those in Calcutta. It will therefore be necessary for each Local Government to fix once for all, for each industrial centre where local time is not officially recognized, the equivalent of 5-30 A.M. and 7 P.M. local mean time in terms of Indian standard time, to the nearest quarter of an hour; we do not recommend a closer approximation. We do not consider that any difficulty will be experienced in giving effect to this in practice.

SECTION XV.—*The arrangements to be made for half-timers' sets.*

The arrangements for half-timers' sets.

70. The system upon which children are employed at present varies from factory to factory; in some it is the custom to employ the half-timers in morning and afternoon sets for the full period of seven hours continuously, or with an interval of half an hour only; in others the children are employed on what we call the "split set" system, that is, they work for about half the total time in the morning, and then, after an interval of three hours or so, complete the remaining portion of their seven hours in the afternoon. We have already explained how the latter system lends itself to the evasion of the law. It undoubtedly facilitates the working of children in the same mill for hours far in excess of the legal limit, and for this reason we should have preferred if the system could have been entirely prohibited. But it is actually in force at present in some cotton mills, and in practically all jute mills. We have discussed its working in the former case; in the latter it is

thoroughly understood by the children, and, except in one particular to which we have already referred, it is carried out in a satisfactory manner. The absolute prohibition of the system would practically force jute mills to employ a much larger staff of children, some of whom would work for less than 6 hours a day. We are of opinion, therefore, that the system cannot be entirely disallowed, and recommend that it be permitted subject to the modification explained in the succeeding paragraph.

71. We are satisfied that the reasonable requirements of all the factories concerned would be met by an arrangement under which children could be employed either continuously for 6 hours, or in broken periods not exceeding 6 hours in all, provided always that the total period of employment was comprised within 8½ consecutive hours. This limitation would not interfere with the working of jute mills, and would enable cotton mills adopting the "split set" system to retain it, with slight modifications. Under our proposal, no child need remain on the mill premises for more than 8½ hours in any one day. It is also probable that the opportunity which the system affords of giving an interval of two hours during the period of the child's employment might be utilized by some mills in order to prevent the children from obtaining employment for the second half of the day at another factory. Further, the system could probably be worked so as to give the children an interval of about two hours in which to attend school.

Definition of shifts.

72. Except as regards ginning factories, where the conditions are peculiar and will be discussed in a succeeding section of the report, we consider that all shifts of workers or sets of children must be definitely fixed as regards the hours of work, and the allocation of the workers to definite shifts or sets, before they can be recognized as shifts or sets for the purposes of the law. Unless this condition be insisted upon, it will be impossible in the case of large factories to control effectively the hours of work of any class of operatives, or to detect or punish evasions of the law.

SECTION XVI.—*The certification of children for age and physical fitness.*

The certification of children for age and fitness.

73. The employment of children under nine years of age in factories constitutes one of the most serious abuses which we have discovered. The preceding sections of the report deal fully with this matter, and show the extent to which the practice of employing under-age children obtains. We are strongly of opinion that this wide-spread abuse cannot be effectually prevented unless a hard and fast rule be laid down that no child shall be permitted to work in any factory unless certified to be not under the age of nine years. We are also convinced, as a result of the observations regarding the general health and physique of child workers, which have been dealt with in a preceding section of this report, that an examination for physical fitness is necessary prior to permitting a child to undertake factory work.

Arrangements for procuring certificates.

74. The certificate of age and physical fitness should be obtained from a certifying surgeon appointed for this purpose. Each certifying surgeon should have a fixed office at which he would attend daily, at a stated hour, to examine any persons applying for certificates. He would also visit each mill as often as possible to grant certificates to children assembled there for examination. But besides this, to expedite certification at the mills, the certifying surgeon for each centre should be authorized to approve of any medical practitioner as a *provisional* certifying authority, if he is of opinion that that practitioner can be trusted to carry out the work properly, and that he possesses qualifications sufficient to enable him to pronounce accurate opinions as to the physical fitness and age of children. Provisional certificates should remain in force only until the first visit of the certifying surgeon to the mill in which the child works. In all cases, the provisional certificates granted should be countersigned by the certifying surgeon, after a personal examination of the children at the mill; and if the certifying surgeon refuses to countersign any certificate, the child to whom that certificate was granted should be debarred from working in a factory until a proper certificate of age and fitness has been obtained. We consider that it would be an unnecessary refinement, and that it would occasion serious practical difficulties, to limit the certificates of physical fitness to particular occupations, or to individual factories. The certifying surgeons, where they are appointed solely for this purpose, should in all cases be paid entirely by the Government; they should not be permitted to undertake private practice; and they should be prohibited from receiving any remuneration, direct or indirect, from factory-owners. Where it is impracticable to appoint a special officer solely for this work, it should be undertaken by the Civil Surgeon of the district, or by such other medical officer as the Local Government may appoint. In such cases the certifying surgeon should not be permitted to accept any remuneration from the factory-owners, direct or indirect, in respect of his certifying work. He should be paid for that solely by the Government.

75. We consider that all inconvenience to factory-owners in respect of delay in certification will be obviated by the provision which recognizes the provisional certificate of any approved medical practitioner. The majority of the large mills employ their own medical officers, who attend regularly at the mill each day. In cases where the medical officer of the mill was, in the opinion of the certifying surgeon, a suitable person to whom to entrust the duty of certifying the children provisionally, all candidates for employment could be examined by him each day at the mill. In other cases, it will generally be practicable for the mill-owners to arrange for the attendance of an approved medical man, at times convenient to themselves. We consider that, as regards the larger factories in India, which are situated at four or five industrial centres, it will be possible to arrange matters so that the certifying surgeon will visit each mill once in every seven days. The provisional certificates will, however, remain valid for the period between the certifying surgeon's

visits, in all cases. All provisional certificates granted will be scrutinized by the certifying surgeon, who will re-examine the children; and in this manner an effective check will be maintained over the proceedings of the provisional certifying officers. As the certifying surgeon should have the power to revoke any authority granted to sign these certificates, it is improbable that the system we propose will be abused.

Certificates to be carried by children.

76. We consider that it would greatly facilitate inspection if the certificates of age granted to children were carried by them while at work. At Ahmedabad, and some other places in the Bombay Presidency, the children kept their certificates in small tin cases hung round their necks, and under this arrangement we found that they could be identified with ease and certainty. We would strongly recommend the general adoption of this system, although we do not see our way to prescribe it as a compulsory measure.

Proposal to abolish payment of fees for certificates.

77. We are strongly of opinion that the certifying surgeons solely appointed for this work should receive no remuneration, direct or indirect, from factory-owners. We cannot approve of a system tending to create any bias, however small, in favour of arranging matters in a manner acceptable to millowners. In the case of certifying surgeons not specially appointed for the purpose of certifying children for factory employment, we should have preferred a system under which these officers also would have been absolutely independent of factory-owners. That is, however, impracticable in cases where the certifying surgeon is, as he usually will be, the Civil Surgeon of the district; but even in such cases we are strongly of opinion that no fees for certifying work should be paid to him by employers of labour. We consider that the certifying of children for factory employment should be regarded as one of the ordinary administrative functions of Government; and that, as such, it should be paid for by the Government itself, the 4-anna fee at present charged for each certificate being abolished. Children coming for employment for the first time often have not got the 4 annas to pay, and in such cases there is either delay, or the mill pays the fee and keeps the certificate. The abolition of the fee will simplify matters much, and be received as a welcome concession at a time when the certification of all children is going to be strictly enforced. In any case the certificate should always be considered the absolute property of the child. The question of compensating medical officers for the loss which they would in certain cases sustain under such an arrangement will, we presume, be considered by the Government.

SECTION XVII.—*The application of the Act to ginning and other seasonal factories.*

Proposal to apply the Act to all seasonal factories.

78. Under section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, all factories which work for "less than four months in the whole in any one year" are excluded from its

scope. No definite test period is, however, prescribed; and in consequence different views have been held as to the operation of the words quoted. On the one hand it is contended that, if the factory works for less than 120 days in any one year, it does not come under the Act for that year, and it also remains exempt from the Act until it can be proved to have worked for a longer period, in which case it again becomes subject to the provisions of the Act, but not with retrospective effect. On the other hand it is urged that, if a factory has once come under the Act, it must be presumed that it is likely to work for more than four months in the year until the contrary has been clearly demonstrated; and the factory must remain under the Act until satisfactory evidence covering a reasonable number of years, and warranting its exclusion, has been produced. Difficulties have also been experienced as regards the position of seasonal factories opened for the first time. In such cases there is no evidence either in favour of inclusion or exclusion; and the factory usually works unrestrictedly until definite evidence is obtainable, showing that it has in fact come within the scope of the Act. It is obvious, however, that in all such cases, and in the case of factories excluded from the scope of the Act because they have been shown to have worked for less than four months in one year, the factory will have unrestricted liberty as regards practically the whole of one season's work at least, even if, during that season, it does in fact work for more than four months. These difficulties in the interpretation of the present Act, and inequalities in its operation, occasion considerable trouble to Government officials and to factory-owners. Further, there are obvious objections to having two factories of a similar character, side by side, working precisely the same hours and for the same period, of which one is under the Act, and subject to all the limitations which the Act imposes, while the other is entirely unrestricted.

79. As a result of our investigations, we consider that the seasonal factories which are at present excluded from the Act solely on the ground that they do not work for more than four months in any one year should be made subject to its provisions. These factories are, in general, cotton ginning factories, and they are usually constructed upon the cheapest possible lines. Gins are often erected in poorly constructed buildings; the floor upon which they are supported is frequently so badly constructed that it vibrates to an excessive extent; the machinery and boilers are sometimes bought second hand; and the management is in many cases unsatisfactory and inefficient. The risk of accident, and the probability of serious abuses being practised, are much greater in such factories than in larger concerns. Their complete freedom from control is also prejudicial to the interests of the larger and better managed factories where sound machinery is used, adequate supervision maintained, and the provisions of the Act are generally observed. We consider it unnecessary to elaborate the arguments in favour of the proposal that the limitation of the scope of the Act to factories working for not less than four months in the year should be abolished, as this amendment of the law was accepted by the Government of India in 1905, after consulting all the Local Governments on

the subject. It will be sufficient to say that the present limitation is indefinite, and difficult to work in practice; that it excludes from all control a class of factories where abuses are peculiarly liable to occur; and that our investigations enable us to say positively that the withdrawal of this limitation will inflict no appreciable hardship upon any industry.

Employment of women at night, and arrangement of shifts in ginning factories.

80. We recommend, however, that the proposals which we have made as regards factories generally should be modified in two respects as regards cotton ginning factories. In the first place, we consider that women and "young persons" should be allowed to work in gins at night. They should, we consider, be allowed to work, by day or by night, for not more than 12 hours out of the 24. We have already given our reasons for this recommendation. In the second place, we propose that in the case of ginning factories running for more than 12 hours a day it should be considered a sufficient compliance with the law limiting the hours of work of women and "young persons" to 12 in any one day if additional workers are employed to the extent necessary to reduce the hours of work of each woman or "young person" to not more than 12 hours, assuming that the work, during the total period for which the factory runs, is uniformly distributed among all the workers. For example, if a factory with 20 gins, for which 20 women would be required for work on the gins, runs for 16 hours, it would be accepted as a sufficient compliance with the law if $\frac{20 \times 16}{12}$, or 27 women, were actually engaged for work on the gins only. We are of opinion that it would be difficult, and possibly impracticable, to attempt to enforce a definite shift system in such cases. The majority of the ginning factories are small concerns which cannot bear the cost of highly skilled management, and the arrangement of definite, ascertained shifts in such cases would probably be beyond the abilities of the staff. The workers are not accustomed to the shift system, and would not readily understand it; on the other hand, the method of obtaining relief by employing a number of additional workers is familiar to them, and there is no reason to think that it would not in actual practice secure the object aimed at—the restriction of the hours of work of women and "young persons" to not more than 12 on any one day. There is the further point that the system which we propose to allow in this case is not open to the objections which render its adoption absolutely impracticable in larger factories. The ordinary ginning factory is in a small building of one room, and employs only from 50 to 100 hands: in these circumstances inspection is always easy. The system which we propose to sanction has been working in a satisfactory manner in Khandesh for years. Experience there has shown that it is effective and practicable; and in these circumstances we see no reason for refusing to recommend its general adoption in similar cases elsewhere, even although the proposal is open to certain obvious theoretical objections.

The Sunday holiday in ginning factories.

81. A large number of the witnesses examined have suggested that it would materially assist the ginning industry if the factories

were exempted from the necessity of granting the Sunday holiday. The work comes in in rushes; and it is often very inconvenient to close down on Sunday. They would prefer an arrangement under which the factories could close on any four days in the month selected by them. This would admit of cleaning the boilers, overhauling the machinery, and effecting general repairs, without encroaching on the short period available for ginning each year's crop. It appears, however, that the Local Governments have in certain similar cases taken action under section 5-B, sub-section (2), clause (*c*) of the Act; and in these circumstances we see no necessity to make any definite recommendation in respect of this matter. Any doubt which may at present be felt as to the applicability to such cases of the provision quoted will be removed if the wording which we suggest in the draft Bill appended to this report be adopted.

Outside labour in seasonal and other factories.

82. One point which primarily concerns seasonal factories, but which affects other factories also, remains to be noticed. In ginning factories it is the custom for the owners of the cotton sent for ginning to engage workers to stack it in the compound, and to pick it over there, in order to remove the "yellow stain." These workers have nothing to do with the ginning operations, they do not enter the factory proper, and they are in no way under the control of the owner of the factory. Similarly in rice mills the paddy is brought from the boats to the mill by coolies who are engaged solely for this work by the mill, or by a contractor, and who do not enter any portion of the factory where machinery is in operation. The Government of Burma has directed that such workers should not be regarded as within the scope of the Act, and we agree with that view. Although they may, technically speaking, be employed within a factory, their work is not factory work in the ordinary acceptation of that term; and there could be no justificaiton for bringing them within the scope of the Act while dock labourers or agricultural labourers, for example, remained outside its purview. For the same reasons, we consider that the class of workers we have already referred to, who are employed in the compounds of ginning factories, should be excluded from the scope of the Act. Cases of an analogous character occur in practically all factories, and we are of opinion that they should be similarly dealt with.

SECTION XVIII.—*The question of exempting mills working without artificial light from certain restrictions.*

Arguments in favour of a daylight working day.

83. A number of the witnesses examined by us were in favour of what is termed the "natural working day," that is, a day extending from dawn to dusk, and therefore varying in length according to the season of the year and the locality. Most of them were in favour of allowing mills fitted with electric light installations to work a fixed 12-hour day throughout the year, while mills not provided with installations would be allowed to work the natural day. They contended that it is the custom in India to work from dawn to dusk; that the mill hands throughout the country thoroughly understand the system, and that there is no evidence to show that it places

any undue strain on them. Throughout the year, the average length of the working day, under the daylight system, would be less than 12 hours, while in the hot weather the longest day would not exceed 14½ hours (13½ of actual work) in Northern India, or 13¾ hours (12¾ of actual work) in Bombay. It is urged that these hours cannot be considered as in any way excessive, considering the fact that the length of the actual working day in the cold weather would not ordinarily exceed 11 hours.

Objections to the proposal.

84. We have carefully considered this question, and are unable to agree with the arguments advanced. We consider that a system which renders it possible to keep the operatives in or about the mill for 14½ hours, and actually at work for 13½ hours, during the hottest period of the year, and which precludes them from enjoying a single hour of daylight at their homes, throughout the year, except on prescribed holidays, stands self-condemned. The custom of *actually* working labourers for these long hours did not exist in India before textile factories were established. Further, under the system it would be necessary to permit "young persons" to work for the full running time of the mill, while children would be required to work for half that period. We object strongly to any proposal which would admit of children and "young persons" being worked for more than 6 and 12 hours, respectively; the children employed in factories are, as a rule, weakly and of poor physique, and we are deliberately of opinion that it would be wrong to impose on them this extra strain at the hottest time of year. We also believe that, so long as daylight hours are worked, little improvement can be expected either in the habits of the workers, or in their efficiency. The hot weather days are so long, and the climatic and other conditions are then so trying, that the operatives naturally dawdle as much as possible over their work; and the habits which these conditions induce and intensify are so much in accord with the natural inclinations of the workers that the tendency is to continue these leisurely methods throughout the year. Another objection to which we attach great importance is that, under the arrangements proposed, it would be possible for many of the operatives to work very long hours during the hot weather, by daylight, and then to accept employment in the cold weather in mills working a fixed 12-hour day by electric light. Large numbers of operatives are always willing to work excessive hours, if they can thereby earn correspondingly higher wages. We are also opposed to the suggestion on administrative grounds; it would in our opinion be almost impossible to work the two systems side by side in the same place.

Examination of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas' minute of dissent.

85. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey does not agree with our views in respect of this matter, and he has explained his position in a minute of dissent appended to this report.

We have already dealt in the preceding paragraph with some of his arguments; but, as the proposal is put forward mainly in the supposed interests of the manufacturers, without much regard to its effect on the operatives, we consider it necessary to reply briefly to some of the specific contentions advanced in the minute.

In the first place, we would point out that the opinion of the Factory Commission of 1890 cannot be cited in support of the proposal, inasmuch as the possibility of working a fixed 12-hour day all the year round did not occur to them. Electric light was not introduced in Indian mills until about 1893; and the Commission were not, therefore, in a position to pronounce any opinion as to the relative advantages of the two systems now under discussion, or as to the advisability of permitting these systems to remain in force concurrently. Similar remarks apply to the reference which has been made to the debates in Council in 1891. The introduction of electric light into the mills has entirely altered the aspect of affairs since then; and the conditions have been further modified by the growth of the abuses which we have alluded to in the preceding sections of this report.

It is true that, as our colleague points out, several millowners and managers, who are strongly opposed to excessive hours of work, are nevertheless in favour of the daylight working day. The witnesses who have given evidence in this sense are in general owners or managers of mills not fitted with electric light; and there is reason to believe that their preference for the daylight working day is due, in a great measure, to the fact that they are suspicious and uneasy regarding the probable effects of the general introduction of electric light in mills. Ample grounds to justify this attitude are to be found in our report; but the proposals which we intend to make for improving the administration of the Act will be sufficient to prevent abuses similar to those which have occurred in the past from recurring, and will also afford satisfactory guarantees that the system of working by electric light will be freed from the excesses which have hitherto characterised it.

Mr. Vithaldas next contends that the operatives themselves would prefer daylight working hours to a fixed 12-hour day. The point is, in the last resort, one of individual opinion; but we do not agree that he has correctly represented the views of the majority of the operatives on this question. The President was present on all the occasions on which operatives were questioned regarding this matter while Mr. Vithaldas was not; and the impression left on his mind is that the operatives would prefer a 12-hour day. To the average mill-hand, working by electric light means long hours; and the opposition to long hours is so strong among the operatives that, when they were questioned, any reference to electric lighting was usually drowned in shouts of "We want no electric light." It was extremely difficult to get them to grasp the idea of a fixed 12-hour day all the year round; and more difficult still to get them to accept our assurances that under that system the electric light would be used only for two or three months in the cold weather. Most of them imagine that their only protection against the excessive working hours of the past lies in the entire abolition of electric lighting in mills, and it was in this sense that many of their replies were given.

The argument advanced by our colleague that the operatives will not be worked hard during the long days, as the spinning conditions are then favourable, does not appear to us valid. In the first place, the conditions favourable to spinning do not continue throughout the whole period during which long hours would be worked; in certain parts of the country these conditions do not obtain for more than two or three months. In the second place, as spinning is easy during the rainy months, owners can work on an inferior quality of cotton during that period. The practice is, we understand, common in Bombay; and this would usually counterbalance any advantage which the operatives would otherwise gain owing to the more favourable climatic conditions. Lastly, and most important, we cannot admit that the difference would, even in the most favourable circumstances, be sufficient to counteract the effects of the increased strain thrown on the operatives by the long hours of work during the hottest and most trying months of the year.

We have no information enabling us to chec kthe details of the calculation made regarding the number of mills in India fitted with electric light; but we understand that all mills in Native States have been included in the figures given by Mr. Vithaldas. As regards Southern India generally, the geographical situation is such as to secure what is practically an average 12-hour day, by natural light, throughout the year. Electric light would not be installed in such mills, unless with the deliberate intention of working excessive hours regularly. In Northern India all the mills have electric light. It is clear, therefore, that the question really narrows itself down to one affecting Bombay—the chief cotton centre in India. In Bombay there are 85 mills, and of these 60 at least are already fitted with electric light.

The contention that a refusal to permit factories to work "young persons" and children from dawn to dusk throughout the year would adversely effect industries other than the textile industry is founded upon a mistake in fact. It is true that non-textile factories almost invariably work by natural light; but it is equally true that they do not, in most cases, avail themselves at present of the *full* period of daylight; and our observations have convinced us that the restrictions which we propose will not in any way adversely affect these factories.

Finally, there is a consensus of opinion that, over a whole year of, say, 310 working days, the gross production of a fixed 12-hour day would ultimately be more than that of a natural working day: this opinion is, we understand, held also by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas. We consider that it would be an extremely short-sighted policy to abandon the best interests of both the trade and the operatives merely on account of some temporary inconvenience to a few mills.

SECTION XIX.—*Minor recommendations.*

Intervals of rest.

86. In the present Act, it is laid down that all factories, except those working on the shift system, must stop work for a full half hour between noon and two o'clock in the afternoon. In place of this we

propose that there shall in all cases be a stoppage of work for not less than half an hour, after not more than 6 hours continuous working. We suggest this amendment as we are convinced that, under the conditions prevailing in India, no operative should be required to work for more than 6 hours continuously. It is, we consider, preferable to place the matter directly upon this basis, rather than to trust as at present to the midday stoppage of work in order to secure that the operatives shall not be continuously employed for too long a period. Operatives have in the past been worked, and in some factories are at present being worked, continuously for 8½ hours without any fixed interval of rest. This ought not, in our opinion, to be permitted. There is another point in favour of the proposal. We find that in few of the textile factories in India is the midday interval used by the work people as their meal hour. Coming to work at daybreak without taking food, the operatives in most factories take their first meal between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., and generally eat again between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.; the midday interval is ordinarily spent in smoking, resting, or sleeping in or near the mill compound. We believe that the hands could in many places be kept much more steadily at work if they obtained, instead of the midday rest, one interval of half an hour between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m., and another between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. This course has been suggested to us by several mill managers, and our proposal makes it possible for any factory to adopt it, while those who prefer to retain the midday stoppage can do so.

The Sunday holiday.

87. The intention of the existing Act was to make Sunday a close holiday for all factories, subject, however, to four provisions designed with the object of avoiding all inconvenience to factory owners. The first provision was intended to permit the supervising and mechanical staff to examine and repair machinery on a Sunday, without imposing on the owners the obligation to give a compensatory holiday in lieu thereof; the second admits of the factory as a whole, or of any individual in the factory, working on Sunday, if a compensatory holiday is given on one of the three days preceding or succeeding the Sunday; the third and fourth provisions enable the Local Governments and the Government of India, respectively, to exempt any factory or class of factories from the necessity for granting the Sunday holiday. As we have explained in paragraph 16 of this report, advantage has been taken of the somewhat wide terms adopted in the first proviso to bring in the whole body of workers, or a considerable proportion of them, to clean machinery on Sundays. In such cases no compensatory holiday is, in fact, given. It is, we think, clear that this practice should be stopped; and we consider that this can best be effected by adding to section 5 B, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of the Act an explanation to the effect that periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing." The second proviso has also worked somewhat unsatisfactorily in practice, inasmuch as it is extremely difficult for an inspector to ascertain whether, when a portion of the ordinary staff is worked on Sunday, compensatory holidays are in fact given to them. As no notice of the intention to work on Sunday is required, and as Sunday working is permissible in anticipation of the grant of a holiday later on in the week, employers can, and do, work

their operatives on Sunday without granting any compensatory holiday, and they run but little risk of detection thereby. In order to prevent this, we recommend that previous notice should be required in all such cases. This will not occasion any inconvenience to factory owners, while it will enable the inspectors to satisfy themselves that the provisions of the law are in fact complied with.

88. Government already has power to exempt, by notification, any factory or class of factories from the necessity for giving a Sunday holiday. We think it would make the Act more complete, and save trouble, to specify in it, in addition, the classes of factories which we have ascertained must *always* be granted the exemption on account of the continuous processes carried on. These are breweries, distilleries, sugar refineries, mineral-oil refineries, ice factories, glass works, tanneries, cement and chemical works, and kilns connected with potteries.

Education.

89. We do not consider that factory owners should be compelled to provide elementary education for the children employed by them. We can see no reason why this particular obligation should be placed upon employers of factory labour only, and we know of no analogous provision in this country which could be cited in support of the proposal. Education is not compulsory in India; and the class from which the child workers employed in the factories are drawn does not, as a rule, take advantage of the educational facilities which are at present offered. Further, as we have already stated, we are most strongly opposed to the maintenance of schools within the factory enclosure. In many cases the mill school is used only in order to keep the children on the premises throughout the day, and they are forced to work—often for the full running hours of the factory—if the labour supply is short.

90. We feel strongly, however, that every facility and encouragement should be given to promote the education of children working in factories. The conditions under which these children live are necessarily such as to prevent them from availing themselves of educational facilities to the extent to which other children can; and in most cases it would be impracticable for the children, however willing they or their parents might be, to obtain any opportunity of attending school. It is hardly necessary to advance any arguments in favour of the suggestion that all possible facilities should be given for the education of this class; and we feel sure that in advocating this we shall command the sympathetic support of the employers of labour in India. The problem must, we consider, be attacked by the educational and local authorities, acting in concert; and we trust that the various Local Governments will bring all the influence which they can to bear in order to secure that the matter is adequately dealt with. The only solution of a practicable character appears to us to be an arrangement under which special schools for factory children would be opened at suitable centres, close to the factories; the course of instruction would have to be repeated twice each day, for the benefit of each set of half-timers, and the school hours would have to be fixed solely with reference to the working

hours of the children in the factories. Arrangements could doubtless be made under which it would be possible for the children to attend school for a maximum of two hours each day. We do not consider that a longer period would be advisable, in view of the facts that the children must necessarily be tired after their work in the factory, and that it is desirable to get them away from the factory, and the factory neighbourhood, at the earliest possible moment. These special schools would probably have to be financed by the local authorities concerned, but we feel confident that the factory owners for the education of whose workers these schools would be maintained would gladly assist in this matter by substantial voluntary contributions.

91. Further, in order to encourage the education of factory children, we propose that any child of 13 years of age, who can produce a certificate showing that he has passed such educational standard as each Local Government may fix from time to time, should be permitted to work as a "young person," if certified as physically fit to work 12 hours a day. This proposal is based on a similar concession given under the English factory law; though it may not be taken advantage of to any great extent at first, we believe that in time it may give some stimulus to education.

Presence of non-working children in factories.

92. The subject of the presence of non-working children in factories naturally falls under two heads:—(*i*) the presence of infants or children too young to be capable of doing work, and (*ii*) the presence of children under the legal working age, who could nevertheless be worked. We are of opinion that children under 6 years would generally fall within the former category, children over 6 years in the latter. As regards the former class—children under 6 years of age—we do not recommend that it should be made an offence to permit such children to remain in a factory. We are satisfied that every effort is at present made by employers to keep women from bringing young children into the factories; in some factories it has been found possible to stop this practice entirely, and we have everywhere found that mill managers do all they can to discourage it. But in a large number of cases it is quite impracticable to prevent it altogether. Many women who earn their livelihood by factory work must either bring their children with them to the factory, or leave them at home practically without care or supervision of any kind. The rooms in which women work are in general well lighted and well ventilated; and it is only in a few exceptional cases that the children who accompany their mothers could come to any harm. As a matter of fact, the information which we have been able to collect on this subject shows that there are extremely few accidents to young children in factories, and in these circumstances we do not think that a case has been made out in favour of an absolute prohibition of the practice. Any attempt to prescribe general rules governing the matter would, we think, fail, inasmuch as it is impossible to cover all the diversities which exist by a set of general rules. The only other alternative would be to leave the matter by law to the discretion of the local inspectors. We are reluctant to adopt that course, partly because

we think that the obligations to be imposed upon factory owners should be as uniform and definite as possible, and partly because we are not inclined, at the present stage, to confer absolute power upon the inspectors in respect of this matter. In all the circumstances, we are of opinion that no action need be taken by the Government to prevent the introduction of non-working children under the age of 6 years into factories.

93. In the case of non-working children over 6 years of age, the dangers to be guarded against are of a different kind. Our inquiries have shown that there is a great scarcity of child-workers in textile factories all over India, and also that under-age children of this class, accompanying their parents to factories, are frequently allowed to work as regular hands, or to help their parents. The inspectors find it almost impossible to prevent this. If an inspector appears, such children stop working, and say they were playing; and no conviction can be obtained unless it can be proved that the child was actually working. The presumption, amounting almost to certainty, is that any such child found in a mill would in fact be engaged as a regular worker; but proof which will satisfy the courts is often unobtainable, and in such cases the law is violated with impunity. In order to prevent this, and to facilitate the work of inspection, we recommend that any child over the age of 6 years, who is found within any room or other part of a factory where manufacturing processes or work incidental to manufacturing processes is carried on, should be deemed to be employed in that factory, unless the contrary can be proved. This provision will not, we are satisfied, occasion any practical inconvenience, while it will materially facilitate the work of inspection.

Fixation of a standard of purity for air in factories.

94. Our observations show that the ventilation in factories, other than cotton textile factories, is in general excellent, and no provisions regarding the purity of the air are required in such cases. In cotton-textile factories the conditions in this respect vary widely; speaking generally, the newer mills are admirably ventilated, while the arrangements in the older mills are such that, though ventilating contrivances exist, they are not effective in actual practice. In order to obtain a comfortable degree of warmth in the cold weather, or in order to prevent threads snapping in the hot dry months, or when a dry breeze is blowing, it is the custom in most mills not fitted with modern ventilating arrangements to shut all the windows. In these circumstances the atmosphere of the work rooms soon becomes very vitiated; and it requires no demonstration that continued work in such foul air must necessarily be most injurious to the operatives. We would refer, in this connection, to our inspection notes on mills Nos. 3, 27, 28, and 29. As one witness of long practical experience stated, any man would feel exhausted even if he merely sat in a chair in some of the work rooms for eight or nine hours, the atmosphere was so foul. Others were of opinion that the vitiated air in the mills was largely responsible both for the careless habits of work of the operatives, and for their frequent absences from the work rooms. The conditions in some mills were, they considered, such as to preclude any display

of energy, and to necessitate frequent absences in order to obtain a breath of pure air. Our observations have convinced us that these statements are justified by the conditions obtaining in some cotton textile mills, and we are therefore of opinion that an attempt should be made to fix a standard of purity of air, in order that a reasonable amount of ventilation may be insisted on. Unless a standard of purity be fixed, it will be impossible for the inspectors to effect any improvement in respect of this matter. The standard should, as in England, be expressed in terms of the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air, and power should be taken in the new Act authorising the Governor-General in Council to prescribe and enforce such a standard. The question of the standard actually to be fixed is one for chemical and medical experts; and we recommend that arrangements should now be made to conduct the experimental work necessary in order to arrive at a decision on this point. We do not consider that the standard adopted in England could be applied, without careful examination as to its suitability, to India.

Fixation of a standard of humidity.

95. Agreeing in this respect with practically every witness examined, we do not consider that any standard of humidity should be fixed for the air in textile mills in this country. The climatic conditions vary so widely over India that the fixation of any standard would, we are satisfied, be impossible in practice.

Fixation of a standard of purity for the water used for humidifying purposes.

96. The water used for humidifying purposes is, in general, taken from the municipal water-supply. In other cases it is usually drawn from sufficiently pure sources; but we have found several instances where the water used for this purpose was taken from stagnant, foul-smelling tanks, and was obviously most impure. We consider that it will be possible to rectify this, while at the same time imposing no burden upon the factories which have at present a supply of reasonably pure water, by requiring that in all cases where humidity of the air is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose must be taken either from a public supply of drinking water, or from some other source of supply ordinarily used for drinking purposes. If it is not obtained from such sources, then the water used must first be purified to the satisfaction of the inspector. This will cover all cases, even those of factories situated in the most isolated places.

Measures to be taken to protect the workers from inhaling dust or other impurities

97. We have found that in several classes of factories, more particularly cotton presses, rice-mills, flour mills, and paper mills, theamount of solid impurities in the atmosphere is so large as to cause serious danger to the health of the operatives. In many cases the dust was so bad that we could hardly enter the work-rooms. In some of the better managed factories mechanical appliances have been used which entirely obviate this danger, and there is no reason why such appliances should not be insisted on wherever they are needed. We recommend that power should be taken in the new Act to require the owner of any factory where dust or other impurities are likely to be inhaled by the workers, and where this could probably be prevented, to take such means

of a mechanical character as the inspector may direct in order to prevent such inhalation. The circumstances are, we think, such as to justify fully the application of this remedy. An appeal against any order of this nature passed by an inspector should, we think, lie to such authority as each Local Government may prescribe.

Latrine accommodation.

98. Throughout our tour, we directed special attention to the question of the adequacy of the ordinary scale of latrine accommodation, which is one seat for every 50 workers. We are satisfied that that scale is, in general, adequate. Men were seldom seen waiting outside the latrines, and no complaints were made as to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided. The scale is, however, inadequate in the case of the smaller factories where the number of workers does not exceed about 200. In order to provide for this, we recommend that the following scale should be prescribed for general adoption:—

up to 50 operatives	3 seats.
from 51 to 150 operatives	4 seats.
from 151 to 200 operatives	5 seats.

above this number......one seat for every 50, or fraction of 50.

Where latrines are provided on the septic-tank or water-carriage system, the scale might be reduced after the first 25 seats. We do not consider that the provision of separate urinal accommodation should be insisted on. The habits of the native in this respect are different from those of the European; and it has been found that urinals, where provided, have frequently not been used in the manner intended. The provision of separate urinal accommodation would, in general, probably be of but little benefit to the workers.

Fencing of machinery.

99. The arrangements for the fencing of machinery are, in the great majority of cases, excellent. We do not consider that any powers in excess of those conferred by the present Act are necessary as regards this matter.

The provision of fire exits.

100. In many factories no adequate provision is made for the escape of the operatives from the upper storeys in case of fire. There is frequently only one staircase to the upper storeys, which serves both as entrance and exit. These staircases are often narrow and steep; and it would be quite impossible in some factories we visited for even a moderately small number of men to escape quickly from the upper storeys of the building. Most factories in India with more than one storey are cotton factories; and, considering the danger of fires occurring there, and the rapidity with which they spread, we regard it as essential that adequate provision should be made for the egress of the workers in case of fire. We therefore recommend that every factory owner should be liable to be called upon to provide adequate facilities for this purpose; and that inspectors should be authorised to serve notices upon occupiers specifying the measures which they consider necessary

in order to effect this, and fixing a period within which these measures must be carried out. An appeal against any order of this nature passed by an inspector should, we think, lie to such authority as each Local Government may prescribe.

Hanging of doors in factories.

101. It has been suggested that all factory doors should be hung so as to open readily outwards. The question is not of much importance in India, as in most factories it is the custom to leave all doors wide open during working hours. We recognise, however, that it is a useful measure of precaution to require that all doors shall, except where sliding doors are used, be hung so as to open readily from the inside outwards; and we recommend that the doors of all rooms where more than 30 workers are at any time employed should, in factories the construction of which was not commenced before the passing of the new Act, be required to be hung in this manner. We do not consider it advisable to give retrospective effect to this provision; but we have no doubt that the majority of factory owners will, on their attention being called to the matter, voluntarily adopt this simple and inexpensive precaution against accidents.

Cotton openers.

102. Machines known as "openers" are used in cotton presses to clean the cotton, and also to mix the various qualities of cotton passed through the machine into one uniform grade. In some cases the machine is used primarily as a cleaner; in others the chief object is to mix the cotton. The opener is of simple construction: a cylinder fitted with projecting spikes of wood, or of iron covered with leather, is made to revolve at a very high speed within a small chamber, provided with a receiving opening at the top, and a delivery opening, extending for the whole length of the chamber, in front. The cotton is pushed by hand into the chamber at the top; catching in the spikes, it is swept round inside the chamber, and ejected with considerable violence from the opening in front. Clouds of dust rise from the cotton as it emerges, unless steam is used in the opener. The machine usually is of a very primitive type; and, as it is used at present, it is a constant source of danger to all the operatives in the press house. In the first place, the air is usually thick with dust beaten out of the cotton; in the second place, stones mixed with the raw cotton are occasionally hurled with great force from the opener among the operatives who work directly in front of it, removing the cotton as it falls; and, lastly, and most important, fires frequently occur owing to the presence of matches in the raw cotton, or to sparks caused by stones or similar bodies coming in contact with exposed portions of the metal work inside the opener. In such cases the fire is almost explosive in its violence, as the air is heavily charged with floating particles of cotton, and the opener is surrounded by large quantities of cotton in a loose fluffy condition. In an instant the whole room is ablaze; after the first flash, however, little difficulty is usually experienced in putting out the fire. It is a remarkable fact that, while a considerable number of women have been burned to death owing to fires occurring in the opener, only three

cases have been traced where male workers have died from this cause. We visited a press house at Nagpur where a fire had recently occurred, resulting in the death of two women. Four females were working in front of the opener when the fire broke out, along with a considerable number of men. All the men escaped without injury; when the fire was put out a few minutes later, two of the women were found dead, lying on heaps of cotton to one side of the opener. They were not seriously burned, and in the opinion of the medical officer they had probably died of shock. The room was practically an open shed, on the ground level, with numerous large uncovered openings at every two or three yards' interval. The opener was not more than fifteen feet from a large open door way. We have ascertained that in similar accidents twelve women were burnt to death at Barsi in 1902, and six women at Amalner in 1906.

103. All the accidents due to fires occurring at the opener are of practically the same character. The men generally escape without injury, other than superficial burns; the women, in most cases, are killed. The reasons for this are that the instantaneous flash bewilders the women, they become panic-stricken, and rush into danger while seeking to escape. Further, their form of garment is such that they attract much more cotton fluff than the men, who usually work with no covering but a small loin cloth. This fluff is at once ignited; and, though it probably would not in itself be sufficient to cause any serious injury, yet the feeling that their clothing is on fire still further bewilders and terrifies the female workers. Lastly, the amount of dust and fluff from the cotton thrown out from the opener is so great that the women are said frequently to cover their faces completely with a portion of their garments, in order to escape the irritation and annoyance which the fluff and dust cause. It is obvious that, in these circumstances, they have but little chance of escape should a fire occur.

104. We are satisfied that the only practicable method which will prevent the recurrence of these deplorable accidents is an absolute prohibition against the employment of women, or female young persons, in that portion of a cotton-press factory in which an opener is at work. Owing to the extremely dangerous character of this machine, we consider that the prohibition should be extended to children also, although children are, as a matter of fact, seldom engaged in any part of a press factory. The enquiries which we have made show that an absolute prohibition of this kind will not occasion any serious inconvenience to the owners of press factories, or interfere with the work there. Women are employed in front of the openers merely in order to beat the cotton, or to render the mixing process still more complete; but they could equally well be replaced by men, and the additional cost would be trifling. The absolute prohibition which we suggest would not, of course, apply to persons working on the feeding side of an opener, where it delivers into another room completely separated off from the feed-room by a partition extending from the floor to the roof. It should also be noted that our proposals do not apply to openers in cotton ginning factories; work in front of these is not dangerous.

Proposal to extend the Act so as to include all factories employing more than 20 and less than 50 operatives.

105. Under section 20 of the present Act, Local Governments are empowered to extend the Act to factories employing not less than 20 persons. This power has been exercised by the Governments of the United Provinces, Burma, and the Punjab, limits suited to the requirements of each province being fixed. In these circumstances we see no advantage in reducing the general limit from 50 to 20 persons. This course would be open to the objection that the Act might thereby be applied in cases where its practical enforcement would be impossible, or extremely difficult: it certainly would considerably increase the work of the inspectors, and might require the appointment of additional men. We have discovered nothing in the course of our tour to lead us to think that any general extension of the Act to these small factories is either necessary or advisable.

Application of the Act to electric power stations.

106. The Government of India referred to us the question whether, if the definition of a "factory" in the present Act were eventually held not to be sufficiently comprehensive to cover electric power stations, these factories should be specifically included in the definition. We consider that this is unnecessary. All necessary precautions for the safety of the workers are already prescribed in the Indian Electricity Act, or in the rules made thereunder; the operatives are of a much superior class to ordinary factory workers; they are in no case overworked; and they do not require protection as against their employers. We understand that the majority of the Local Governments consulted on this subject were also of opinion that it was unnecessary to bring electric power stations under the Factory Act.

SECTION XX.—*Administration of the Factory Act.*

Present system of inspection.

107. When we find that in Calcutta, the head-quarters of a special factory inspector, from 30 to 40 *per cent.* of the children employed half time in jute factories are under the legal age of 9 years, and 25 *per cent.* of the young full-timers are under the legal age of 14 years; that in 17 out of the 29 cotton factories visited by us outside the Bombay Presidency all the children under 14 years of age are regularly worked the same hours as adults; that factory inspectors admit that they knew of the existence of these abuses, and took no steps to stop them; and that in many factories the provisions of the law for a midday interval and an entire stoppage of work on Sunday are more or less ignored—it is evident that, except at a few centres, the present system of factory inspection has proved a failure. The reason seems to us to be that Government has not appointed a sufficient number of full-time factory inspectors, and has depended too much on a number of *ex-officio* inspectors who have neither the time nor the special knowledge necessary for the work. Our deliberate opinion is that the inspection of large factories by the District Magistrate or the Civil Surgeon is, so far as the enforcement of the Act is concerned, a useless formality which ought to be abandoned. The only part of India in which a fairly

adequate staff of special inspectors has been appointed is the Bombay Presidency, and there the Act is, on the whole, well enforced.

Proposal to increase the number of full-time inspectors.

108. We consider it essential to a proper enforcement of the Act all over India that the staff of full-time inspectors should be at once increased to a strength sufficient to cope with the work of inspecting all the factories in India. The number of such inspectors employed at present for each province, and the number we propose should be entertained, in the first instance, are as follows :—

Province.	Present number.	Proposed number.
Bombay	3	4
Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam	1	2
United Provinces	....	1
Madras	1	1
Punjab	....	1
Central Provinces	1	1
Burma	....	1

These recommendations need explanation in some cases :—

Bombay.

The Bombay Government recognise the necessity for an additional inspector, and there can be no doubt that the increasing number of factories in this province requires the services of another man immediately.

Bengal and Eastern Bengal.

The present inspector's charge includes also the factories in the United Provinces: he should be relieved of this part of his duties, and a second inspector should be appointed, the work in Bengal and Eastern Bengal being suitably divided between the two.

United Provinces.

An assistant inspector of factories has, we understand, recently been appointed to this province. We consider there is ample work for one full-time inspector.

Madras.

The present inspector devotes a portion of his time to the inspection of factories in Madras city only, his principal work is that of boiler inspector for the whole Presidency. We consider that one full-time factory inspector, with no other duties, should be appointed and made responsible for all the factories in the Presidency.

Punjab, Central Provinces, and Burma.

The present inspector in the Central Provinces is also boiler-inspector for that province, and has a low-paid assistant. There is no full-time inspector in either Burma or the Punjab. In each of these three provinces, the number of large factories working throughout the year is comparatively small, but there are large numbers of seasonal factories for rice-husking, cotton-ginning, etc. If the inspectors had only duties under the Factory Act, they would not be fully employed during the months when the seasonal factories are shut down. We therefore recommend that they should be also the boiler inspectors for the respective provinces: the inspection of the boilers of the seasonal factories is best undertaken when the factories are shut down, so that their combined duties would be fairly spread over the whole year. If assistance is required in the Central Provinces, the assistant should be merely a boiler-inspector, with no power under the Factory Act, as we are strongly opposed to the grant of authority under the Factory Act to any but responsible men of some position.

Proposal to discontinue inspection by ex-officio inspectors.

109. With the appointment of this staff of full-time inspectors we would entirely do away with the periodical inspection of factories by *ex-officio* inspectors, whether ordinary or medical. We have already alluded to the uselessness of such inspections when performed by district officers, who in most cases know little about the work, and sometimes have never been inside a factory when they are called on to make inspections under the Act. To be of any value, an inspection must be made by an officer thoroughly conversant both with all the provisions of the Act and also with the internal working and arrangements of the mill, and in justice to mill-owners there ought to be uniformity and continuity of policy in carrying out the Act. We received, in the course of our tour, several complaints of unnecessary trouble and confusion caused by the conflicting orders of different *ex-officio* inspectors—orders given by an *ex-officio* inspector were, on his transfer from the district, at once reversed by his successor, and factories were sometimes over-inspected by a number of subordinate officers possessing no practical knowledge of the industries concerned.

110. The periodical inspections by Civil Surgeons and other medical officers appointed joint inspectors under the Act are in our opinion only repetitions of the inspections made by District Officers, and are equally useless. The joint inspector is supposed to give special attention to the employment of children, and the sanitation, ventilation, water-supply, etc., of the factory. These are points which will be looked into by the full-time factory inspector in future, and we see no reason to think that the same ground need be gone over again by a medical man in India, any more than in England. An ordinary inspector is perfectly competent to see that latrines are provided and kept clean, that a sufficient supply of good drinking-water is provided for the mill hands, that the factory is properly ventilated, and so on; while, if our proposals for the certification of children are accepted, an inspector's duty, so far as the employment of children is concerned, will resolve

itself into an examination of their certificates. We see no possible danger in the entire abandonment of these inspections by medical officers; and, on the other hand, we see great advantage in the concentration of the whole responsibility for the inspection of each factory in the hands of one trained inspector.

Appointment and pay of inspectors.

111. The full-time inspectors would, of course, be appointed by the Local Governments as at present. We consider that some Indian experience, if possible of the main industry of the province, and ability to converse with the factory operatives in their own language, are essential qualifications for the appointments. We do not consider it necessary that the inspector should have had previous experience of factory work in England; but we advise that every inspector who has not some experience of factories or factory inspection work in the United Kingdom should, as soon after his appointment as convenient, be allowed to pass three months with a factory inspector there. To secure men of the proper stamp and position we recommend that the salaries of inspectors should commence from Rs. 400 a month or upwards (the initial salary being fixed in each case with reference to the man's qualifications) and should rise by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,000: the salaries to be personal, not graded; the appointments, which should be on probation for the first year, to be made to particular provinces, but the inspectors to be liable to transfer to other provinces should the Local Governments concerned consider transfer advisable: such of the present factory inspectors as are considered suitable should be brought into the scheme at once.

Necessity for uniformity in the administration of the Act.

112. One of the questions referred to us is whether arrangements should be made to secure uniformity in the administration of the Act throughout India. Our opinion is that while nothing should be done to diminish in any way the full authority and responsibility of the Local Governments for the administration of the Act in their respective provinces, it is necessary to take steps to secure some uniformity in the administration throughout India. Wide differences at present exist in the administration of the Act in different parts of India: these have already been set forth at length in the preceding sections of our report, and need not be recapitulated here. We need only record our opinion that, if a fairly uniform enforcement of the Act is to be secured throughout India, something must be done to co-ordinate the policy and work of inspection in the different provinces.

Proposal to appoint a chief inspector of factories in India.

113. For this purpose we recommend the appointment by the Imperial Government of a chief inspector of factories in India. His head-quarters should be in Bombay, but for the greater part of the year he should be on tour, visiting all the factory centres in India at least once a year, and making long halts at places such as Calcutta, where the number of factories is great. His duties should be purely advisory, and he should not, except when specially requested or empowered by a Local Government, exercise any

power under the Act except that of entry and inspection of factories. In respect to factory inspections in each province he should be directly subordinate to the Local Government, corresponding directly with the local secretariat. He should secure uniformity of administration by calling the attention of inspectors to matters in which their inspectional work falls short of his standard. The inspectors should be bound to comply with his directions, but in doubtful cases he should take the orders of the Local Government. In the case of any difference of opinion on a cardinal point between the chief inspector and the Local Government, the latter should refer the matter for the orders of the Imperial Government. The greatest care should be taken to prevent the appointment leading to any centralisation of the administration of the Act in the hands of the Imperial Government: the Local Governments must be left free to administer the Act themselves, as in the past, the only difference being that each of them will have the advice and assistance of the chief inspector in securing uniformity of administration. The post, which must be well paid, will require a man of marked ability and tact, and with Indian experience. If he has not already had experience of factories in the United Kingdom, he should, like the inspector, be given an opportunity of seeing the work of factory inspection there.

Subordination of the inspectors to certain officers.

114. Under the present Act the District Magistrate is an *ex-officio* inspector of all factories in his district. We are of opinion that the arrangement should be continued, not for the purpose of periodical inspection of factories by the District Magistrate, but in order that the full-time inspector may have in each district an official superior who would, when necessary, control his work in that district, and to whom he can turn for advice and assistance. The practice of appointing subordinate officers, such as Assistant Collectors or tahsildars, to be inspectors of factories should, we recommend, be discontinued. In Bombay the work of the full-time inspectors is supervised and controlled by the Collector of Bombay or his covenanted assistant: we consider that the arrangement is a good one, and recommend that in Calcutta and Madras, and, if necessary, in the other provinces as well, the inspectors should be placed under the direct control of similar officers. The system in Madras by which the control of factory inspection throughout the Presidency is given to the Sanitary Engineer does not recommend itself to us.

Certifying surgeons.

115. The arrangements which we propose for the certification of children for age and physical fitness have been detailed in Section XVI of our report. To give effect to these at the principal industrial centres, we consider it essential that at least one full-time certifying surgeon should be appointed for all the factories in Bombay city, another for those in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and probably a third for the factories in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat. In our opinion the work of certification at Bombay and Calcutta is badly done under the present systems: the number of medical officers concerned, the frequent changes of *personnel*, and the different standards adopted for the purpose of

ascertaining ages, all tend to this result. We believe that one special officer could, by carefully arranging his movements, probably visit all the mills in Bombay city once a week for the purpose of certifying the children, under the system we have proposed. Similarly in Calcutta we recommend that, at first, one special officer should be appointed: if it is found in practice that he cannot visit every factory once a week, then the certification of children in some of the outlying factories must be entrusted to the local civil surgeons until such time as a clear case is made out for the appointment of a second full-time officer. For the certifying surgeons in both Bombay and Calcutta, motor cars should be provided to prevent delay in getting about from mill to mill. We are not so convinced as to the absolute necessity for a full-time certifying surgeon in Gujarat, but think that the proposal to appoint one ought to be investigated by the Local Government. It is not, in our opinion, necessary that these special certifying surgeons should be members of the Indian Medical Service: it would probably be better to appoint qualified medical men who do not belong to that service, and who would, therefore, probably continue in the same post for long periods. Where full-time officers have not been appointed, the local Civil Surgeon must continue to be the certifying surgeon.

116. The proposals which we have made as regards the appointment of inspectors and certifying surgeons are necessarily of a tentative character, inasmuch as we are not in possession of sufficient information to warrant us in pronouncing any positive opinion as to the staff required, or as to the detailed arrangements to be made in order to secure proper inspection and adequate facilities for the certification of children. These details must be based upon the results of actual experience acquired as to the working of the system we propose; our specific proposals are in this respect purely of a preliminary character; and we wish it to be clearly understood that any arrangements which experience may show to be required in order to secure adequate inspection and certification should certainly be made.

Section XXI.—*General.*

Draft Bill embodying our proposals.

117. We have considered it advisable to cast our proposals for the amendment of the present law into the form of a draft Bill, embodying in a precise form all the recommendations which we consider necessary (Appendix E). While not claiming for this draft any great accuracy of legal phraseology, we have endeavoured to make it as complete and definite as possible. Objections have been taken to the present Act, both by many of the witnesses who appeared before us, and by the managers of mills which we visited, on the ground that it is too vague, and leaves too much to be dealt with by rules and notifications which managers and others interested in the Act find difficulty in obtaining, and in keeping corrected. We admit the force of the objection, and think that all directions of general application should be included in the Act.

118. We presume that the new Bill will probably be introduced and passed, with such modifications as may eventually be decided upon, during the session of 1908-09. In that case, we advise that the Act should not be brought into force until the 1st April 1910. It is, we consider, necessary to give employers of labour a reasonable time within which to make their arrangements to meet the altered conditions which the new Act will create. The Act will necessitate in some cases changes of a more or less radical character; for instance, factories working only daylight hours at present will, if they desire to work a 12-hour fixed day throughout the year, have to put in electric-light installations. Further, any change of system will probably be resented by a certain section of the mill operatives in India; and it would, we consider, be unduly optimistic to hold that the new Act will be brought into force without some temporary friction. For that reason we attach the greatest importance to its operation beginning at a time when the conditions are such as to diminish, as far as possible, the probability of any serious disorganisation occurring. In April the labour supply is, except in jute mills, normal, and the hours in factories working by daylight are approximately 12 a day. Employers will therefore be in a better position then to meet any unreasonable demands which may be made than they would be at a later period in the year; while, as the working hours will not be decreased in daylight factories, the operatives will probably accept the altered conditions more readily, and may learn to appreciate their advantages before the hot season is over.

Labour laws of Native States in India.

119. Although we consider that the effect of our proposals will ultimately be to improve materially the position of industries in India, yet we are conscious that there will be a transition period during which the disadvantages of the limitations we propose will be felt, while their advantages will not then have become apparent. During this period factories in British India may possibly suffer to some extent from the competition of adjacent factories situated in Native States, and not subject to the restrictions which we desire to impose. This is more especially the case as regards cotton ginning, spinning, and weaving factories. The question is one of considerable practical importance; and we would suggest that the Government of India should consider the advisability of making arrangements under which the conditions in these territories would be assimilated as far as possible in this respect to those obtaining in British India.

120. We regret that Dr. Nair, though agreeing with many of our conclusions and proposals, declines to sign this report; a separate minute by him is appended. This minute, which contains the first complete explanation of his views which we have received, was handed to us when our report was already in print; and we have decided not to comment on it at length. To do so would involve some delay, and would also unduly extend the length of this report, while any reply which was confined merely to the more salient points in the minute would be liable to be misunderstood. We desire to add, however, that, after

considering Dr. Nair's views, we see no reason to alter any of our conclusions or recommendations.

W. T. MORISON.

WILLIAM A. BEAUMONT.

S. M. CHITNAVIS.

A. McROBERT.

J. NICOLL.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY
(subject to my minute of dissent).

Minute of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.

The recommendation of the majority fixing 12 hours as the working day for young persons will, for all practical purposes, bring down the economical working of cotton factories to 12 hours a day. Now, this would affect adversely the large majority of cotton factories which until now stuck to daylight hours and successfully withstood the great temptation to earn larger profits by the introduction of the electric light. Before the practice of working with artificial light became common, no suggestion was ever made from any quarter that the working hours of mills were excessive. On the contrary, evidence from all sides pointed to the fact that the natural light system was best suited to a country like India, not only from the point of view of manufacturers but also from the point of view of the workers. The Factory Commission of 1890, under the Presidentship of such an able and experienced officer as Dr. Lethbridge, and having as a member so zealous a champion of the labourers as the late Mr. S. S. Bengali, examined minutely the whole question of the working hours of the mills. They were assisted in their enquiry by such local representatives and ardent supporters of the interests of the mill-hands as the late Mr. N. M. Lokhandey of Bombay, Mr. Framji Manekji of the United Provinces, and Babu Russick Lal Ghose of Calcutta. That Commission in fact was appointed with special instructions to ascertain by means of specially directed enquiries, conducted in the centres of factory labour, the views and requirements of the Indian operatives themselves as to the restrictions to be imposed on their labour in factories. They went thoroughly into the question of working hours by examining a large number of factories, and workmen, some of whom were put forward by the accredited local representatives on the Commission in each province; and the Commission recorded the conclusion that, "The operatives desired that the present working day, daylight to dusk, should be continued." The Commission further observed :—

"We give it as our opinion that there is nothing in the conditions under which Indian operatives work which calls for any legislative restrictions as to the hours an adult male may choose to work. Nor can we conceive any condition which can ever call for State interference in this matter." In accordance with this view the Indian Factory Act of 1891 contained no provision to limit the working hours of adult males directly or indirectly. I may mention here that that Act was regarded as embodying all the changes that were called for by the conditions of the mill industry. Replying to an observation from the late Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, who was the official representative of Bombay in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne said :— "We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and our Bill will be accepted here and at Home, not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believe, as a mere prelude to still further restrictions, but as a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

I do not say that an assurance such as this precludes the Government from revising the law in the light of any change in the conditions of the industry. But the only circumstance that can be said to introduce a change in the conditions that prevailed in 1890 in the working of the mills is the introduction of electric light in some of them. In mills which do not use the electric light, the conditions of labour are precisely what they were at the passing of the present Act. The mills which work by natural light are the majority. Some mills which tried working with artificial light found it wasteful and have discontinued its use. I cannot help thinking that it is extremely unjust to these mills to be subjected to new restrictions while they have continued to conform to the practice of what Sir James Campbell, Collector of Bombay in 1892, called "the natural and satisfactory practice of limiting work to the hours of daylight."

Even to-day after 17 years, evidence before the present Commission strongly confirms the conclusions arrived at by the Factory Commission of 1890, whether we look to the evidence given by the large number of manufacturers or to the evidence taken from the mill-hands themselves. In the mass of evidence before us, there is a consensus, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, that the daylight hours are the most suitable to the manufacturers and the operatives. And what is more significant, two of the strongest opponents of long hours in cotton mills, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Bezanji Dadabhai, the well-known manager of the Empress Mills at Nagpore, whose 31 years' experience of the management of mills and close association with the mill-hands, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, both advocated working from sunrise to sunset as the most suitable for the operatives. I quote Mr. Bezanji's words as reported in the evidence :—"He objected to the fixed 12-hour day because in the short day they would have to work by artificial light and this did not conduce to good work. He preferred daylight working, and the operatives did so too, as they did not like being kept in the mill after dark. Some of them lived a distance of 3 miles from the mill. Most of the factories in India worked by natural light, and once the electric light was introduced, there was the constant temptation to work longer hours. If the hands had the option, they would choose daylight working in preference to a fixed 12-hour day."

The evidence of operatives also tends to the preference of daylight to dusk hours (see pages 28 and 156 of the minutes of evidence). On all occasions, in Ahmedabad and in Bombay, the President kindly invited me to accompany him whenever the operatives had to be examined. We minutely questioned them, and their spontaneous reply was always that they did not wish to be worked by electric light. We then explained to them that in that case the longest day came in the hottest part of the year, and the shortest in the cold weather, and, further more, that Government may not be willing to legislate for a changing day. In spite of this explanation, Ahmedabad operatives to a man stuck to the natural day, and expressed their opinion in a decided way to the following effect :—"If it is a choice between 12 hours fixed day all the year round and an average 12-hour day, shorter in winter and longer in summer, then we are all in favour of the average 12-hour day because we do not wish to work by electric light at any cost. It injures our eyes and we wish to work by daylight only. We would rather do the extra hour in summer than work by electric light for even an hour in winter." On another occasion at Ahmedabad the operatives said :—"At present the mill does not work by electric light though an installation has been put in. But if night work is introduced, most of the Mussalman weavers will leave and go elsewhere. We can get work in other mills . . . We strongly object to work at night." At Bombay, although the first expression was, as I have said, for natural light, after our explanation the opinion became divided. I take the following from the evidence :—"Some of us wish a 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. day fixed absolutely all the year round, because if there is any variation from day to day the manager will take advantage of it and gradually increase the hours. Others of us wish for daylight working only, *i.e.*, about 11 hours in winter and 13 in summer, varying with the length of daylight. This was the practice before electric light was introduced, and some of us wish to revert to it so as to escape work by electric light altogether."

Further evidence of the suitability of the natural day system can be found in the fact that out of 224 cotton mills in India, about 100 are fitted with electric light, and even of these 100 the evidence shows that many work from daylight to dusk in spite of their installation.

It has been calculated that the daily average working hours of a mill working daylight hours will be 12 hours and 5 minutes in the whole year. This calculation, however, does not take into account the second half hour interval which will have to be given under our recommendation when the working time exceeds 12 hours. When that is considered, the longest working day in the year will be about 12 hours 45 minutes and the shortest 11 hours ; while during the greater portion of the year it would be about 12 hours. The average would be about 11 hours and 54 minutes. Thus, the great advantage of the natural day is that while it will not lead to excessive working of young persons, it also sets a limit to working of adult males, and renders overworking impossible. It would greatly facilitate inspection because the mills under this system cannot be worked after dusk, while the mills worked with artificial light will require inspection to prevent time cribbing. This must be a very powerful argument in favour of the natural day as in a vast country like India, where factories are scattered far and wide, oftentimes singly, it would be practically impossible to detect time cribbing if every factory is forced to put electric light.

The statement that mills in Madras will not be seriously affected by a fixed 12-hour day is not borne out by the inspection notes, where it is recorded (Nos. 150, 151, 161, and 162) that they are affected to the extent of from 15 minutes to one hour in their longest day.

It has been objected to my proposal that it would be impossible from the point of view of Government control to permit two totally different system of hours side by side in the same place. The obvious reply is that the natural day system does not need special control, and therefore the work of Government control will be much reduced in places like Bombay, while in places like Ahmedabad, where out of 45 only 2 or 3 mills use electric light, the work of control will be practically *nil*. In the Central Provinces, Madras Presidency, and in many individual mills in out of the way places, except for children, no special inspection will be required and much Government expense will be saved. On the contrary, if two systems exist side by side in Bombay, it will greatly help the operatives who have expressed their opinion in a divided way to select conditions best suited to their particular tastes and ideas.

The other argument used against my proposal is that, in the opinion of the majority, the fixed day will ultimately conduce to better working and will be to the ultimate advantage of the manufacturers and the hands. If that view be correct, the millowners and the mill-hands will themselves, in their own interest, adopt the 12-hour days and will not require any compulsion by the legislature, more particularly as the adoption of the 12-hour day will appreciably add to their working hours at the end of the year. Such a settlement is far preferable to one which must be arrived at with friction, disorganization, and discontent of manufacturers and operatives alike.

The argument that operatives will work in the natural-day-mills in the hot weather, and in the electric-light mills in the cold weather, does not appear correct. The former class of mills cannot employ an increased number of hands in the hot weather, nor can the electric-light mills do so in the cold weather.

The only plausible objection to the natural day is that it involves 45 minutes more a day in the hottest part of the year than under the 12-hour system. Against that, however, it may be mentioned that in the Bombay Presidency in particular, which contains the largest number of cotton mills, the atmospheric conditions in the cold weather months are most unfavourable and the hands have to work harder at piecing up the ends in the spinning department where young persons and children are mostly employed; while in the hot weather months the weather conditions being extremely favourable to spinning, there are fewer ends down and hands have to do less work.

In the Punjab and the United Provinces, where the days vary more in length than in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Southern India, and the heat is more severe, the manufacturers have themselves found out what is best for them, and have already put up electric installations. As is pointed out in the report, the working day may extend in the hot weather to 13½ hours, with natural light; but even now in the hot weather many of the mills actually work shorter hours than in the cold weather, and they will therefore adopt the uniform 12-hour day as a matter of course, without giving rise to any disorganization. In the United Provinces and the Punjab the climatic conditions are in fact the reverse of those obtaining in Bombay; and it would be absurd to suppose that manufacturers there would voluntarily adopt any system under which they would work their factories for long hours, while the conditions affecting spinning were unfavourable, and for shorter hours in the cold weather when the conditions were favourable.

Under my proposal the only change will be that in natural-day mills young persons would be allowed to work the daylight hours and the children half of the daylight hours without in any way increasing their working time under the 12-hour day system. I do not propose to increase the working hours of women, and as regards children my suggestion will give them a maximum of about 22 minutes over 6 hours for 2 or 3 months in the year, while it will bring down their work to about 5½ hours in the cold weather months.

Although I have discussed the question of a natural day in relation to cotton mills, it must not be forgotten that there are other industries where the natural day system is the only working system and where working by electric light is not usual. I may instance the woollen mills, the saw mills, the silk and paper mills, the match factory, the hosieries, etc. Speaking for the Bombay Presidency at least they all work by natural light, and although they have been proved never to work excessive hours, they will be as much affected as the cotton mills.

In the face of the facts set forth above, of the opinion of the Factory Commission in 1890, and the evidence of the operatives taken by it, of the consensus of opinion in favour of the natural day among manufacturers and operatives alike, of the general practice of working on that system in the majority of cotton mills, and wholly in some other industries, of the total absence of anything in the evidence against it, of the strong opinion expressed by Colonel Mactaggart that he had absolutely no reason to think that the hours of labour in force in the Bombay factories had any bad effect on the health of the operatives, of Dr. Turner's evidence that the mortality of the factory operatives is less than that of general labourers, and of the substantial advantages in respect of inspection, and the convenience of the operatives, I am strongly of the view that it is extremely impolitic and unjust, especially after the assurances of the Government of India in 1891, to interfere with a system so agreeable to manufacturers and operatives, and suitable to the conditions of the country.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.

Minute of dissent by Dr. Nair.

I beg to submit a separate report on most of the important points referred for the consideration of the Indian Factory Labour Commission. I regret that I have to differ on these points from the opinions of my colleagues, with whom I have worked so cordially for the last six months.

Introductory.

But the result of our investigations held all over India during the last few months into the various aspects of factory labour in this country leads me to a different conclusion to the one arrived at by my fellow members of the Commission. In spite of some attempts made in certain quarters to draw the Lancashire red herring across the track of the Factory Commission, I never deviated from my fixed purpose of investigating things at first hand and of forming my opinions on the strength of what I saw and heard, rather than trusting to external inspirations to guide me in my inquiries. To me, personally, there was no incentive to take any step which would even to the smallest degree handicap the industries of my native country in competition with Lancashire or Japan. But however much I, as a native of India, may be opposed to the interference of Lancashire in questions closely relating to the manufacturing interests of India, I cannot but admit that the result of Lancashire's interference has, on some occasions at least, been of considerable benefit to the Indian industries. The protection which factory women and children at present enjoy, under the law, they owe, to a large extent, to Lancashire. The many abuses which we found to exist in connection with factory labour in India are certainly not of Lancashire's creation. I am not prepared to maintain that because certain representatives of the cotton industry in Lancashire, the chief competitor with the Indian cotton industry have prominently drawn the attention of the authorities to the existence of grave abuses in the working of the Indian textile factories, those abuses ought to be condoned. Abuses are abuses whether they are pointed out by friends or foes. The only questions for us to consider were did these alleged abuses really exist, and, if so, what were the best means of removing them.

The chief complaint against the existing system of factory labour in India is the inordinately long hours that the labourers are worked in many industries and especially in the textile mills.

SECTION I.—*Adult Males.*

I am of opinion that the charge of working long hours habitually has clearly been proved against the textile industries in India, and I am further convinced, that taking all the circumtances of the case into consideration, nothing but legislative restriction of the hours of adult labour within reasonable limits will effectively prevent these long hours from being worked. This is the first point on which I differ from my colleagues, and I shall now proceed to give my reasons for the conclusion I have arrived at.

Long hours worked in the textile industry.

We have had ample evidence to prove that long hours are worked periodically in several of the industries in India. We have seen that operatives in ginning factories have had on occasions to work 17 and 18 hours a day. In rice mills and flour mills men have occasionally to work 20 or 22 hours. In printing presses men have had to work for 22 hours a day for seven consecutive days. I admit that these are only occasional occurrences. But for habitually long hours one must go to the textile industries.

The tendency to work long hours in the cotton mills in Bombay began, I understand, in the year 1898, though in Agra it has existed for the last 20 years. But the question of the inordinately long hours in these mills did not seriously attract public attention till the year 1905. The Collector of Bombay in his letter to the Government of Bombay, dated 24th June 1905, pointed out that out of 74 mills, the exact working hours of which he had ascertained, 16 mills worked 14 hours or more a day and 33 worked 13 hours or more. That was in the first half of the year 1905. But in June 1905 the Collector of Bombay wrote that " the above figures are now exceeded, and in some cases 14½ hours a day are worked from one end of the month to the other." A good deal has happened since 1905 to disturb the Bombay millowner who is inclined to work inordinately long hours. And yet 6 months ago, when the present Factory Commission was in Bombay, long hours of working were by no means unknown in the Bombay mills. Out of 20 cotton textile mills in Bombay, whose exact working hours were ascertained by the Commission, 1 mill worked day and night with changing shifts. Of the remaining 19 only 8 had fixed hours of working all the year round, and all of them worked 13 hours or more every day, exclusive of the midday interval, while 1 of them worked 14 hours a day. The 11 other mills, although some of them were fitted with electric light had changing hours in summer and winter. In summer they all worked between 13 and 14 hours, while in winter their hours came down to between 11 and 12½.

This system of daylight working, which is very much favoured in Ahmedabad, has resulted in very long hours being worked in the hottest and most trying part of the year. Thus, out of 10 mills in Ahmedabad and Broach, the hours of which were ascertained, 3 mills worked in summer 14 hours or over, while 7 worked between 13 and 14 hours. Some of these mills were fitted with electric light. For these long hours worked in summer in Ahmedabad there was some compensation in the winter season when the hours of some of these mills came down to 11. It was given to two cotton mills in Cawnpore to discover that, while they could work between 13 and 14 hours by daylight in summer, all that they had to do to work equally long hours in winter was to switch on the electric light.

The mills in Agra have comparatively fixed hours. In summer they work 15¼ hours a day, while in winter they come down to 13¾.

Calcutta is not a great centre of cotton industry, but even there the Commission visited 5 cotton mills, 1 of which works 13 hours a day all the year round, while another works its weaving department 13½ hours and is content with 12 hours for the spinning department.

Delhi not to be behindhand of Agra can show hours in its cotton mills going up to 14 and even 14½. The jute mills in Calcutta, with few exceptions, work 15 hours a day, but it must be conceded that they work on the shift system except their weaving departments in which there are no real shifts at all. These facts and many others, which the Commission have recorded in their inspection notes, prove conclusively to my mind that the hours worked in the textile mills in India are excessive. And what is more, there is nothing to prevent the hours from getting longer. How can it be otherwise? His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, in his note to the Factory Commission, remarks: "I believe that the long hours which are followed, or at all events have been followed, at times in the jute factories in Calcutta and the cotton factories in Bombay have been to some extent brought about by what seems to me to be a pernicious system, namely, that under which in the former the agents of a mill are remunerated upon the gross outturn and not upon the profits, while in the latter those who financed the mill in its early days receive a rate of remuneration fixed at so much per pound of cotton cloth produced. These two factors point to outturn, not profits, as the object to be aimed at, and are productive of wasteful and uneconomical management." His Honour has put the case very well and further comment is superfluous.

Habits of Indian operatives.

But we are told that these hours are only apparently long, and that really the labourers in Indian mills work very casually, loiter about a good deal, go out when they like to eat, to drink, to smoke, and so on. This is a very old argument which has been repeated times without number, and nearly every one seems to be inclined to attribute the whole phenomenon of loitering to the ingrained habit of Indian workmen. I have carefully studied this so-called "ingrained habit" of the Indian workmen, and have come to the conclusion that it is not an ingrained habit at all but only a manifestation of the adaptive capacity which all human beings possess more or less. Intense and concentrated labour in a cotton mill for 13 or 14 hours, day after day, week after week, and month after month is beyond the physical endurance of ordinary human beings. And so when a mill operative, who has to earn his living by his manual labour, is put to work at a machine for a longer period than he can possibly endure, he has to adapt himself to that work in such a way that he can get through the work required of him with the least possible injury to himself. The labourer does not spread out the work over a long period of time, but finding himself compelled to work a long number of hours, reduces the intensity of labour as a safeguard to his own physical well-being. And under these conditions of struggle for existence the fittest to survive are not the worthiest or strongest, for they soon break down under the strain of long hours of work, but the most idle. A system more likely to bring about degradation of labour is impossible to conceive. That the Indian labourer has no ingrained habit which prevents him from sticking to his work is sufficiently proved by the facts supplied by an Upper India woollen mill, and which are quoted in the report of the majority of the members of the Commission.

Taking the average for the whole year the workers in that woollen mill took 1·05 spell of rest each a day, which is about 20 minutes a day. The explanation for this absence of the "ingrained habit" in the operatives in this woollen mill is twofold. Its hours are short and its management is efficient. One European mill manager admitted that the loitering habits of the operatives could be put a stop to if efficient supervision is exercised, but as such efficient supervision was costly, he preferred to go on as at present. The instances of the operatives in the jute mills working by shifts and of operatives in engineering works loitering less than the workers in cotton mills, mentioned in the majority report, further prove the relation between long hours and loitering. But the most notable instance of all is found in the case of the women workers. Women workers all over the mills in India loiter less than men, for the simple reason that they work shorter hours. In my humble opinion, in India it is the worker who suffers from bad management and not the management that suffers from bad workers. The experience of other countries that "short hours have also reduced the interruptions in the course of the day" has been realized at least in one mill in India, and in the face of these facts to go on charging the Indian labourers with possessing ingrained habits of idleness is to use the expression once used by the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces "the refuge of the sweater."

Skilfulness of the Indian operatives

Next to the alleged idle habits of the Indian operative the quality in him which is supposed to necessitate these long hours is his unskilfulness. That at the commencement of the factory system in India the operatives were absolutely unskilful stands to reason. But that in the last half century they have made little or no progress in skilfulness is a proposition which requires further proof to support it. On this point the evidence given before the Commission is conflicting. Some have stated that the operatives have improved considerably in skill, while others maintained just the opposite view that they have made no improvement, while yet others went further and said that they never will. I am not competent to judge between these conflicting opinions. But I feel inclined to the view that the operatives have improved and are improving gradually.

It is a well-known fact that in Bombay wages have gone up. But at the same time the cost of labour to the cotton industry has not risen appreciably. This is partly due to the increased productive capacity of the Indian operatives. Outside experts, who are competent judges in matters of this sort, like Mr. James Platt and Mr. Henry, Lee, are of opinion that " in no country on earth except in Lancashire do the operatives possess such a natural leaning to the textile industry as in India." Dr. G. Von Schultze-Gaevernitz writing in 1895 expressed that "the number of operatives up to this time 5 or 6 times as many as the English is to-day in the best spinning mill in Bombay only 3½ times as high, *i.e.*, does not stand far behind the German." If that statement is correct, and in 1895 if the Indian operatives did not stand far behind the German there seems to be no reasonable ground to complain of his slow progress or no progress. And at the present time according to the very careful calculations made by Mr. Simpson of Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras, a cotton mill in Madras with 35,000 ring spindles, 800 looms, average count 16s working 67½ hours a week would employ 2,622 operatives all told. Whereas for a similar mill in Lancashire working 54½ hours a week the total number of hands required would be 982, which works out a proportion of 2·62 Indian hands to 1 English hand. And if we also consider that the average monthly wage of a Lancahsire operative will be about Rs. 60 and the average monthly wage of a Madras operative is Rs. 15 it is clear that for the same money the Indian millowner gets nearly double the work that an English millowner does. "India is the mother country of the textile industry, and up to the time of Arkwright possessed the monopoly of fine yarns," and it seems incredible that the Indian labourer in the textile mills is making no progress in skilfulness. Before condemning the Indian operative as inefficient and incapable of improvement he ought to be given a fair hearing. In a memorial submitted to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1889, by the mill operatives of Bombay, it was stated that "it has been said to the detriment of your petitioners that an Indian mill operative is not as hard-working as his brother workman in England, and that a mill operative in England does the work of three men employed on the same work in an Indian mill. . . . . The real cause of this, your Lordship's petitioners submit, is the bad machinery and the bad raw material used in the mills. . . . The breakage in the thread is so continuous here on account of the bad quality of the cotton that millowners are compelled to employ more men." As the effect of the long hours has to be considered before judging of the idle habits of the Indian operatives, so the quality of the raw material they have to handle has to be taken into consideration before the extent of their skilfulness or otherwise is determined.

The influence of long hours on the physique of the Indin operatives.

Leaving aside these excuses which are usually put foward to justify the long hours worked in Indian mills, I now come to consider the effect of long working days on (1) the mill operatives, (2) on the textile industry in India.

The question as to whether the physique of the operatives has been injuriously affected by the long hours they are made to work in the mills has engaged the serious attention of the Factory Commission. We have tried to find out the actual truth of the matter by personal inspection of mill operatives, by examining and cross-examining medical men in the different centres of mill industry in India, and by the study of various vital statistics bearing on the question.

The question is an exceedingly difficult one. The necessary data for arriving at a correct scientific conclusion are absent; Indian vital statistics are notoriously unreliable; mill hands are constantly changing;

and medical men in India, and even hospital authorities, under the depressing effect of a peculiarly trying climate do not keep any records of the clinical features of the cases they examine. Under a combination of these adverse circumstances any definite opinion expressed on the point at issue is likely to be more dogmatic than scientific. I have carefully inspected the operatives in over 200 mills in different parts of India, and, in my opinion, they were all apparently healthy. On the strength of such inspection, however, I am not prepared to say, as my friend Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart does, that there is no physical deterioration among the factory operatives in India. The chief test, in my humble opinion, of physical deterioration is diminished power of resistance to disease.

The Sickness Index, as Dr. Turner of Bombay observed, is the only reliable criterion, and accurate evidence on that point is not available. Rough and ready statements like "the mill operatives as a class are far more healthy than outside labourers of the same class" or "the mill operatives are of very poor physique and distinctly inferior to the agricultural labourers" are good enough in their way, but are unsuited for any scientific conclusions to be based upon. Colonel Mactaggart makes much of the absence of skin diseases and of tubercular glands among the operatives as proving their healthiness. To my mind these facts do not warrant the inference drawn from them. I saw several cases of skin eruptions in very healthy looking children in some of the Calcutta jute mills. I am not prepared to say that there is physical deterioration in these children because they exhibit certain skin eruptions. These skin eruptions are well known to medical men as belonging to a class of skin diseases commonly called "Trade Dermatitis." Many dermatologists consider that these are all varieties of Dermatitis Veninata. They are purely caused by external irritation from jute or other materials that the workers have to handle, and have nothing to do with physical deterioration. The absence of tubercular glands again does not necessarily indicate, to my mind, the absence of any tendency to tubercular affection in the operatives. And the evidence of Major A. Street, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Surgeon to the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital, distinctly points to the presence of tubercular glands in children working in the mills. "From my experience at the J. J. Hospital in Bombay," says Major Street, "I am sure that tubercular glands of the neck are particularly common in young operatives, and frequently point out to my students that they (the operatives) and firemen on board ship produce the large majority of the cases we see." Major Gordon Tucker, Physician to the J. J. Hospital, confirms the statement of Major Street, his colleague on the staff of that Hospital. "Phthisis is very common among them (the mill operatives)" says Major Gordon Tucker. And he continues—"speaking broadly the ordinary case of tuberculosis seen in Hospital would be a mill-hand, while the ordinary case of malaria would be a coolie. Contrasting the physique of these two classes, the mill-hand came out badly."

Thus the evidence of these two medical men, one a surgeon and the other a physician, on the staff of the largest hospital in Bombay, the city with the biggest factory population in India, affirms the greater prevalence of tuberculosis among mill-hands. Unfortunately these medical men have not been able to give us any statistics, as the records of the J. J. Hospital are periodically destroyed, and with them all evidence of the greater prevalence of tubercular affections among mill-hands. But the impressions of two clinical teachers in big hospital, with a medical school attached, are even more valuable than statistics. Where the hospital doctors of Bombay failed, the Health Officer of Bombay, Dr. Turner, has given us some statistics bearing on the point although they cover only a period of six years. His figures were published in Appendix G of the Textile Factory Labour Committee's report and again they are published along with his evidence before this Commission. Dr. Turner has given figures to show the incidence of phthisis among the factory population and the general labourers for the years from 1900 to 1906. Comparing the figures there is a slight excess in the percentage of deaths from phthisis in Bombay among the factory hands as compared with the general labourers. The excess is not very marked. But it must be considered that among the general labourers Dr. Turner has included earthworkers and dock labourers, two classes of workers who are exceedingly liable to lung diseases. The general death-rate of mill operatives is everywhere quoted as exceedingly low. It was the same case in the evidence given before the Select Committee appointed in England in 1816 to investigate into the state of the children employed in factories in the United Kingdom. Commenting upon that Sir Robert Peel said in the House of Commons, "if the evidence were to be trusted, instead of debating such a bill as was then before them, application ought to be made to the Legislature for the erection of cotton mills for the purpose of further and more effectually providing for the health of His Majesty's liege subjects." The evidence of the aforesaid 3 Bombay medical men, although not sufficient to give a decided opinion as to the existence of physical deterioration in the mill operative—for that as I have already said there are no data—is still enough to create a strong suspicion that the health of the mill operatives in Bombay is not all that it should be. And strongly corroborative of them we have the evidence of two medical men, both of them Indians practising medicine in Bombay. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thinks that there is physical deterioration among the mill-hands, but is careful enough to say that it is due to bad ventilation in the mills and to the alcoholic habits of the operatives, and not to the long hours of work. If the mills are badly ventilated, the longer the operatives work inside them the greater the accumulation of carbonic acid and other impurities of the respired air in the atmosphere inside the mill, and consequently the greater the injury to the operatives working inside them, is a fact which perhaps escaped the attention of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. Doctor Chavan, L.M.S., is a native of Ratnagiri, the district from which a large number of mill operatives come to Bombay. He has a large practice among mill-hands, and his opinion that the mill operatives suffer to a very large extent from phthisis and dyspepsia is valuable. He comes more into contact with the mill operatives than most Civil Surgeons are likely to do. Doctor Chavan of Bombay and Rai Sahib Dajee Ramachandra of Nagpur, although they may not be men of such high professional standing as most of the other medical witnesses who gave evidence before the Factory Commission, have, I believe, a greater and more intimate knowledge of the factory operatives, and their evidence I consider of great value.

The majority of the medical witnesses said that they have not observed any physical deterioration among the factory hands and that they have not noticed that the operatives were more liable to any diseases than other labourers. This negative statement does not carry us very far. There are many reasons that render it difficult for the ordinary Civil Surgeon to observe evidences of physical deterioration in the mill operative, when they are present. These causes may roughly be divided into (1) the habits of the mill operatives, and (2) the nature of the development of some of their maladies. Any one who knows natives of India, and specially the lower classes in India, knows how nervous they become when even the slightest illness attacks them. If they happen to get ill away from home their chief concern is to get back home. This peculiar habit, or frame of mind, call it by whatever name, is in my opinion more responsible than any thing else for the extraordinary changing of mill-hands that is noticed in all the Indian textile mills. Mr. Leslie of Graves, Cotton & Co. of Bombay, Mr. Bezonji, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, and Mr. Simpson of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, have all supplied us with very careful statistics which go to prove that *all* the hands in a mill change on an average once in 18 months. Mr. Leslie says "that the most astonishing figures in this respect are to be found in the number of people who applied for 'leave altogether' or in other words resigned. These total no less than 2,158 in six months and represent 38 per cent. of the total number of people employed. I must confess that these figures came as a surprise to me for they go to show that some 18 months is really the maximum period for which a mill-hand works in a Bombay mill at a time." But Mr. Leslie's figures for Bombay are corroborated by mill managers in Nagpur and Madras and therefore it is safe to assume that the practice is general in all the textile mills in India. What is the explanation of this constant taking of 'leave altogether' on the part of the mill-hands. The explanation usually given by the mill managers is that all the mill operatives are peasant proprietors who have their little plots of land in their own village and that they leave the mills from time to time to cultivate and look after their lands. I have heard this explanation given at least fifty times in the course of our enquiry. In spite of its universal acceptance by millowners and managers I have considerable difficulty in accepting it. In the first place I cannot believe that the three quarters of a million mill operatives in India are all or even a majority of them owners of plots of land, however small.

At the utmost about 20 per cent. of the total number of mill operatives in India may own land themselves or may be members of undivided Hindu families owning land. The remaining 80 per cent. if they periodically leave mill work to go and cultivate lands must do so as hired agricultural labourers under some landed proprietor. Generally speaking, as agricultural labour is paid less than mill labour in India there must be some explanation for the operatives leaving more remunerative work for less paid labour. Then again agricultural labour is seasonal. It does not go on all the year round. The figures of the Carnatic mills show that the hands left the mills in large numbers every month. Taking the year 1907 the lowest number that left in any month was 264 in November and the highest 397 in May. The average for the whole year was 329 a month. This shows that it is not to work in the fields that the hands leave the mills.

We were also told that most of the mill-hands save enough money in a few years and then retire and go back to their village homes and live on their savings. I doubt if this happy termination of a mill operative's life occurs even to 1 per cent. of the hands employed in Indian mills. Good many of the hands are indebted to money-lenders having borrowed money on, usually in Bombay at 72 per cent. interest, I am told. Many others spend a fair proportion of their earnings on drink. A large number have to send money every month for the maintenance of their families left behind in their villages. And after all these, if the mill-hands in a few years can save enough out of their 15 or 20 rupees a month to live in comfort " ever after " they must be extraordinary financiers indeed. In all our inspections of mill operatives I noticed that there were very few men over 40 to be seen. In England, I am told, that men over 40 or 45 are generally not taken into the mills. In India, where everywhere one hears complaints of shortage of labour, managers welcome all labourers young and old. And yet men over 40 are not generally to be seen. Again the explanation is given that they have all retired on their savings. Is it likely ? Whatever may be said of the Indian operative it cannot be said that he is not fond of money. If then, he has health and strength to do the work which he was accustomed to do for some years, is it likely that he will give up his work and his wages. The Indian officials in Government service show no such tendency to retire. When they reach their 55th year they usually very humbly request Government for an extension of service. Why is the mill-hand so anxious to retire ? In my humble opinion the reason of the early retirement of the Indian mill operative is his physical breakdown which unfits him for any further mill work. Mr. Bezanji, who has been the manager of the Empress Mill, Nagpur, one of the largest cotton mills in India, for over 25 years, told me that he has seen men who had worked for some years in his mill and subsequently left the mill, bringing food every day to some of their relations working in the mill. And when asked why they did not themselves work in the mill, they replied, that they had no longer the strength to work. This exodus from the mill by the time the physical break down comes prevents the physically deteriorated mill-hand coming under the observation of the Civil Surgeon.

Then it has been stated that the gradually advancing physical deterioration in the operatives actually at work in the mills ought to have been noticed, if it really existed, by the various ex-officio medical inspectors who from time to time visit the mill. But I should like to know how many medical inspectors have closely examined the operatives. How many of them have put a stethescope to the chests of mill operatives. How many have watched from time to time the nature and frequency of attacks of such apparently trivial ailments like cough, fever, diarrhœa, etc., to which the operatives are subject. According to Doctor Kingston Fowler, of Brompton Consumption Hospital, people who work in dusty atmosphere, in imperfectly ventilated rooms, are very liable to develop fibrosis of lung combined with tuberculosis. Workers in cotton mills are, among others, liable to this form of lung affection. Cough is the first symptom noticed. "The course of the affection is extremely chronic and for years there may be no other symptoms except a moderate degree of emaciation. Cases which have run a very prolonged course may terminate with very acute symptoms. Emaciation may be rapid towards the close." And Dr. Fowler also says that the presence of tubercle could hardly be discovered in the early stages by physical examination. If that is so, it will be interesting to know how it is possible for any medical man walking through a mill looking at all the operatives to say that there is no physical deterioration and that the operatives are all healthy? Before the operatives go away on their "leave altogether" they take unauthorized holidays. On an average an operative in a cotton mill absents himself from work from 4 to 6 days in a month. The managers put this down to absolute laziness on the part of the operatives. The operatives themselves when questioned about it explained that it was out of sheer physical exhaustion that they occasionally gave up a day's work and wages and took rest. This explanation to my mind seems to be the correct one, and for this reason. After the Commission paid a surprise visit at 7-45 P.M. to mill No. 27 (inspection notes) the following note was recorded :—"The carding and preparation rooms (the only part of the mill at work) were badly lit, and there was no ventilation, all windows were closed, and the air was hot and oppressive: the perspiring workers looked dull, listless, and exhausted, and the few children half dazed." I am perfectly convinced that if the mill operatives generally go home in the condition in which I saw the operatives of Mill No. 27 on that November evening, they cannot possibly work for 26 days in a month. And if that is the condition of the operatives at the end of a day's work in November in a mill working 13½ hours a day, one can more or less imagine the state of the workers in a mill which works 15¼ hours during an Indian summer's day. We have often been told that on account of the loitering habits of the Indian operative he never gets physically deteriorated even though his hours of duty may be long. In the course of a similar inquiry in England in 1816 when a medical witness was asked if inhaling of dust and cotton fibre were not injurious to health, he declared himself quite unable to say; and when invited to say why not, suggested that "the bad effects were counteracted by constant expectoration."

The Indian factory population is a constantly changing one. Men from agricultural districts come to town to work in the mills, get rapidly deteriorated under the strain of long hours in closed and stuffy rooms, and are replaced by another set from the country who are "used up" in their turn and passed back to their villages. The only town in India with anything approaching to a permanent factory population is Cawnpore, and the half-timers in Cawnpore, probably the children of used up mill operatives, were physically among the worst we saw anywhere in our tour of inspection.

The only other statistics that I have to notice in connection with the question of the physique of the operatives are those relating to their weights. In almost every mill visited by the Commission a certain number of adult operatives chosen at random were weighed and their weights recorded in the inspection notes. But as mere recording of the weights of a certain number of operatives in itself led to no conclusions, I believe, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Mactaggart, the Commission decided to compare the weights of the operatives with the weights of the prisoners in the provinces to which the operatives belonged. The figures for the weights of prisoners were kindly supplied by the Jail Department of each province, and a comparative statement of the weights of mill operatives and prisoners has been prepared. As the large majority of the operatives in Bengal and the Punjab really come from the United Provinces and those in Burma from the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency I compare below the operatives in those provinces with the prisoners of their native province.

Province.	Average weight of spinners. ℔.	Average weight of prisoners. ℔.	
Bombay	102·09	112·12	
United Provinces	107·01	115·08	U. P.
Bengal	107·93	115·05	
Punjab	113·8	115·05	
Madras	113·63	114·38	
Burma	117·14	125·7	Rajamundry.
Central Province and Berars ..	100·92	110·45	Central Jail.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	108·	110·846	

It has been suggested that these comparisons are not fair as every Jail Superintendent makes it a point to feed up and fatten the prisoners under his charge. I know that that is a procedure adopted at many sanatoria for the treatment of consumption. I did not know that the Indian prisons were run on the Nordrach system. I do not want to exaggerate the value of the inference to be drawn from these figures. But these figures justify the remark of Mr. Bezanji in his evidence before this Commission that "those accustomed to mill life regard it as worse than jail life." I do not claim that these figures in themselves absolutely prove the existence of physical deterioration in the mill operatives. But at the same time these figures taken along with the other facts I have mentioned establish a strong suspicion that the long working hours have caused physical deterioration in the workers.

The evidence of the medical witnesses also indicates the existence in their minds of a belief as to the evil effects of long hours on the health of the mill-hands. Out of 36 medical witnesses examined by the Commission only 27 have expressed a definite opinion as to the necessity or otherwise for a legislative restriction of the working hours. Of these 23 are in favour of such legislative restriction, while 4 are against it. Out of the 23 medical witnesses who are in favour of legislative restriction 15 have said that they have observed no physical deterioration in the operatives. And yet they advocate legal restriction of the working hours of adult males. After all if the State is prepared to protect the health of the mill operatives the proper time to take the necessary measures for affording such protection is not after the workers have broken down and human wrecks are scattered all over the country. The proper time for interference is before such calamities have happened. The almost unanimous opinion of the medical witnesses who testified before the Factory Commission declares that the time for such interference in India has come.

The influence of long hours on the supply of labour.

I shall next consider the evidence as to the injury done to the industry by the long working hours in textile mills. The inordinately long hours in the Indian mills have been established only within the last few years. And yet already their evil influence is beginning to be felt both on the workers and on the industry. Every man who was tempted to work these long hours by the promise of higher wages, not only did a physical injury to himself but helped to enforce equally long hours on every other factory labourer in India. The methods of modern factory labour are such that the conditions of labour of even a single operative react upon those of all others. In a factory which works for 14 hours a day it is unlikely that a labourer who is only able to work 12 hours a day will be given any employment. In the large majority of cases the individual worker in Indian mills is deprived of any choice as to the conditions of employment. In India with a race of people not over-strong physically, coupled with an enervating climate, a large proportion of the working classes find mill labour as it is carried on at present far too much for their strength. And the result has been that a very large number of labourers do not attempt mill labour at all, or try it for a very short time and give it up for good as they find it beyond their physical endurance. This fact explains the shortage of labour which is complained of everywhere. I have hardly come across a textile mill in India which was not always short of labourers. And yet India is a country teeming with poor people. We have enough of labourers here to send out to South Africa and West Indies and a number of other British colonies. But the mild Hindu with his conservative habits and stay-at-home tendency does not choose to work in the Indian mills, earn his living, and remain in his native country. Why ? Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., who was deputed to report on the supply of labour in the United Provinces and in Bengal in 1906 wrote thus in his report :—" One cause for the unpopularity of mill labour is undoubtedly the distaste for the discipline which has necessarily to be maintained in a large concern, coupled with confinement for long hours in the mill. Discipline in most mills is no stricter than it need be, and education may do much in course of time to mitigate the natural aversion felt towards it, but confinement for long hours is a matter within the power of mill managers to control . . . . .

there was no complaint until the introduction of electric light. Electric light has now been installed in nearly all the Upper India and Bengal cotton and jute mills. . . . Some use their power with moderation and do little more than add an hour or two to make the short winter days equivalent to the long days of summer. Others, however, have no such scruples. In September when the day breaks before 6 I found one mill using the electric light to work up to 9 o'clock at night and several were running up to 8 P.M." Mr. Fremantle's observations have amply been confirmed by others. In Calcutta over 90 per cent. of the operatives in jute mills come from outside Bengal, not because Bengal has an insufficient supply of workers, but because the Bengali workers cannot stand the strain of work in the jute factories. In the Punjab again 95 per cent. or over of the workers in the cotton textile factories come from outside the Punjab. But curiously enough in the non-textile factories in the Punjab—the flour mills, the ginning factories, etc., we found a large proportion, if not nearly all, Punjabi workers. I asked the Hon. Mr. Har Kishen Lall of Lahore for an explanation of this apparent boycott of the cotton mills by the Punjab labourers, and he told me that the Punjabi did not like to stand up and work these long hours in the cotton mills. If these explanations are correct, and I see no reasons to doubt them, the long hours are to a very large extent responsible for the shortage of labour complained of everywhere in the textile mills in India, and which is acknowledged to be a great obstacle in the way of the further development of Indian industries. The evil is quite manifest and is keenly felt both by the labourers and their employers. And yet neither party has done anything to mitigate it. It is an industrial injury done to the working classes and it certainly is against the interests of the employers. But as Mr. Walker has very clearly pointed out in his work on Political Economy "the working classes, unless protected in an unusual degree by political franchises, by the influence of public education, and by self-respect and social ambition, show a fatal facility in submitting to industrial injuries." And as to the self-interest of the employer being sufficient to secure wise action on his part Mr. Walker says "mankind, always less than wise and too often foolish to the point of stupidity on the one hand, or of fanaticism on the other, whether in politics or domestic life, in hygiene or in religion, do not all at once become wise when industrial concerns are in question."

Under these circumstances every one connected with the textile industry in India, millowners, mill managers, factory operatives, factory inspectors, both lay and medical, have all become convinced that some sort of limitation of the working hours of mill is necessary. Mr. Fremantle, I.C.S., in his report on the supply of labour says "almost all admit that the long day is an evil that they would restrict it to a maximum of twelve hours if other mills did the same. This, of course, can only be effected by legislation as experience proves that agreements among millowners themselves are not invariably adhered to when they conflict with the interests of individuals. For this reason most managers would welcome some legislation in the matter." The Millowners Association of Bombay at their meetings held both in

April and August 1905 decided to keep the hours worked in their mills within reasonable limits, but were not able to keep to their resolution beyond a very short time.

Opinion of mil lowners and managers on restriction of adultl abour.

Before this Commission 16 millowners and 42 mill managers appeared and gave evidence in favour of a legislative restriction of the working hours of adult male operatives. The large majority of the witnesses examined by us were connected with the mill industry either as owners, agents, or managers. And yet there were 97 witnesses who favoured a legislative restriction of the working hours of adult males against 103 who were opposed to it, while the mill operatives were practically unanimous in asking for legislative protection. It would be unreasonable to expect a majority of the millowners and agents to ask for legislative interference to restrict hours of adult labour, especially in a country where a large number of them receive their remuneration calculated on a percentage of production and not of profits. Under conditions like these the fact that 16 millowners came forward to advocate legal restriction of adult working hours as against 34 who were opposed to it shows the remarkable extent to which the opinion in favour of State interference has grown and spread even in quarters where one would expect nothing but the most determined opposition to such a proposal. Coming down to the managers 42 are for legislative restriction and 49 are against, while among witnesses unconnected with the industry 39 are for and 20 against State interference. Apart from numbers, the advocacy by Messrs. Tata and Sons of Bombay of a legally restricted day for all factory workers has impressed me, personally, with the practicability and reasonableness of the demand. Messrs. Tata and Sons are among the largest firms of manufacturers in India, and just now they are about to launch out into a practically new department of industrial activity in this country. When the pioneers of the new iron and steel industry in India who are also among the foremost cotton manufacturers in this country voluntarily come forward with a proposal to restrict the hours of adult labour by legislation, it may reasonably be assumed that the proposal that they make is one which in their opinion will be for the benefit of the industries in which they hold such a supreme position.

I am inclined to accept the opinion of Messrs. Tata and Sons as a guide in matters connected with Indian industrial questions not merely on account of the magnitude or variety of their manufacturing enterprise, but also for the comparatively rare combination of humanity and benevolence with sound business principles, which they have achieved in all their undertakings. In my humble opinion a manufacturing firm which never sweats its workmen, but on the other hand treats them with humanity and kindness, and provides them with dwellings, and encourages them with prizes and other rewards for honest work, and steady and persevering industry, has more claims to be heard on questions regarding the relation of capital and labour than another which has its eye only on its production and profits and which patiently waits for the

City Improvement Trust to provide dwelling-houses for its workmen. The manufacturers who told us in Bombay that they did not care to invest money on building workmen's quarters as it would only bring them a return of 2½ or 3 per cent. at the most, while if they invested their money in cotton mills they were practically sure of a return of 25 per cent. per annum, may be excellent business men in their way, but in my humble opinion are scarcely the sort of people under whose unfettered control the comfort and well-being of thousands of Indian labourers can be entrusted. As I have already pointed out there is now a general consensus of opinion that the long hours in the textile mills ought to be regulated in some way or other. And my colleagues on the Factory Commission have also come to the same conclusion. Like them I also would not advocate direct legislative restriction of adult hours if some other less drastic measure would answer the purpose equally well. With that view I have very carefully considered the proposal put forward by the majority of my colleagues for creating a class of young persons with hours of labour restricted to 12, and have come to the conclusion that this proposal will not reduce the hours of adult labour in all the textile mills in India. The majority of the members of the Commission are sanguine that their proposals will restrict the hours of all textile mills to 12 a day and thus indirectly gain the object of regulating the working hours of these mills. I am emphatically of opinion that the proposals of the majority of the Commission will do no such thing. If factory inspection is carefully done the proposed "young persons" class will afford protection to the young persons only. The adults will remain where they are, absolutely unprotected. My reasons for so strongly dissenting from the majority of my colleagues on this point are as follows :—

Objections to the young persons class.

The proposed "young persons" class will not affect the weaving departments of textile mills as there are very few young persons engaged in that branch of the industry. This has been admitted by many managers and millowners who gave evidence before this Commission and it has been confirmed by our own observation. In England women largely work in textile mills, and the control of their hours along with those of young persons and children effectually control the working hours of the mills. But in India women in textile mills are generally confined to the reeling department. Out of many thousand weavers we have seen during our recent tour of inspection we only came across 3 women weavers. So that the weaving department without women, young persons, and children will be practically uncontrolled so far as hours of work are concerned. But it has been put forward that weaving departments could not be worked enconomically independently of the spinning department and so the hours of the spinning department will practically control those of the weaving. This argument is absolutely futile. There are any number of purely weaving mills in England, and even in Bombay there is one such. Hitherto as the cotton spinners in India mainly manufactured yarn for sale in India, China, and other countries, weaving occupied a comparatively subordinate place in the cotton textile mills. But of late years the development of the *swadeshi* spirit both in India and China has made the demand for cloth in India greater and the demand for Indian yarn in China less. The result of this twofold process has been and will continually be to give greater impetus to the manufacture of cotton cloth in the Indian textile mills. Under this new impetus weaving mills will spring up or new weaving sheds in old mills will rise, worked, it may be, by separate machinery, as is done in the Empress Mills at Nagpur, or it may be that even where the spinning and weaving departments are worked by the same engine, the weaving department will work longer hours than the spinning, as it is now being done in the Bengal cotton mills in Calcutta. Thus it is evident that the new proposal will not restrict the hours of work in weaving mills or weaving sheds, and one important branch of the textile industry will again be left free to work as long hours as it likes. Then as to spinning, a number of millowners and managers have declared that in case the hours of young persons are restricted, they would do away with the services of such protected persons and work the mill with adults wherever possible.

To quote the opinions of a few—

(1) Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas of Ahmedabad, representing the Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co. and the Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., deposed on cross-examination: "Personally he would have to dismiss these workers, as the young persons would not consent to work half-time and they would not be allowed to work full adult hours.

(2) Mr. A. K. Leslie, of Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay, said: "the creation of a class of young persons would in certain cases have the effect of restricting the working hours, but in those mills where young persons are not largely employed they would have to go."

(3) Mr. Baptist, Manager, Morarjee Gokuldas Mill, Bombay, said: "It was difficult to say whether mills could obtain adults in the place of young persons, but he should personally do his best to get adults."

(4) Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, of Khatau Muckenji Spinning and Weaving Co., of Bombay, said: "In his opinion the formation of this class would mean that mills would try to work with adults only."

(5) Mr. E. John, Millowner, Agra, said: "He would have to get adults to take their (young persons') places.

(6) Mr. Thornley, Mr. John's, Mill Manager, Agra, said: "that he thought they would be able to get the extra adults."

(7) Mr. A. Butterworth, Manager, Cawnpore Woollen Mills: "If the young persons class were created they could replace the 220 young adults affected by full age adults and so work the mill."

(8) Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe, Manager, Sholapur, said: "If the young persons were limited to 12 hours work, it might be possible, though difficult, to run the mill beyond those hours. The young persons class would make a difficulty which could be got over by a little contrivance."

I have quoted above from the evidence given before the Commission by millowners and managers from Ahmedabad, Bombay, Agra, Cawnpore, and Sholapur. They all say that the young persons *could* be replaced by adults, and what is more they *would* be so replaced, and some at least of the mills would thus run for longer than 12 hours. I am not a cotton manufacturer, and so on a practical manufacturing point like this I accept the opinion of these practical men, voluntarily expressed. From what I have seen, this substitution of adults for young persons ought to be more easy in mills with mule spinning than those with ring frames, as the percentage of young persons in such mills is very low. And it is a curious coincidence that some of the mills which are the worst offenders in the way of working very long hours are fitted with mules, with only a very small number of ring frames if at all. Those mills are almost certain to escape the indirect restriction attempted to be imposed through the medium of the "young persons" class. And even some of the mills with ring frames and their 25 or 30 per cent of young persons would, as far as I can make out from the opinion of practical manufacturers, get rid of them and try to work with adults. It may be objected that the conditions of labour market are such that it would be impossible to get the extra number of adults required. Mill managers and owners know how best to obtain the labour they want. Mr. G. Khatau, of the Khatau Muckenji Mills, says that "if a young persons class were created, one mill will steal adults from another mill and run for a longer time." Then again, as pointed out by the Textile Factory Committee in their report, "adults who have worked a whole day would frequently work all night in another mill in which wages are paid daily, thus securing money for immediate wants and that these men would absent themselves from work during the succeeding day or days."

In spite of all these attempts to get adult hands to replace the young persons a certain number of mills may fail to secure the extra hands necessary to make them independent of the young persons. Then we shall have two sets of mills in the country, one which has been able to get rid of all its young persons and replace them by adults and at liberty to work as many hours as it likes and the other whose hours are controlled by its young persons whom it could not replace. A more unfair regulation it would be impossible to conceive. It will be handicapping one set of mills against another and the economic injury involved in the process will be very great indeed.

I have been reminded that the restriction of children is also an element that must be taken into consideration. To a certain extent, perhaps, it is. But I remember that the total number of children employed in the Bombay mills is only about 2½ per cent. of the total number of operatives. I am also aware of the fact that some of the best spinning mills in Bombay like the Century Mill are run without the aid of a single half-timer. The Century Mill employs 2,475 men and 425 women and no children. Mr. C. N. Wadia, its managing agent, told us that the young persons only amount to 15 per cent. of the total mill operatives. Mills like the Century are entirely unaffected by the restriction on children while they ought easily to be able to replace their 15 per cent. young persons by adults.

It might appear to a casual observer that the restriction on adult male labour is a worse handicap on the industry than the indirect restriction imposed through the young persons class. But as a matter of fact the young persons class will in the long run crush the Indian textile industry in competition with China and Japan. In Japan the cotton mills are already working 22 hours a day by two shifts of 11 hours each. To compete successfully with Japan our cotton mills may have to work equally long hours. If adult labour be restricted by direct legislation, mills could work night and day by two shifts of 12 hours each.

But if the working hours of mills are to be controlled through the young persons class, then the period between which the members of that class are permitted to be employed must be fixed. According to the proposal of my colleagues that period is fixed between 5-30 A.M. and 7 P.M. If that proposal is adopted then those mills which are unable to work without their young persons will be prevented from working night and day with changing shifts. Thus it is evident that for some of the Indian mills, at all events, the young persons class is a more severe handicap than direct adult restriction. But my colleagues have suggested that power might be vested in the Government of India to extend the hours within which young persons may be employed whenever the demands of the manufacturing industry justified such extension. Such power will, of course, be only exercised when demand is great and the necessity for working the mills for long hours is clearly proved.

It is exactly at such junctures that the millowner is likely to sweat his workers. The moment the Government of India relax the limit for the employment of young persons, they will be worked in shifts while the adults will most certainly be sweated by being worked 16 or 17 hours a day. The young persons class can only indirectly restrict the hours of adult labour by restricting the hours of the mill in which they are employed. The proposed class of young persons will either greatly hamper the industry by restricting the working hours of mills or where they do not do that will be ineffectual in preventing the sweating of adult workers. The proposal of my colleagues will impale the industry on the horns of a dilemma. A more disastrous proposal it is impossible to think of.

It is proposed that any mill which declares its working hours to be 12 a day should be exempted from all obligation to get its young persons medically examined and certified or to keep a separate register of young persons. And at the same time it is proposed that certain departments of these mills which have declared a 12-hour day, such as the boiler room, calendaring, etc., should be exempted from the operation of the 12-hour working day declaration. In other words certain departments of such mills will be permitted to work more than 12 hours a day. What is to prevent mill managers from employing young persons in these departments for more than 12 hours a day. The Factory Inspector will have no evidence that any operative in such mills is a young person, for there is neither medical examination nor registration of young persons in such mills. If the Inspector suspects any one to be a young person who is employed in calendaring for more than 12 hours a day it is open to the mill manager to say that to the best of his knowledge and belief that operative is over 17 and consequently a fully mature adult. Where is the protection for young persons under such an arrangement, not to speak of adults.

The proposal of the majority of the Commission to create a class of young persons has found favour with very few of the millowners, agents, managers, civil surgeons, Government officials, or other witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission. The majority of the witnesses were cleverly cross-examined by some of the members of the Commission with a view to elicit their opinions as to the advisability or otherwise of creating a class of young persons with hours restricted to 12. And witness after witness rejected the proposal, and many said that if any restriction is to be imposed by law they would prefer a direct restriction of the hours of adult labour to the creation of the proposed class of young persons. To say that the witnesses did not clearly understand the point put to them is not complimentary to the intelligence of the witnesses who appeared before us or to the powers of lucid exposition of the majority of the members of the Factory Commission. As a matter of fact the point was very clearly put to the witnesses and they thoroughly understood the intention and effect of the proposal.

But the result of the long cross-examination on this point is that out of something like 78 witnesses examined by the Commission on this point 22 have given their support to the creation of a young persons class with hours restricted to 12. Comprised in this 22 are 7 millowners, 9 mill managers, and 6 others. Comparing these figures with the 16 millowners, 42 mill managers, and 39 others who supported the direct restriction of adult hours, I do not feel that I have done anything by preferring the direct restriction to the indirect means and uncertain result of the young persons class to deserve the designation of "impracticable theorist." If I am an impracticable theorist I am glad that I am in good company. For the Government of Bombay in their note to the Factory Commission say:—"Government has no proof that the creation of such a class (young persons) is necessary. If the object is to secure shorter hours for the adult workers it might involve less interference if a direct legal limitation of hours were imposed. This course would involve less interference and cause less trouble to all concerned." That opinion given by the Government of Bombay, which of all the Local Governments of India had perhaps the most to do with factories, I am quite content to accept.

The suggested class of young persons, will not curtail the hours of working of the majority of textile mills to 12. Speaking generally, this class is not wanted by millowners, mill managers, mill operatives, or others. A few instances of young persons detected by the Commission who were unfit for a full day's work could easily be met by enforcing a physical fitness test before a half-timer becomes a young person. The proposed class will serve no purpose except perhaps to help the manufacturers to put off "the evil day" when restriction of the hours of adult labour is certain to come. A young persons class and the policy of *laissez faire*, so far as adults are concerned, are all right in England where the adult workers know how to combine and protect their own interests. But in a country where the workers are illiterate, with little or no combination among themselves, with no education to enlighten them, with no capable leaders to guide them, and no franchise to protect them, the State must either step in and protect the helpless workers or stand by and watch the gradual breakdown and ruin of the labouring classes entrusted to its care.

My colleagues are emphatically of opinion that the labour conditions in India are not in any way comparable with those existing in the United Kingdom. And they say: "We strongly deprecate any attempt to apply the laws and regulations governing factory labour in the United Kingdom as such to India." These are excellent sentiments, and I cordially agree with them. But what is the creation of a young persons class with limited hours of work but a blind copy of the English Act? What is the attempt to curtail the hours of labour of adult labourers by the indirect means of curtailing the hours of work of young persons and women, but a repetition of the methods of English Factory Legislators? And above all what is the objection to the restriction of the hours of adult labour but an echo of the plea of English capitalists who have desperately clung to the antiquated *laissez faire* doctrine of the Manchester school of political economists. "Why should the hours of adults be restricted here? It is not done at home" is a statement I have heard more than once in the course of these inquiries. The reply to that question is furnished by the admirable principle enunciated by my colleagues but which unfortunately is not exemplified in their proposals.

Having disapproved of the suggestion for the creation of the young persons class with hours restricted to 12, I now beg to put forward the proposal to restrict the working hours of all male labourers in factories to 12 a day. I believe this proposal, if adopted, will put a stop to the long hours the operatives are now being worked in the textile factories in India.

Legislative restriction of the hours of adult male labour.

This is one of the recommendations made by the Textile Factories Labour Committee which was presided over by Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith. I entirely concur with the opinion expressed by that Committee on this point. But in the course of our investigations many witnesses who were connected with the textile industry, and some who were not, objected on principle to any legal restriction on adult male labour. These gentlemen evidently held the view that the State ought not to interfere with adult labour no matter what the conditions were under which such interference was contemplated. Some witnesses travelled from principle to precedent and maintained that since such a thing as restriction of adult male labour had not been done in any country in the world, it ought not to be done here. The appeal to both principle and precedent seems to have been made under a grave misunderstanding. None of the great writers on the subject has ever denied the right of the State to interfere with adult labour under certain conditions. Even Adam Smith, who has been very much misunderstood on this point, admits the right of every man to pursue his own interests in his own way only as long as he does not violate the laws of justice. Both in France and in Switzerland adult labour has been the subject of legislation. In the former country the hours of adult labour have been restricted to 12 and in the latter to 11. In Switzerland there is a clause in the federal constitution of 1874 giving the Confederation the right "to enact uniform regulations upon the work of children in factories, upon the duration of the work of adults therein, and for the protection which should be accorded to work people employed in unhealthy and dangerous industries." Even in England State interference with adult labour is not unknown, although as yet it has been exercised to a very small extent. I believe that in England operatives working in bisulphide of carbon (used in the vulcanising of India rubber) are restricted to 5 hours of work a day by special rules; and similarly I understand that in lead-smelting works only a two hours' spell is permitted in the flues. And the Railway Regulations Act of 1895 gives the Board of Trade power, whenever it considers the hours of labour of any railway servants too long, to require the Railway Company to prepare a new schedule of hours to the satisfaction of the Board, under heavy penalties for non-compliance. There is scarcely any necessity to go further into these precedents. Even in the absence of any precedents, under the special circumstances of a country it may be justifiable to undertake legislation to control the hours of labour of its adult factory operatives.

Want of combination among the operatives.

Now what are the conditions existing in India which necessitate State interference. In the first place there is little or no combination among factory workers. This has been acknowledged on all hands. The Collector of Bombay in his letter to the Bombay Government, dated 25th November 1905, observes:—"If the millowners desire to increase the hours, the operatives have no real power to prevent them. Their power of combination is as yet exceedingly limited; a large proportion will always continue to prefer to get as high wages as they can, regardless of their own welfare in the long run; and finally the system of withholding pay and of inflicting fines render the great mass of the workmen helpless to resist the far more intelligent class which exercises authority over them. Legislative sanction and official inspection can alone enforce short hours and punish the non-observance of them." This opinion of the Collector of Bombay—the man on the spot—is practically corroborated by the opinion of the majority of the Commission who say that the operatives "are as yet unable to combine over any large area with the object of securing a common end by concerted action." The explanation of the fact that although excessively long hours were worked in the Bombay mills on pay which was inadequate for the altered circumstances of the case, the operatives remained quiet and submitted to the long hours, is plain. It was due to their absolute helplessness to enforce a reduction of the working hours. Owing to want of combination the stronger and more avaricious among the operatives would remain on and work the long hours in order to earn all they can. The weaker among the workers who are both unable and unwilling to work the longer hours have no means of compelling their employers to reduce the number of working hours. They were disorganised units who had to choose between two evils—either to work the long hours or to give up their work. That is where the tyranny of the existing conditions comes in.

It is true that here and there isolated strikes take place in mills and sometimes the strikers get what they want. Is it not a well-known phenomenon in the industrial world that in times of great demand employers readily give in to strikes or even threats of strikes? And do they not when the demand slackens once again take prompt steps to regain lost ground? For all practical purposes the Indian mill operatives are without effective combination among themselves to act together in an emergency to secure a common end. And unless workers are protected either by combination among themselves or by the interference of the State, acting merely as individual units, they are placed at a considerable disadvantage in bargaining with their employers. With little self-confidence and less education the theoretical "freedom" of the Indian mill operative is very delusive. Through his weakness of will, ignorance, and his habit of submission to his social superiors, the Indian operative in his bargaining with his employer loses all the advantages of free competition, and suffers deep and permanent economic injury.

Physical deterioration.

Secondly.—That existing conditions are injurious to the health of the operatives. I have already explained at length my own views and observations on the subject. The majority of the members of the Factory Commission also admit in their report that "if the life history of a considerable number of the operatives working under these conditions could be traced to its close, it is probable that there would be evidence of premature exhaustion." They also express their opinion "that the very long hours worked in many mills in the past and in some mills at present are calculated to produce physical deterioration; if generally adopted or persisted in for any length of time they would undoubtedly result in the physical deterioration of the operatives." So with the strong suspicion that these long hours have already affected the physique of the operatives, and with the certainty that if persisted in they will result in the physical deterioration of the workers, it clearly becomes the duty of the State to effectively prevent these long hours. And as I have pointed out at length that the remedies suggested by the majority of the Commission will not restrict the hours of all textile mills within reasonable limits direct restriction of adult hours becomes an absolute necessity.

Opinions of operatives on legal restriction.

Thirdly.—The workers are practically unanimous in asking for a legislative restriction of their hours of labour. The evidence of the operatives taken by this Commission points that way. And the evidence taken by the Textile Factories Labour Committee also indicates it. The workers themselves on more than one occasion have submitted memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for legislation to restrict their hours. Their last memorial was, I believe, dated 24th September 1905. The evident desire of the workers for restricted and fixed hours and their absolute helplessness to secure them without legislation constitutes another strong ground for State interference.

Opinions of employers on reduction of working hours of mills.

Fourthly.—In India it is not only the mill operatives who desire to bring down the working hours within reasonable limits but the millowners are also desirous of achieving that result. The resolution of the Millowners Association on more than one occasion to curtail the working hours in the mills in Bombay and their failure to carry it out is another extraordinary circumstance which justifies, nay calls for, State intervention. There are millowners who would voluntarily curtail the working hours in their mills but are afraid of the competition of others who may work long hours. These are precisely the conditions which wise statesmen have declared to justify State interference. In the Life of Cobden, the distinguished biographer uses these words, "Can the relations between labour and capital be safely left to the unfettered play of individual competition?" The answer of modern statesmanship is that unfettered individual competition is not a principle to which the regulation of industry may be entrusted. There may be conditions which it is in the highest degree desirable to impose on industry, and to which the public opinion of the industrial classes may be entirely favourable. Yet the assistance of the law may be needed to give effect to the opinion because—in the words of the great man who was now preparing the exposition of political economy that was to reign all through the next generation—only law can afford to every individual a guarantee that his competitors will pursue the same course as to hours of labour and so forth without which he cannot safely adopt it himself.

These are the grounds on which I recommend legal restriction of the hours of adult male operatives. It has been pointed out that it would be impossible to carry out the restriction of adult labour in India, as the number of exceptions to be granted for overtime working will be enormous, and the number of Inspectors required to enforce the restriction will also be great. The difficulties under both these heads are in my opinion exaggerated. What the cases are in which overtime working ought to be permitted must be carefully drawn up in consultation with experts who are familiar with the wants and methods of each industry And in India it would be more practicable to lay down that permission must be obtained from the local authority to work overtime. The Swiss rule of obtaining permission from the local authority will be more suited to the conditions existing in this country than the French rule of making the Factory Inspector the authority to grant the extension. The local authority in India will have to be the Collector or the Divisional Officer. Even with an absolute adult restriction in Switzerland the Factory Inspector or his assistants or all together do not visit a factory, on an average more than once or twice a year.

We have heard a great deal about adult restriction hampering the infant industries of India. The question of the effect of a 12-hour day on production has been clearly dealt with in the report of the majority of the Commission. Indian experience in this respect coincides with the experience of other countries that reduction of the number of working hours does not necessarily mean decreased production. Curtailment and fixation of the hours of labour may on the contrary give better production and would, certainly, eventually tend to more uniform output and, to some extent, assist in modifying the serious fluctuations of business which are baneful alike to master and man. At the present time when the cry of industrial regeneration of India is in the air it may not be a very popular policy for an Indian to advocate restrictive industrial legislation for his country. But I doubt it, to shout with the biggest crowd is always the wisest course to pursue. I feel convinced that those of my countrymen who have bestowed any thought on the subject will approve of my proposal. Mere increase of wealth will not solve the problem of the poverty of India unless something is also done at the same time to alter the proportions in which the wealth is distributed. In the anxiety to increase the national wealth, to sweat and crush the labouring classes will certainly not help to further a more equitable distribution. I must also in this connection confess, with shame, that in my tour throughout India I found that my countrymen as a class were more unsympathetic and hard employers of labour than the European manufacturers. Of course there were many notable exceptions. But speaking generally the labourers fared worse under Indian employers than under the European. Even some of the most enlightened and educated Indian gentlemen, with whom I discussed industrial questions, had not a single word of sympathy with the labourers to express. They were all anxious to make up for lost time and to push on their industrial ventures and to accumulate wealth. But as for the workers, they were part of the machinery of production and nothing more. To me this discovery came as an unpleasant and disheartening surprise. But it is the truth, and, in my humble opinion, it will be an act of doubtful political wisdom to leave the many hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers to the tender mercies of the manufacturers who are supposed to be nursing the infant industries of India. I beg to submit with all the earnestness I can command, my recommendation to extend to the mill operatives in India the legislative protection which they so earnestly pray for, and which, God knows, that they so sadly stand in need of.

SECTION II.—*Women.*

The next point on which I differ from the majority of my colleagues is the raising of the hours of labour for women employed in factories from their present limit of 11 a day to 12 ; and the reduction of their present hours of interval or intervals amounting to 1½ hours to ½ an hour.

This was one of the main questions to the Indian Factory Commission of 1890. A majority of that Commission strongly recommended that no restriction should be put on the working hours of women, and were of opinion that it would be very hard on the poor women labourers to be told that they could not work for "12, 13, or 14 hours." Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., one of the members of that Commission, strongly dissented from the view of the majority on this point. In the debate on the Factory Act Amendment Bill in the Viceregal Legislative Council in 1891, some of the representatives of the manufacturing interests strongly supported the opinion of the majority of the Commission. But the Government adhered to their proposal to restrict the hours of adult women to 11 a day and that proposal became law. Now, my colleagues make the proposal—in my humble opinion a retrograde proposal—to raise the hours of labour for women to 12 and reduce their hours of rest from 1½ to ½. This proposal evidently is based on a new discovery and an old argument.

The new discovery is that the factory women in India are all of good physique, that in the majority of cases they work less than the maximum of 11 hours a day, they are permitted to work, and in the opinion of some of the witnesses they are capable of working for 12 hours. But the excellent health of women factory operatives in India at the present time is the result of the short hours they are now worked. The majority of them are employed in hand reeling and are paid by piece work. Their irregular attendance does not interfere with any other labourers in the mill or with the progress of any manufacturing process. So they come when they like, go when they like. The reeling room containing no dangerous machinery they in some cases bring their infants along with them to their working room. All these arrangements are very suitable to women's work in this country, and so they are the one class of factory operatives in India who have managed to earn their living without ruining their health. For this blessing the factory women in India are indebted to the Factory Act of 1891 which was passed against the opposition of the manufacturers. The new proposal regarding women, if carried out, "will increase her hours and her health destroy." And this retrograde measure is to be taken because it is alleged that restricted hours for women handicap them in competition with men, and that if women's hours are made the same as those for men, they would have the chance of getting employment in all the departments of a textile mill, instead of being confined to one or two departments as at present. The argument that restriction of the hours of women does injuriously affect them in competition with men is a very old one, the fallacy of which has been exposed times without number. Curiously enough the argument always proceeds from manufacturers. Men and women in Indian factories do not compete for the same employment. In the few instances of some mills in Upper India where men and women are employed side by side in the reeling room we have come across a number of instances where women in spite of their restricted hours made more money by piece work than their fellow male reelers. The large majority of factory women in India will never under any conditions work alongside of men in the spinning room or weaving shed. A small percentage of low caste women like the pariah women in Pondicherry may accept work in all the departments of a mill and work alongside of men of all castes. But the large majority never will. And in the case of the minority the present opportunities they possess of attending to their household duties and of nursing their babies will be practically lost. At present whatever the hours of starting and stopping of a mill may be, women seldom turn up before 7 and seldom stay at their work after 6. This gives them time both in the morning and evening to attend to their household duties. In many mills the women workers do not take advantage of the 1½ hours' rest they are entitled to under the law. They voluntarily give it up for the privilege of coming late and going home early. It is one of the rules in Switzerland that women workers may either have a long interval and work the full number of hours permitted for women or have a short interval and go home earlier. The women workers here have unconsciously adopted the Swiss rule and in most cases have given up their long interval of rest in exchange for a late start and an early finish. The contention that under the proposed rule the hours during which a woman will be away from home are decreased rather than increased is a thereotical statement which does not hold good in practice. Will any manager permit a woman spinner, let us say, working in the ring frames, to turn up for work at 7 A.M. when the mill starts work at 5-30 A.M. The entrance of women into the work of all the departments of a mill will necessarily bring them under stricter discipline as to hours of attendance and so forth, and if along with this their intervals which now amount to 1½ hours a day is also cut down to ½ an hour, their health, their domestic and maternal duties will all be affected at the same time. In general competition with men if women suffer, they do so from their deficiency in industrial capacity and technical skill. And these defects cannot be corrected by longer hours, for long hours and good work are rather antagonistic than concomitant. The proposal of the majority is calculated in my humble opinion to do a great deal of social and physical evil to the women workers without appreciably improving their economic condition. Women workers in ginning factories which are not under the Factory Act and whose hours are not restricted are not one bit better off than the women in ginning factories which are under the Act. The former have to work for 16 and 17 hours a day for their 3 annas, while the latter can earn the same wage in about 12 or 13 hours, which by a series of intricate calculations can be proved to be equal to 11 hours.

I protest against this proposal on physiological, economical, and eithical grounds. It will be a great calamity if the present hours of work for women in factories were to be increased or their authorized hours of rest cut down.

Women in ginning factory.

Another proposal of the majority of the Commission regarding female labour from which I feel compelled to dissent is the proposal to permit night work for women in ginning factories. The objections to the employment of women at night in factories in general applies with equal force to their employment in ginning factories. The injury to health, the disruption of domestic life, neglect of children all come into operation whether a woman is engaged in a spinning mill or a ginning factory. In addition to these, attempts against her chastity are likely to be more common outside the ginning factories, which are generally solitary structures in lonely parts of the country. When we were inspecting one of the rice mills in Rangoon a number of Madrasee cooly women employed in that mill complained to me that when they worked during nights at the mill they were often molested by men labourers whenever they went to the latrines in the dark. The obvious reply to this will be why don't they complain to the mill authorities.

But any one who knows the difficulties that a poor cooly woman has in proving her allegation before the authorities will recognize the probability of her more often failing to establish her case than of securing the punishment of the culprit. It is not an uncommon result in such cases for the women complainant to come out with her moral reputation damaged and for the cowardly male assailant to escape all censure or punishment. Under these circumstances the factory women in India employed at night has either to give up her work, or like the generality of her sex, excepting the suffragettes, to suffer in silence. The hardships and injustice of making women work in factories at night are very great, and before a proposal to employ them at night is made, sufficient justification ought to be shown. Now, what are the grounds on which the proposal is made? It is stated that the busy season in ginning factories is short, and the work in them is both easy and adapted for women, and that if women are prohibited from working at night it will be difficult or almost impossible to find men to work at night in the ginning factories. But none of these reasons explains the necessity for work at night.

To a very large extent—there may be exceptions—the necessity for night work is artificially produced. It is not altogether the result of large quantities of cotton coming to be ginned all of a sudden and the factories in the district finding themselves unable to cope with the work extending their operations through the late hours of the night into the early hours of the morning. In most of the ginning centres in India there is a system of combination among gin owners, where they pool the profits whether they work their factories or not. Under such a system "it is not uncommon," says Mr. J. Walker, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner of Nagpur, "in a town containing several ginning factories for one or two to be working by day and night shifts, and for others not to be working at all, but to be sharing in a pool of earnings." Such night working Mr. Walker condemns as unjustifiable. And it will be found that night work in ginning factories prevails most in those districts where there is combination among owners. Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of East Khandesh, in his evidence before the Factory Commission urged that night work in ginning factories ought to be permitted for women as it was a necessity. But in cross-examination he admitted that "there were more gins and presses in East Khandesh than were necessary for the cotton crop there, so there was no great necessity to work at night." Then again take the Punjab where there are a large number of ginning factories with very little of combination.

Mr. Hamilton, I.C.S., representing the Government of the Punjab, stated before the Factory Commission that the normal working hours all over the Punjab in ginning factories were from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. with 1 hour's interval in the middle of the day, or a 12-hour day with little or no night work. The question, therefore, arises as to whether when a rule declaring, that women ought not to work in factories at night, is generally accepted any departure from that ought to be made to help any combination among gin owners formed with the purpose of artificially forcing up ginning rates ? I am of opinion that no such departure ought to be allowed from the general rule. Ginning factory owners are at perfect liberty to combine and to work or not to work their factories. But they must abide by the rules laid down for the guidance of factories in general. Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I.C.S., the Collector of Broach, in which district there are a large number of ginning factories, deposed before this Commission to the effect that night work for women in ginning factories ought to be absolutely prohibited. And he further said that in his district there were plenty of male labourers available for night work in ginning factories provided the owners were willing to pay proper wages.

But at the same time I must admit that some important witnesses have advocated night work for women in ginning factories under certain conditions. Mr. P. Hemingway, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Wardha—another important ginning district—has deposed that the "employment of women at night need not be prohibited. But if it is allowed, I would strictly enforce shifts with short working hours and frequent intervals." Even Mr. Walker, Commissioner of Nagpur, concedes this point so far as to say that "to meet cases of genuine emergent pressure, as to the genuineness of which inspectors would have first to satisfy themselves, inspectors might, I think, be authorized to grant special permission for women to work at night for a period not exceeding one month in one year."

Thus even those who are in favour of night working for women—except gin owners—are for taking efficient and stringent safeguards to prevent women being worked 17, 18, or even 20 hours. But the majority of the members of this Commission do not want even such efficient safeguards, and they are prepared to pass a general rule permitting night work for women in ginning factories. They recommend no ascertained shifts but are satisfied with a sort of spurious shift which is utilized in the Khandesh district. The "Khandesh system," I believe, owes its important public recognition to the mathematical genius of one of its ex-Collectors who reduced it to a mathematical formula. He ordered that the proper number of women to be employed in any ginning factory would be represented by the formula—

$$\frac{g \times h}{11} = w$$

where g represents the number of gins in the factory, h the total number of hours the factory works, 11 the number of hours a woman is allowed to work under the Factory Act, and w the total number of women to be employed.

As a mathematical formula it is excellent. But in my humble opinion it has absolutely failed in its practical application, because the mathematical Collector of Khandesh failed to take into consideration the human element involved in his problem. And the human element when it appears in the shape of a ginning labour contractor and his mukhadamie is enough to upset a dozen mathematical formulæ. These disturbing human elements were able to produce registers with the names of the necessary number of women required by the Collector's formula. But the actual number of women available for work in the gins was considerably less. If I may represent it by a formula it was—

$$X = W - (S + r)$$

where w represents the women who ought to be available for work S represents the number of sweepers who are put on the register but never work in the gins, r represents the female relations of the mukhadamie who are also put on the register but who have not the remotest intention of working in the gins, and x the number of women who are sweated to keep the factory going for 16 or 17 hours.

When we were in Jalgaon, the capital of the district where the mathematical formula came from, we were living in our train which was drawn up at a siding. There was a ginning factory not 100 yards away from our train. One morning when it was still dark I heard the engines of the factory going. I lighted a match and looked at my watch. It was 5 o'clock. That factory worked all that day, and at night when the members of the Commission were enjoying their after-dinner smoke the engines of the factory stopped. One of the members pulled out his watch and said it was half past ten. That factory had gone on working for 17½ hours. We visited that factory the next morning and found actually at work enough women to keep the gins going but in a register found a number of other names of women. When asked where they were we were told that they were in their houses. When asked if there was a definite time when a definite worker would be at work or at home it was replied that there was no difinite arrangement like the one suggested, but the extra women came and relieved those at work when they pleased and as they pleased. This is the system which my colleagues think is working satisfactorily in Khandesh. If my colleagues are satisfied with it, I certainly am not. And if the proposal to grant legal recognition to the Khandesh shift or makeshift is accepted, then it will be equivalent in my humble opinion to legalising sweating. My colleagues are good enough to say that their proposal is open to theoretical objection. The Factory Inspector, Mr. McCormack, deposed before the Commission that in Khandesh the time tables drawn up by the gin owners and approved by the authorities "were not worked up to." And if the gin owner did not evenly distribute the work among the women on his list but made one poor woman work for 17½ hours while permitting the mukhadamie's second cousin to sit comfortably at home, how is the Factory Inspector to find it out. This may be a theoretical objection to the majority of the members of the Factory Commission, but will be unpleasantly practical to the Inspector who wants to discharge his duties in a conscientious manner.

I am convinced that the greatest abuses of any in the factories in India exist in the ginning factories and especially in the smaller ones. And the abuses become all the more horrible as the sufferers here are all women. There are enough of ginning factories in the different ginning centres of India to deal with the cotton produced in these centres at present. And they are every day springing up like mushrooms, to open the factory, to come into the combine, then to shut down the factory and come in for a share in the profits of others in the combine who have actually worked. If every factory is worked for 12 hours a day throughout the season there will be no necessity for night work at all. I am strongly against the proposal to permit women to work at night in any factory whatever.

SECTION III.—*Young Persons.*

The third point on which I differ from the majority of members of my Commission is as to the necessity for the production of a certificate of physical fitness before a half-time child is allowed to work full time. The present proposals are to make the hours of half-time children 6 hours, and of young persons 12 hours a day. The transition comes at the age of 14, at which a child which had till then worked for six hours a day is all of a sudden to be made to work 12 hours a day. The jump is too high and the risks of physical injury great. In my humble opinion such jump ought not to be taken without a previous medical examination to ascertain whether the young person who is about to attempt to do twice the amount of work which he had been doing till then is physically fit to undertake such arduous labour. Poverty may compel many young man to attempt to do things beyond his strength. Such attempts at gradual self-destruction ought to be checked. I have seen in our recent tours all over India certain number of young adults working in mills who though they were undoubtedly over 14 years of age were not fit to do a full day's mill work. It may be said that cases like those are few and constitute only a very small percentage of the total number of young adults working in the many mills in India. In other words the percentage of young adults who have ruined their health by attempting to do work beyond their strength is so small that it may be neglected. That is the frame of mind in which a manufacturer looks at damaged goods. But here we are dealing not with cotton cloth or woollen material or chemical substances but the damaged items are human beings. In my humble opinion it is the duty of the State to safeguard the health of every one of its subjects. The proposal to exempt mills which declare a 12-hour working day from all obligation to differentiate in any manner between young persons and mature adults may be exceedingly convenient to millowners and mill managers. But if Government permit such a proposal to become the law of the land they would fail in their duty of safeguarding the health of the many thousands of immature mill operatives all over the country. As a medical man who has had opportunities of seeing mill operatives all over India, I beg to strongly recommend that no young person (*i.e.*, any one between the age of 14 and 17) be permitted to do more than half a day's work in any mill until such person has been certified by a recognized certifying surgeon to be physically fit to do a full day's work.

SECTION IV.—*Children.*

I agree with all the proposal made by the majority of the Commission regarding the employment of children. The reduction of their hours of actual employment to 6 per day, the prohibition of their employment at night, and before they are certified both as to age and physical fitness, the arrangement of their sets and the facilities to be afforded for their education have all my cordial approval.

Outside labourers in factories.

The question as to what classes of labourers are factory labourers who come within the operation of the Factory Act, and what classes are to be considered as outside labourers who are not controlled by the provisions of that Act, is one more of interpretation than of legislation. The labourers who come into a factory either to bring in raw materials or to take away the finished product of the factories, ought not, in my opinion, to be classed as factory operatives, whether they are employed by any contractor or by the millowner himself. But at the same time the decision that the coolies in rice factories who empty their baskets of paddy into the hoppers, directly, are not factory hands because they never go inside the factory building is a legal hair-splitting which I am unable to follow. And when a distinction is drawn between coolies who feed the hoppers with paddy brought from the mill godown, and those who feed them with paddy brought direct from the barges, it is a distinction, to my mind, without a difference. However, as I have already observed, it is a question of interpretation. But I feel that whatever may be the interpretation put on the expression "outside labourers" all factories ought to be treated alike in the facilities they are afforded for the bringing in of their raw materials and sending out of the products of their manufacture. I see no reason why the ginning factories and rice mills should be the spoiled pets of the Factory Act.

Minor recommendations.

I entirely agree with my colleagues in all the minor recommendations they have submitted. And if I add a few remarks on some of them, I do so more to amplify than to criticise.

Latrine accommodation.

I agree with the scale of latrine accommodation proposed by the majority of the Commission. But as the member of the Factory Commission who had most to do with the inspection of latrines, I feel that my duty does not end with a proposal of a scale for the number of latrine seats to be insisted on. In the course of my inspections I came across a large number of mills which although provided with a sufficient number of latrine seats to satisfy the existing provisions of law, were yet keeping their latrines in such an insanitary condition as to be positively injurious to the health of the operatives who had to use them. Many of these latrines were conserved by the local municipalities. And mill managers when taxed with keeping their latrines in such an insanitary condition blamed the municipality for not attending to their conservancy arrangements properly. In one instance the mill manager was even good enough to show me a large file of his correspondence with the local municipality on this vexed question. The correspondence was highly interesting and fairly vigorous, but had no effect in mitigating the insanitary condition of the latrines. The Factory Inspector was practically helpless in the matter, as it would be obviously unfair to proceed against the occupier of the factory when the question of the responsibility for the insanitary condition of the latrines was still a subject of controversy between the millowners and the municipality. The subject is, however, one which cannot be left to be fought out between these contending parties. In my opinion some definite rules ought to be made and strictly enforced by the Local Governments. I see no reason why mills situated within municipal areas with a drainage system on the water carriage principle, should not be compelled to connect their latrines with the town drainage system with efficient arrangements for flushing. And in this connection, although I have no intention of dissenting from the proposal of my colleagues, I think it would be advisable to arm Local Governments with authority under the Act, which they do not at present possess, to insist on separate urinal accommodation wherever it is considered necessary. To insist on separate urinal acommodation in an isolated ginning factory situated in the middle of upcountry fields will no doubt be a vexatious proceeding. But to compel the operatives in a large mill, say for instance in Bombay, to go inside not altogether clean latrines when urinal would have answered their purpose equally well, if not better, and expose them to all the injurious influences of excretal emanations, seems to be taking risks rather unnecessarily. At least, my sanitary conscience revolts against it. I only mention these facts in order that Local Governments may be empowered under the Act with authority to deal with possible contingencies.

Water-supply.

The supply of drinking water to the mills is another subject to which I have paid careful attention during my inspections. A large and readily available supply of good drinking water is the most essential thing in an Indian mill. The climate and conditions inside the mill are such that operatives constantly have to come out to drink water. And I have been struck with the enormous quantity of water which the average Indian operative consumes in a day. The majority of the mills I have visited have a good and adequate supply of drinking water stored somewhere within the mill compound. But I have come across a good many mills where there was no drinking water stored, but they merely had the municipal water pipes laid with delivery taps. Municipal water supplies and even "constant" supplies are apt to fail sometimes. And if the water-supply to a large mill fails in the middle of a hot summer's day, and if there is no water stored within the mill compound, the sufferings of the mill-hands will be cruel. The draft Act submitted by the majority of the Commission does say "that in every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient water-supply for the use of the persons employed in the factory." That is sufficient for the Act. But I have heard it interpreted that the mere introduction of municipal water-supply into the mills satisfies the condition of maintaining a sufficient water-supply. And, as I have already observed, many mills acting on this principle have not provided for any storage of drinking water.

I would suggest that rules should be framed under the Act making it obligatory on millowners to store at least 2 gallons of drinking water for every operative employed in the mill.

Administration of the Factory Act.

With all the proposals made by my colleagues for the efficient administration of the Factory Act I concur. Whether a Chief Inspector of Factories appointed by the Government of India, but who in respect of factory inspection in each Province is directly subordinate to the Local Governments, will be able to prevent the administration of the Factory Act from gradually becoming centralised under the Government of India, is an administrative question which I am not competent to discuss. But, holding as I do, that factory administration ought not to become centralised, I would place on record my emphatic opinion that if there is the remotest chance of the appointment of the newly proposed Chief Inspector leading to any centralisation of the administration of the Factory Act in the Imperial Government then the appointment ought to be done away with. In my opinion the advantages of having a Chief Inspector who would help to introduce uniformity in the administration of the Factory Act all over India will be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages of centralism which the Chief Inspector may unconsciously bring about.

I agree with all the other recommendations of the majority of the Commission.

I am entirely at one with them in opposing any legal recognition to the working of daylight hours as equivalent to working a 12-hour day. Such a concession may be justifiable in the case of mills situated at the equator. But in some parts of India as in the Punjab where in summer there are 14½ hours of actual daylight, with very high shade temperatures, the operatives could be actually worked for 13½ hours. I am strongly opposed to the system of "daylight" working. I prefer fixed hours.

I also join my colleagues in insisting on the certification of all children before employment. If any departure is made from this rule the way will be thrown open for unscrupulous jobbers to manipulate under-aged children.

If the facilities for certification proposed by the Commission are found to be inadequate in practice, I am sure that Local Governments will readily make arrangements for providing additional surgeons.

My friend the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey has always been asking for more. When the Commission proposes a 12-hour day, a very liberal allowance, he wants 12½. I strongly object to any increase over 12 hours, and I feel sure that on this point the majority of my colleagues will be with me.

Conclusion.

I have ventured to submit a separate report dissenting from the views of my fellow members on the Factory Labour Commission because on all the important points referred to the Commission, except that relating to the employment of children, I found that my views were in entire conflict with those of my colleagues. I am perfectly conscious of the fact that I do not possess the practical knowledge of my manufacturing colleagues or the administrative experience of my official fellow members. But all the same I thought it my duty to place before Government my views on questions which I had the opportunity of closely studying during the time that I served as a member of the Factory Labour Commission.

As a medical man, a non-official, with no connection with manufactures of any kind, and above all as a native of India, my points of view will naturally be somewhat different from those of my colleagues. I have looked at the question more from the point of view of an ordinary humble citizen, of "the man in the street," who being neither a capitalist nor a labourer looks upon millowners and mill operatives alike as his countrymen. And if at times I appear to favour the mill labourer more than his capitalist master it might probably be due to the influence of the profession to which I have the honour to belong. I have attempted to investigate and study the questions referred for the consideration of the Factory Commission to the best of my ability. And the conclusions arrived at and embodied in this report are the result of serious study and sincere conviction.

I beg to submit this report for the consideration of the Government.

T. M. NAIR, M.D.

G. M. Press, Simla.—No. 2 C. & I.—9-6-08.—50—P.B.S.

APPENDIX A.

Points referred to the Factory Labour Commission on which the evidence of witnesses is desired.

(A) ADULTS.

(*a*) Should the working hours of adult males be limited, and has the physique of workers been affected by long hours?

(*b*) If hours are to be limited, what number of hours should be fixed, and what would be the best method of enforcing the restriction? Would it be advisable to prescribe—

(1) that, except when working by shifts, the legal working hours should be from 5-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. or from 6 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.;

(2) that the engine should be stopped for half an hour between noon and 2 P.M.; and

(3) that in factories working on the day shift system the legal working hours should be from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., provided that no adult male should work for more than 12 out of every 24 hours?

In the alternative what hours, and what midday interval, would be suitable?

(*c*) As the result of the illegal employment as adults of persons between the ages of 12 and 14, has there been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers intermediate between the half-timer and the adult, and corresponding to "young persons" under the English Act, whose working hours should be restricted?

(*d*) If it is considered inadvisable to create a class of "young persons," do you think it desirable that a special register of all workers under the age of sixteen should be maintained in order to facilitate inquiries as to the physical fitness of the youngest adults to work full-time?

(*e*) Should the employment of women at night be prohibited?

(B) CHILDREN.

(*f*) Should the minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories be raised beyond 9?

(*g*) Should certificates of both age and physical fitness be required before children are allowed to work in factories?

(*h*) Similarly, before children who have hitherto worked half-time are allowed to work full-time as adults, should certificates of both age and physical fitness to work full-time be required?

(*i*) Should it be prescribed by law that children shall not be employed except in regular sets, whether morning and afternoon sets or double sets?

(*j*) Should factory owners be obliged to provide elementary education at their own expense for children working in their factories?

(*k*) Should a rule be made prohibiting non-working young children from accompanying workers to dangerous or unhealthy parts of factories? If so, how should such a prohibition be enforced?

(C) VENTILATION, SANITATION, ETC.

(*l*) Should an attempt be made by testing samples of air taken from factories in India, to prescribe an analytical standard of purity for air in factories, with a view to secure proper ventilation?

(*m*) Should a similar attempt be made to prescribe a standard of moisture for the air in factories, with reference both to manufacturing processes and to the health of the workers?

(*n*) Should a standard of purity be fixed for the water used for humidifying purposes?

(*o*) Should the standard of latrine accommodation be raised to one seat for every 25 workers, and should the provision of separate urinal accommodation be insisted on?

(*p*) Should it be prescribed that all doors of working rooms shall be hung so as to open readily from the inside outwards, in case of fire?

(*q*) Are further precautions for fencing machinery necessary in any factories or class of factories?

(*r*) Should arrangements be made to secure uniformity in the administration of the Factory Act throughout India?

(*s*) Should full-time medical inspectors of factories be appointed to assist the present inspectors in securing the due observance of the Act?

Questions for the Representatives of Local Governments.

1. What is the strength, the composition, and the pay of the factory inspection establishment in the Presidency/Province? In what manner is that establishment linked with the administrative machinery of the Government? Is factory administration supervised—and if so in what manner—by officers not forming part of the special factory establishment?

2. How is the factory inspection establishment recruited? Is there any system of training? Has the present system worked satisfactorily; and, if not, in what respects is it considered susceptible of improvement? Is it desirable that the Factory Inspectors should be recruited in the United Kingdom or that, in the alternative, they should be trained there?

3. Is the present establishment adequate? If not, what additions are considered necessary in order to bring it up to a proper strength?

4. It has been suggested that factory administration throughout India should be centralised, and that the direct and supreme control should be vested in the Department of Commerce and Industry. Is this suggestion approved?

5. Is the proposal to employ whole-time Medical Inspectors of Factories approved? If so, should their duties include the certifying of the ages of children in factories, or should that duty continue to be performed by Civil Surgeons as at present? What arrangements would be advisable for their recruitment and appointment? What staff would be required for the Presidency/Province, what pay is considered adequate, and should the Medical Inspectors be recruited and retained specially for factory work, or should they form part of a large service, such as the Indian Medical Service, or the subordinate Medical Service? Should they be permitted to take private practice, and in what manner should they be fitted into the administrative machinery?

6. The Commission would be glad to learn the opinion of the Local Government, based upon the information at present available, regarding the points referred to the Commission, a statement of which is attached. They would also be glad to receive any suggestions which the Local Government may feel disposed to make for the improvement of the existing law, or for securing its better observance.

Questions for Factory-owners, Agents, Managers, etc.

1. Will you kindly give the names of the factories you represent; also the numbers of men, women, and children employed in each.

2. Will you also state for how many days in each year, during the last 10 years, each of these factories has worked over 12½ hours a day, and what the average daily number of hours has been, for each year, during that 10-year period?

3. A statement of the main points referred to the Commissioner is appended. Will you kindly give your opinion on the questions raised, or on such of them as you are specially interested in, and which are not dealt with in the succeeding questions?

4. Can you provide the Commission with statistics showing the effect of working days of varying length (*a*) on the production, *per* spindle, of fine yarn, (*b*) on waste, and (*c*) on the economical working of a factory? This information, if available, might suitably be supplied in the form annexed. If not connected with a spinning mill, can you supply similar information in respect of the industry in which you are interested?

5. If certificates of physical fitness as well as of age be required prior to the employment of children on half time, will it, in your opinion, be necessary to prescribe some reasonable time limit within which the employé should be allowed to work, pending examination for a certificate? If this is considered necessary, what period would you suggest, the possibility of the abuse of the concession in certain cases being kept in mind? What arrangements do you consider necessary in order to secure the medical examination of half-timers, and of any other employés upon whose examination the law may insist, with reasonable despatch?

6. It is suggested, under point (*h*) referred to the Commission, that no half-timer should be permitted to work as an adult unless medically certified as physically fit for full-time work. Assuming that this recommendation is accepted in principle, are you of opinion that it could be applied in practice? What safeguards do you consider necessary and feasible with the object of preventing half-timers who are refused certificates as adults in the factory in which they have worked from obtaining employment as adults at some other factory?

7. Are you in favour of the suggestion under point (*c*) referred to the Commission, *viz.*, the creation of a class of "young persons" as in the United Kingdon? If so, what limits of age do you consider suitable? If the law be eventually amended so as to create such a class and to restrict their hours of employment, what effect do you anticipate this will have on the hours during which the factories are worked? Will the proportion of women, half-timers, and "young persons" be so large that, as a matter of economical working, the hours fixed for these classes of workers will in fact determine the hours during which the machinery runs? The Commission would be glad to have information as to the probable number of "young persons," assuming an age limit for that class of 14—16, employed in your factory.

8. It is suggested under point (*b*) referred to the Commission that definite time limits should be prescribed, within which only the employment of operatives would be legal. Assuming that it is eventually decided to restrict the hours of adult labour, should the restriction take the form proposed—the imposition of definite time limits beyond which no operative could be legally employed—or would it be preferable to fix a maximum number of hours, leaving it to the discretion of each individual employer to settle the time for the commencement and the termination of the day's work?

9. If you are of opinion that the special circumstances of the industry in which you are interested are such as to demand exceptional treatment in respect of any of the recommendations or suggestions included in the terms of reference to the Commission, will you kindly state these circumstances, and suggest the form of exception which you consider suitable?

10. It has been suggested that Inspectors from the United Kingdom should be obtained for factory work in India. Do you approve of this suggestion? And do you consider that, in any event, all Factory Inspectors should in future receive a considerable portion of their training in England?

11. Do you consider it essential that any law which it may eventually be decided to introduce, if more stringent than that at present in force, should contain provisions introducing a certain amount of elasticity in its actual operation? If so, have you any suggestions to make as to the general line on which these provisions should proceed?

12. Have you any suggestions to make as regards the housing of factory hands?

13. Are there any other matters which you wish to bring to the notice of the Commission?

Mill.

Working day of *	Production *per* spindle *per* hour of 10^{s}. (Please state whether mule or ring spindle.)	Production of reeling yarn *per* spindle *per* hour of 20^{s}. (Please state whether mule or ring spindle.)	Percentage of waste.	Period covered by these statistics.
12 hours.				
13 hours.				
14 hours.				

* Other working periods may be given, and it is particularly requested that such information may be supplied whenever available.

Questions for Owners, Agents, and Managers of ginning mills and cotton presses.

1. Will you kindly give the following information about the ginning mills or presses with which you are connected?:—

(*a*) name of mill or press;

(*b*) number of men, women, and children usually employed in each mill or press;

(*c*) period during which the mill or press usually works (giving approximate dates of commencing and stopping work);

(*d*) usual hours during which the ginning mill or press works?

2. What is the average number of hours a person employed in a ginning mill or press works in 24 hours? Have they any intervals of rest in this time?

3. Do you approve of the proposal to bring under the Factory Act ginning mills and presses, irrespective of the number of months they work in a year? Please give full reasons for your reply.

4. It has been suggested that the employment of women on night work should be prohibited. Do you approve of this suggestion? Please give full reasons for your reply.

5. Assuming that it is decided to make the Factory Act applicable to all ginning mills and presses, do you think that any special provisions modifying the general law would be necessary in the case of ginning mills or presses? Please give full reasons for any suggestion you make.

6. It has been stated that, in a large number of ginning mills, the line shaft is inadequately fenced. Do you agree with this view, and do you see any objection to prescribing that the shafting must be cased in between the drums? Should women be prohibited from working in front of the opener? What suggestions can you make to prevent accidents from stones being hurled out from the opener, or from fires occurring there? What accidents have there been in your mills or presses during the last five years?

7. Are there any other matters which you wish to bring to the notice of the Commission?

Questions for Medical Witnesses.

1. A statement of the main points referred to the Commission is appended. Will you kindly give your opinion on the questions raised, or on such of them as you are specially interested in, and which are not dealt with in the succeeding questions?

2. What class of factory operatives are you acquainted with? Can you supply the Commission with statistics showing the relative healthiness of these operatives, as compared with the general average of the non-factory population of the same class? Have you formed any definite opinion on this subject, as a result of your experience, although you may be unable to support that opinion by statistics?

3. Is the factory population, in your opinion, below or above the general average of the same class as regards physique? Do the operatives you are acquainted with suffer more than the general population of the same class from any specific classes of diseases, and can you supply any statistics regarding this matter?

4. In the event of definite limiting ages being prescribed as regards certain classes of factory workers, what would in your opinion be the most suitable method, of general applicability, for the determination of the age of any particular examinee? Can the dentition test be relied on in India? What in your opinion is the average age at which the permanent teeth appear in Indian children:—

(*a*) Central incisors.
(*b*) Lateral ,,
(*c*) Canines.
(*d*) Anterior bicuspids.
(*e*) Posterior bicuspids.
(*f*) Anterior molars.
(*g*) Second ,,
(*h*) Posterior ,,

5. Is it your experience, based upon actual knowledge of specific cases, that the existing law as to the employment of children in factories is evaded, and, if so, to what extent, either by employing as half-timers children under 9, or by employing as adults children under 14? Can you give any statistical basis for your opinion?

6. Are you in favour of the appointment of whole-time Medical Inspectors? If so, what arrangements would you suggest for their recruitment and appointment. What pay should they receive, should they be recruited and retained specially for factory work, or should they form a branch of a large service such as the Indian Medical Service or the Subordinate Medical Service? Should they be permitted to take private practice? And in what manner should they be fitted into the administrative machinery?

7. Do you consider the standard suggested by the Textile Factory Labour Committee for latrine accommodation—one seat for every 25 persons—suitable? If not, what standard would you propose?

8. Are there any other matters which you wish to bring to the notice of the Commission?

Questions for General Witness.

1. A statement of the main points referred to the Commission is appended. Will you kindly give your opinion on the questions raised, or on such of them as you are specially interested in ?

2. Are there any other matters which you wish to bring to the notice of the Commission ?

APPENDIX B.

Demi-official letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., to W.T. Morison, Esq., I.C.S., President, Factory Labour Commission, dated Lucknow, the 18*th March* 1908.

As requested by you I submit the following memorandum on the medical part of the work of the Factory Commission in the Bombay Presidency.

My views are founded entirely on what I saw and heard in the Bombay Presidency, and it is quite possible that they might have been very materially modified had I had an opportunity of seeing the factory operatives in other parts of India. I have no tabulated figures before me while writing this report, and I may add that the state of my health is at present such as to prevent my writing much on any subject. I hope you will, therefore, accept a short report and pardon its imperfections.

While the Commission was in the Bombay Presidency I saw in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Broach many thousands of factory operatives—men, women, and children. During the last 18 years it has been my duty to inspect large bodies of men and form an opinion as to their general health and physical condition, and in such work I certainly have had as much experience as almost any officer in the Indian Medical Service. Although therefore I cannot quote figures, I think the general conclusion which I have come to with regard to the physical condition of the factory operatives in the Bombay Presidency is entitled to considerable weight at the hands of the Commission. I am distinctly of opinion that the physical condition of the factory operatives in Bombay is in every way excellent, and that it compares favourably with that of agricultural labourers and men of the cooly class generally. The vast majority of the men and women working in the factories appeared to me to be in excellent health. They seemed well nourished, had healthy skins, and in very few cases did I notice any signs of malnutrition or of disease either hereditary or acquired. The marked absence of all signs of tubercular disease of glands or joints led me to think that tubercle, in spite of the assertion of one medical witness to the contrary, cannot be common among factory operatives in Bombay. Speaking generally and judging from the condition of the operatives, I have absolutely no reason to think that the hours of labour now in force in the Bombay factories have any bad effect on the health of the operatives.

Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, submitted to the Commission figures, which appeared to have been very carefully prepared, comparing the health of the factory operatives and their dependants with that of other inhabitants of Bombay in the same class of life. I have not his figures before me, but my recollection is that they clearly shewed that the mortality among factory operatives was considerably lower than that recorded among the other classes referred to. Statistics require to be carefully examined and local circumstances carefully considered in judging of their value, but Dr. Turner's figures certainly gave me the impression of having been prepared with care, and taken in conjunction with the result of my own observations proved to me that the health of the Bombay factory operative is probably better and certainly not worse than that of other classes of similar social standing in the general population.

Some people may find it difficult to realize that the conditions under which the factory hand works can be as healthy as those under which the agricultural labourer or the cooly lives and labours, and probably in England and in many other countries they may not be so. In India, however, the conditions are different. I have had an opportunity for many years past of noticing the comparative health of large bodies of prisoners working respectively in factories and on extra-mural labour such as agricultural work, gardening, and general cooly labour, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have invariably found that the men employed on factory work are much more healthy and far less liable to disease than those employed on extra-mural labour. It was, therefore, no surprise to me to find that the factory operatives in Bombay were a healthy set of men. The only real advantage which the agricultural labourer and cooly has over the factory labourer, as regards the hygienic conditions under which he works, is abundance of fresh air. On the other hand the man working outside is much more exposed to the vicissitudes of a tropical climate than the factory operative is ; he is obliged to work in the intense heat of the tropical sun in the hot weather, and in the cold weather is exposed to intense cold and damp while employed in such labour as irrigating rice and other crops. The work of the cooly and agricultural labourer, apart from exposure to the vicissitudes of climate, is also, in my opinion, much harder physical labour than that of the factory operative, whose labour, while it undoubtedly necessitates constant attention, can in no way be said to be physically hard work. Another factor, which undoubtedly has an enormous influence in conducing to good health among the factory operatives, is the fact that they receive very high wages and are able thus to obtain far better food than the cooly or agricultural labourer can afford. I do not think that there can be any doubt that the lower classes in this country are habitually under-fed and that their health and physique therefore suffer. I am inclined to think that one of the chief reasons for the good health of the factory operative lies in the fact that he is well paid and well fed. While in Bombay we heard a good deal as to the drinking habits of the factory operatives, but I am inclined to think that the witnesses exaggerated when dealing with this matter, and I certainly noticed no signs of chronic alcoholism among the factory operatives. Native gentlemen, who by caste and religion are prohibited from touching alcohol, are, I think, frequently inclined to exaggerate when describing the drinking habits of even very moderate drinkers. It is quite probable that most of the factory operatives in Bombay do indulge in a "tot" of liquor after their day's work is done, but they are well able to afford this luxury without depriving themselves of the necessaries of life, and I doubt if all the alcohol they drink does them any particular harm.

On the whole I must emphatically say that in my opinion it cannot be said with truth that the hours now worked in the Bombay factories have any injurious effect on the health of the operatives. Whether on social, moral, or political grounds it is advisable to take steps to limit the working hours for adult males in factories is another question, but my own opinion, founded on what I saw and heard while a Member of the Commission in the Bombay Presidency, is that there exist absolutely no real grounds, medical or otherwise, which would justify Government in directly limiting the hours of adult male labour in factories by legislative enactment.

I am in favour of the creation of a special class of "young persons" to include all males between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age, whose hours of labour should be limited to 12½ daily, inclusive of half an hour's interval in the middle of the day. While Government has, in my opinion, no justification for interfering directly with the working hours of adult males, I think it is right and proper that it should step in to prevent "*young persons*" from being overworked. While I do not think that, *at present*, in the Bombay Presidency "young persons" are overworked, I think there can be no doubt that they were overworked in 1905, and the same thing will happen again should trade revive and the demand for yarn rise as it did in 1905. "Young persons" between 14 and 18 are just those who are likely to suffer permanently from the effects of overwork even for a limited period. They are also the persons most likely to be driven to working for longer hours than they wish to work, and in any case they are, owing to want of experience, incapable of judging what is good for them as, we must presume, the adult labourer is. If a class of "young persons" is formed, as I suggest, their age must of course be certified and registers containing the names of those employed must be maintained in factories. This will certainly give rise to a good deal of trouble and an increase in clerical work in factory offices, but the due protection of "young persons," in my opinion, justifies the imposition of these inconveniences on millowners and managers. It might be enacted that in every case where a millowner admits that he employs young persons and undertakes that he will not work his engine for a longer period on any day than 12½ hours, including half an hour's interval, that he should be excused from maintaining any register of young persons, but any breach of this undertaking on the part of the millowner or manager, should be punished by a very severe penalty. I do not think it is necessary to have a certificate of physical fitness in the case of young persons, but the arrangement for certifying their age should be much the same as will afterwards be described when dealing with the case of "children." It has been stated, and probably with truth, that the effect of creating a class of "young persons" with limited hours of labour will be to indirectly limit the working hours of adult males as it will be impossible to work the mills profitably without "young persons." If such is the case so much the better. I see nothing dishonest in this policy. Its primary object is to protect those who require protection, *viz.*, the "young persons," and if it indirectly also protects adult males from over working themselves, through greed for extra pay, its effects will be all the more beneficial.

The women working in the factories seemed to me to be a particularly healthy lot and quite capable of working the same hours as I have suggested for "young persons."

The children employed in the factories appeared to me to be on the whole healthy and well cared for and quite capable of doing 7 hours' work daily. I do not advocate reducing hours of "half-timers" unless you decide on a 12-hour day for adults, or introduce a "young persons" class with a 12-hour day for them, in which case it would be well and prevent irregularities if "half-timers" were limited to 6 hours, *i.e.*, half the time of the adults or young persons. There can be no question but that the certifying of children for factory work has been carelessly done in the Bombay Presidency, and I saw large numbers of children obviously under 9 years, although certified as over that age, working in the mills. In my opinion it is absolutely necessary, if Government wishes to enforce the regulations as to the employment of children, that in places like Bombay and Calcutta, where there are a large number of factories, a full-time certifying medical officer should be employed. He should be paid by Government and should be strictly prohibited from accepting any fees from the mills.

In the smaller stations the certifying of children might be done by the Civil Surgeon, but in such cases also he should be paid by Government for any work he does and not by the mill-owners. The medical officer, besides certifying as to the child's age, should certify that the child is physically fit for factory work. I am strongly of opinion that no child should be permitted to work for a single day before it has been certified. If " days of grace " are allowed during which a child can be employed before being certified, the result will certainly be that children will be irregularly employed and that the provisions of the Act will be systematically evaded. Besides a thumb impression, every child's certificate should give two distinctive clear marks by which the child can be easily identified, and these distinctive marks should be entered by the medical officer with his own hand. Every child should carry his certificate on his person. The practice in the Ahmedabad mills shows that this can be easily done and the advantage to an inspecting officer of being able immediately to refer to any child's certificate is obvious. It should be laid down in any future Factory Act that children should work in two sets of six or seven hours as the case may be and that a register showing the names of the children working in each set should be written up daily and be ready for inspection by 8 A.M. The penalty for not keeping up this register should be severe and the responsibility for its upkeep should rest on the mill manager himself. Children should only be allowed inside the mill compound during the hours in which their set is actually supposed to be employed, and for example, any child of " B " set found within the mill compound during the working hours of " A " set, should be considered as being irregularly employed and the onus of proof that he is not so irregularly employed, should rest on the mill manager. Schools in mill compounds should be prohibited. If mill children are to be sent to school, Government or Municipal schools for them should be provided and the attendance registers should be open to inspection by the Factory Inspectors. I consider that for a child, who works six hours a day in a factory, the school hours should not exceed two.

I am of opinion that the Government should lay down a standard of ventilation for factories. This should be done by indicating an amount of carbonic acid which must not be exceeded in the atmosphere of any factory. The limit of carbonic acid permissible should be determined after careful experiments carried out by competent officers.

It is, in my opinion, impossible to lay down any standard of humidity for the air of Indian factories. During the monsoon, the amount of moisture in the external atmosphere approaches " saturation " and it would thus be obviously impossible to enforce any standard which limited the humidity permissible in workshops.

In my opinion the standard of latrine accommodation laid down in the Factory Act is quite sufficient. I visited many mills in the early morning when the latrine accommodation might be supposed to be most severely taxed, and in no case did I notice that the accommodation was insufficient or that the workmen were waiting for admission to the latrines.

Separate urinal accommodation should be insisted on. The latrines I saw were in many instances very foul, but this is one of the many defects in the control of factories which can only be got over by more efficient inspection

I think I have now touched on most of the important points from a medical point of view which were disclosed during the stay of the Commission in the Bombay Presidency.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the average weights of prisoners and of mill operatives.

Province.	Number of prisoners weighed.	Average weight in lbs.	Number of operatives, other than weavers, weighed.	Average weight in lbs.	Number of weavers weighed.	Average weight in lbs.	Remarks.
Bombay	2,656	112·12	735	102·093	288	104·810	
Central Provinces	1,746	110·45	100	100·92	52	107	
Bengal	6,834	106·187	140	107·939	32	106·25	Average weight of prisoners in the United Provinces, 115·08lbs.
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	3,046	110·846	20	108	..	..	
Burma	6,340	120·51	42	117·142	..	..	Average weight of prisoners in the Rajamundry Central Jail, Madras, 125·7 lbs.; in Madras generally 114·38 lbs.
Madras	7,818	114·38	104	103·634	20	98	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	9,680	115·08	177	107·016	200	110·705	
Punjab	5,998	120·42	115	113·808	..	..	

Note.—In Bengal probably the most accurate comparison is with prisoners in the United Provinces; in Burma with prisoners in Madras generally, and more particularly with prisoners in the Rajamundry Central Jail, which is situated in the tract from which the majority of the Madrasi labourers in Burma are recruited.

APPENDIX D.

Comparative statement of production in certain Calcutta jute mills for working days of varying length.

Month.	Year 1906 (daylight hours) only.				Year 1907 (with electric light).				Percentage by which the production *per* hour in the shorter day (column 5) exceeds that in the longer day (column 9).
	No. of working days.	No. of hours worked *per* day.	Total production.	Production *per* hour.	No. of working days.	No. of hours worked *per* day.	Total production.	Production *per* hour.	
			Tons.	*Tons.*			*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
Mill A.									
January	27	11½	1,761	5·67	26	14½	2,044	5·42	4·61
February	23	12	1,602	5·89	24	14½	1,863	5·35	10·09
March	26	12¼	1,844	5·75	26	14½	1,933	5·13	12·08
April	25	13	1,737	5·37	26	14½	1,854	4·92	9·14
May	27	13¼	1,925	5·35	27	14½	1,788	4·56	17·32
June	26	13½	1,963	5·52	25	14½	1,841	5·07	8·87
Mill B.									
January	27	11½	1,596	5·14	26	14½	1,769	4·7	9·36
February	23	12	1,410	5·17	24	14½	1,556	4·47	15·65
March	26	12¼	1,654	5·15	26	14½	1,630	4·32	19·21
April	25	13	1,558	4·79	26	14½	1,480	3·92	22·19
May	27	13¼	1,699	4·72	27	14½	1,462	3·73	26·54
June	26	13½	1,690	4·75	25	14½	1,488	4·10	15·85
Mill C.									
January	27	11½	1,702	5·48	26	14½	2,084	5·53	17·17
February	23	12	1,518	5·58	24	14½	1,841	5·28	5·68
March	26	12½	1,851	5·77	26	14½	1,960	5·20	10·96
April	25	13	1,713	5·27	26	14½	1,901	5·04	4·56
May	27	13¼	1,802	5·00	27	14½	1,864	4·76	5·04
June	26	13½	1,900	5·35	25	14½	1,856	5·12	4·49

NOTE.—In January–March the labour supply was slightly better in 1906 than in 1907; otherwise the conditions were similar. In April–June 1907 the production was below the normal, because of a shorter labour supply, and the making of lighter fabrics than in 1906.

APPENDIX E.

DRAFT BILL.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law regulating labour in factories; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement, repeals and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 190 .

(2) It shall come into force on ; and from that date Act No. XV of 1881 and Act XI of 1891 shall be repealed.

(3) It applies to the whole of British India.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Factory."

(1) "factory" means any premises (other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation) wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport, or sale any article or part of an article; and—

(*a*) wherein steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(*b*) wherein, subject to the provisions of section 38, not less than fifty persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"Child."

(2) "child" means a person who is under the age of fourteen years, and who has not, being of the age of thirteen years, both passed such educational test as the Local Government may from time to time notify under this sub-section and been declared by the certifying surgeon to be fit to work daily for the time allowed by law for a young person:

"Young person."

(3) "young person" means a person who has ceased to be a child and is under the age of seventeen years:

"Woman."

(4) "woman" means a woman of the age of seventeen years and upwards:

"Mill-gearing."

(5) "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine:

"Employed."

(6) a person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act:

"Actually employed."

(7) a person shall not be deemed to be actually employed, within the meaning of sections 9, 10, and 11, during any stoppage of work allowed under section 7 or any other interval of not less than half an hour's duration duly notified under section 14:

"Continuous running."

(8) a factory shall be deemed to run continuously unless the running is interrupted by an interval of at least half an hour.

INSPECTORS AND CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

Inspectors.

3. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint a chief inspector of factories in India and may regulate the manner in which he is to perform his duties under this Act.

(2) The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, by name or by office, such persons as it thinks fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such inspectors.

The District Magistrate shall, in virtue of his office, be an inspector of all factories, if any, in his district.

(3) Such chief inspector and inspectors shall be deemed public servants, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Governments appointing them may from time to time indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspector.

4. The chief inspector of factories, and an inspector of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed, may—

(*a*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(*b*) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any persons as such inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(*c*) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The Local Government may appoint, by name or by office, such persons practising medicine or surgery as it thinks fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Act within such local limits as it may assign to each, and may make rules for the performance of their duties.

Grant of certificates.

6. (1) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person under the age of seventeen years desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits to which he is appointed, or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the occupier of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, and on payment of such fee, if any, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, examine such person and grant him a certificate specifying his age as nearly as it can be ascertained and, if such person is under fourteen years of age, stating whether he is fit for employment in a factory. Such certificate shall be made over to the person examined, and shall be his property.

th(2) The certificate shall be in such form as toe Governor-General in Council may from time time prescribe.

(3) A certifying surgeon may empower any qualified medical practitioner to grant, on personal examination, provisional certificates to persons desirous of being employed in any specified factory or factories, and may revoke such authority. A provisional certificate shall be subject to confirmation, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon, and shall be valid only until the date of the first visit of the certifying surgeon to the factory concerned, after the date on which it was issued.

EMPLOYMENT OF OPERATIVES.

Limited stoppage of work daily in certain circumstances.

7. (1) In every factory, except a factory in which a system of employment in shifts approved by the local inspector is in force, there shall be, after the factory has run continuously for not more than six hours, an entire stoppage of all work for not less than half an hour:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to—

(*a*) flour mills, rice mills, or ice factories, or

(*b*) continuous processes in a tannery, sugar refinery, brewery, distillery, mineral-oil refinery, cement works, chemical works, and kilns connected with potteries, or

(*c*) work in any factory in the boiler-house or engine-room, or as a mechanic, or on the processes of hand-packing and hand-baling, or

(*d*) any factory of a class to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared this section not to apply.

(2) No system of shifts in which the hours of the beginning and ending of the actual employment of each operative in each shift have not been fixed by the occupier of the factory shall be recognised for the purposes of this section.

Holidays.

8. (1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(*a*) any manager, foreman, mechanic, artisan, or labourer may be employed in a factory on a Sunday in examining or repairing, or in supervising or aiding in the examination or repair of, any machinery or other thing whatsoever necessary for the carrying on of the work performed in the factory;

Explanation.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining or repairing";

(*b*) any person may be employed on a Sunday in an ice-factory, and on continuous processes in a tannery, sugar-refinery, brewery, distillery, mineral-oil refinery, cement works, chemical works, glass work, and in kilns connected with potteries;

(*c*) any person may be employed in a factory on a Sunday if he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and if the occupier of the factory has, previous to the Sunday or to the substituted day, whichever is earlier, served on the local inspector notice of his intention so to employ the said person;

(*d*) the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to any factory or class of factories (the factory or class being described in the notification) in which the work performed—

(*i*) necessitates continuous production for technical reasons; or

(*ii*) supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made every day; or

(*iii*) by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces; and

(*e*) the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare sub-section (1) of this section not to apply to factories of any class described in the notification.

Employment of children.

9. (1) No child shall be employed in any factory unless he has obtained a certificate under section 6 of this Act to the effect that he is of a specified age not less than nine years, and is fit for employment in a factory.

(2) No child shall be employed in any factory before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

(3) No child shall be actually employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day.

(4) The period of employment of a child shall not in any one day be spread over more than eight and a half consecutive hours.

Employment of young persons.

10. (1) No young person shall be employed in any factory unless he has obtained a certificate under section 6 of this Act showing that he is not less than fourteen years of age;

Provided that if a young person can, by the production of a certificate obtained by him as a child under section 6 of this Act, show that he has since attained the age of fourteen years, no further certificate shall be required under this section.

(2) No young person shall be employed in any factory, except a factory for ginning cotton, before half-past five o'clock in the morning and after seven o'clock in the evening:

Provided that, if the exigencies of trade so demand, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare this sub-section not to apply to young persons employed in factories of any class described in the notification.

(3) No young person shall be actually employed in any factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Employment of women.

11. (1) No woman shall be employed in any factory, except a factory for ginning cotton, before half-past five o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening.

(2) No woman shall be actually employed in any factory for more than twelve hours in any one day.

Prohibition of employment of woman, young person, or child in two factories on same day

12. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any woman, young person, or child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Registers of young persons and children.

13. In every factory there shall be kept, in such form and manner and with such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe, a register of the young persons and children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employment.

Notice fixing hours of employment, etc.

14. (1) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory a notice, in English and the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, setting forth the following particulars—

(*a*) the hours of stoppage of work under section 7.

(*b*) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any) approved under section 6,

(*c*) the hours of employment of women and young persons (if any),

(*d*) the hours of employment of children (if any) according to the different sets, and

(*e*) the compulsory holidays on which the factory will be closed during the current month.

A copy of the notice shall be sent so as to reach the local inspector not later than the first day of the month to which it relates.

Special provision as to employment of young persons in factories working not more than 12 hours a day.

15. (1) The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10 and section 13 as to the certification and registration of young persons shall not apply to any young person employed in a factory which is conducted on the system of working not more than twelve hours a day, exclusive of any stoppage under section 7, and the occupier of which has previously served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct the factory on such system from a specified date.

(2) When the occupier of a factory has served on the inspector notice of his intention as aforesaid, the factory shall be deemed to be worked on that system from the date specified in the notice until the occupier changes it, and, subject to the exception made in sub-section (4), any person actually employed during such period in that factory for more than twelve hours on any one day shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of the Act.

(3) When the above system has been introduced in a factory, no change shall be made within three months of its introduction, and until the occupier has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system from a specified date.

(4) In a factory conducted on the above system, the restriction of the period of actual employment to twelve hours a day shall not apply to any person not less than seventeen years of age who is employed in the said factory in the boiler house or engine room, or as a mechanic, or on the processes of calendering, sewing, bundling, packing, or baling.

Saving for young persons employed in repairs.

16. Nothing in section 10 shall apply to any young person being a mechanic, artizan, or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in or any part of a factory.

HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Sanitary provisions.

17. The following provisions shall apply to every factory:—

(*a*) it shall be kept in a cleanly state;

(*b*) it shall be kept free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance;

(*c*) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(*d*) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

Provision as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

18. (1) If in a factory in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent it appears to the local inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the local inspector may direct that a fan, or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained, and used within a reasonable time.

(2) Any order under sub-section (1) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Ventilation in cotton factories.

19. In every factory in which the spinning or weaving of cotton is carried on the arrangements for ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part of the factory shall the proportion of carbonic acid (carbon dioxide) exceed such amount as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council by notification under this section.

Purity of water used for humidifying.

20. In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from other source of water ordinarily used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified to the satisfaction of the inspector before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

Provision of latrines.

21. Every factory shall be provided with suitable latrine accommodation for its operatives according to such scale as may be prescribed by the Local Government by notification under this section.

Water supply.

22. In every factory there shall be maintained a sufficient water-supply for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

Doors of factory to open outwards.

23. In every factory, the construction of which was not commenced before the date on which this Act came into force, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed, shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Provision of means of escape in case of fire.

24. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not so provided the local inspector may serve on the occupier of the factory a notice in writing specifying the measures necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

(3) Any order under sub-section (2) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Fencing.

25. (1) (*a*) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel, and every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, shall, while the same is in motion, and

(*b*) every hoist or teagle, and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, shall at all times, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced to the satisfaction of and in accordance with any orders given by the local inspector.

(2) Any order under sub-section (1) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Prohibition of employment of women, &c., in certain dangerous work.

26. No woman, female young person, or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam engine, water-wheel, or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

Prohibition of employment of women, &c., in front of cotton-openers in press factories.

27. No woman, female young person, or child shall be employed in the part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is used, provided that if the feed-end of the cotton-opener is in a room entirely separated from the delivery-end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, then women, female young persons, and children may be employed in the room in which the feed-end of the opener is situated.

Notice to be given of accident.

28. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death, or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, notice of such accident should be sent to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct.

PENALTIES.

Penalties.

29. (1) If in any factory—

(*a*) any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Act;

(*b*) a register is not kept in the manner prescribed under section 13;

(*c*) a notice is not set up and maintained, and a copy thereof sent to the local inspector, as required by section 14;

(*d*) any of the provisions of sections 17 and 19 for cleanliness, ventilation; and overcrowding are not complied with;

(*e*) any order of an inspector under sections 18 and 24 is not complied with;

(*f*) water is used for the purpose of producing humidity in contravention of the provisions of section 20;

(*g*) a sufficient supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained;

(*h*) latrine accommodation is not provided in accordance with the provisions of section 21;

(*i*) any machinery, mill-gearing, hoist, teagle, or opening is not kept fenced as required by section 25;

(*j*) any door is constructed and maintained in contravention of section 23;

(*k*) any notice or return required by this Act, or by rules under it, to be furnished is not furnished;

(*l*) any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Act or any order or rule made thereunder is done or is omitted to be done;

the occupier of the factory shall be liable to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

(*i*) no prosecution under this sub-section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local inspector; and

(*ii*) no person shall be liable under this sub-section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more persons are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each person so employed.

(2) Any person who corruptly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under section 6, a certificate granted to another person under that section, or who, having procured a certificate under the said section, corruptly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Obstruction to inspectors.

30. If any person wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of any power under section 4, or fails to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Act, or conceals or prevents, or attempts to prevent, any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector, he shall be liable to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees:

Provided that no one shall be required to answer any question or to give any evidence to criminate himself.

Exemption of occupier from fine on conviction of the actual offender.

31. (1) When the occupier of a factory is charged with an offence against this Act, he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court—

(*a*) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and

(*b*) that the said other person had committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent, or connivance,

that other person shall be convicted of the offence, and the occupier shall be discharged from any liability under this Act.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of an inspector at the time of discovering an offence—

(*a*) that the occupier of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and

(*b*) by what person the offence has been committed, and

(*c*) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent, or connivance of the occupier and in contravention of his orders,

the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier of the factory.

Presumption as to employment.

32. If a person over the age of six years is found inside any room or other part of a factory in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been then actually employed in that factory.

Evidence as to age.

33. When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Act the statement on oath of a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined the said person and believes him to be under or over a stated age shall, in the absence of a birth-certificate or of a certificate granted under section 6, be conclusive evidence of the age of that person.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

34. (1) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

(2) If the person under whom the business of the factory is carried on be changed, the occupier for the time being shall send to the local inspector, within seven days from the date on which the change was made, a written notice stating the name of the person under whom the business of the factory will in future be carried on

(3) During the absence of the occupier of the factory from British India, the person under whom the business of the factory is carried on shall be deemed to be the occupier of the factory for all the purposes of the Act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Computation of time.

35. The hours of day prescribed in sub-section (2) of sections 9 and 10 and sub-section (1) of section 11 shall be deemed to be hours of local mean time:

Provided that for the purpose of factories situated at places where local mean time is not the Government standard of time, the Local Government shall declare by notification that certain specified hours of Indian standard time shall be substituted, in each such place or district, for the hours of local mean time prescribed in these sections, and thereafter these sections shall, for the purpose of all factories situated at such places, be read as if the substituted hours of Indian standard time were prescribed therein.

Power to make rules.

36. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to provide for

(*a*) the fencing of machinery, mill-gearing, hoists and teagles, and hoist-wells, trap-doors and other similar openings, in factories;

(*b*) the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;

(*c*) the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing, and washing) and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance;

(*d*) the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(*e*) the inspection of factories;

(*f*) the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard; and

(*g*) otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules requiring occupiers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may be necessary for the effectual carrying out of this Act.

(3) Such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette or the *Gazette of India*, as the case may be, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(4) Before making rules under clause (*b*), clause (*c*), or clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of this section, the Local Government, and before making rules under sub-section (2) of this section, the Governor General in Council, shall publish, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date (not less remote than two months from the publication of the notice) on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

Crown factories.

37. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown:

Provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Power to Local Government to extend definition of "factory."

38. Notwithstanding anything in clause (*b*) of the definition of the word "factory" in section 2 the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official gazette, declare any premises, or premises of any class, which fufil the other conditions of the said definition, to be a factory for all the purposes of this Act, or for such of those purposes as may be specified in the notification, if the number of persons simultaneously employed in the premises on any day in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process as is referred to in the said clause (*b*) is less than fifty and not less than twenty.

(2) The Local Government may, by such notification, fix any number below fifty and not below twenty as the number of persons whose simultaneous employment as aforesaid is to be held to subject premises, as a factory, to all or any of the provisions of this Act and of the orders and rules made thereunder.

Notes on sections.

Section 2.—For definition of "factory" see paragraph 79 of report, "child" paragraph 91, "actually employed" section 10 (2) of the present Act. A definition of "continuous running" is necessary for the purpose of section 7 of the draft.

Section 3.—For the appointment of a Chief Inspector see paragraph 113 of report.

Section 4, *clause* (*c*).—This is taken from the English Act and seems necessary to protect an inspector in the execution of his duty. Clause (*c*) of the present section has been omitted because we propose to make the employment of any child or young person without a certificate an offence.

Section 6.—See section XVI of report. We think it important that the form of certificate should be the same throughout India and have therefore made the Governor-General in Council the prescribing authority. The form should, we think, be as follows :—

CERTIFICATE OF AGE UNDER INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

No. of certificate—————*Date of certificate*—————

Place—————

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Two personal marks of identification.	Approximate age on date of certificate. (*Years in words.*)	Whether physically fit or not, if under 14 years.

Provisional certifier (*if any*). *Certifying Surgeon.*

We think it important to have the form as simple and brief as possible : it should be in duplicate, one copy being given to the child or young person and the other to the factory in which he is employed. Thumb impressions are, in our opinion, unnecessary, as they can seldom be read by factory inspectors or managers ; but the marks of identification should be carefully entered. Certificate forms should be printed by Government on very durable paper, and issued in books to certifying surgeons, or for sale to factory owners. No other forms should be used. It is important that the paper should be strong and durable, as a child's certificate has to last for several years.

Section 7.—For sub-section (1) see paragraph 86 of report. The exemptions we propose are in favour of factories, or parts of factories in which work cannot be stopped during the intervals of rest, *e.g.*, the fires must be kept up in the boiler house and the engines must be oiled during the interval. In factories which dispose of their goods by retail, orders which arrive in the forenoon must be despatched by the afternoon, thus necessitating hand-packing during the interval. For sub-section (2) see paragraph 72 of report.

Section 8.—See paragraph 87 and 88 of report. The words "by the exigencies of the trade" have been added in clause (*d*) (*iii*) of sub-section 2 so as to include ginning factories (see the last sentence of paragraph 81 of the report). There is nothing in the nature of the work of ginning to prevent it being carried on at any time of year, but the trade requires that it shall be carried on as soon as the cotton is picked.

Section 9.—See paragraphs 63, 66, and 71 of report.

Section 10.—See paragraphs 58, 61, 66, 67, and 68 of report.

Section 11.—See paragraphs 64, 66, and 67 of report.

Sections 12 *and* 13.—These are practically sections 11 and 9 of the present Act. The forms of registers under section 13 will have to be very carefully drawn up after consulting all Local Governments, and we think that the same forms should be prescribed for factories all over India.

Section 14.—This is based on section 10 of the present Act: it seems advisable that the notice should be in the language of the majority of the operatives, *e.g.*, most of the operatives in factories in Burma are Madrasis who do not understand Burmese, and in jute mills at Calcutta the hands are mostly from the United Provinces. The obligation to notify information under each of clauses (*a*) to (*e*) will help towards the enforcement of the law, and the notice will be of great use to inspectors.

Section 15.—See paragraph 60 of report: the section is drafted on the lines of section 29 of the English Act.

Section 16.—This is section 158 of the English Act: it is necessary in order to provide facilities for gangs of mechanics, which often include apprentices and young boys, employed on special repairs in factories.

Sections 17, 21, *and* 22.—In the present Act there are no *substantive* provisions dealing with ventilation, over-crowding, etc., and doubt has been expressed whether rules made under section 18, sub-section (1), clauses (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), would be held by the courts to be "consistent with the Act." To remove any doubt on this point, we have drafted sections 17, 21, and 22, while section 36, sub-section (1) (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), provides for the making of rules dealing with these matters. Section 17 is based on section 1 of the English Act.

Section 18.—See paragraph 97 of report and section 74 of the English Act.

Section 19.—See paragraph 94 of report and section 94 (3) of the English Act.

Section 20.—See paragraph 96 of report and section 94 (1) of the English Act.

Section 21.—The scale of latrine accommodation which we propose for adoption all over India is given in paragraph 98 of our report. We think it better, however, to let the notification be issued by the Local Governments in case there may be need for a modification of the scale in special localities.

Section 23.—See paragraph 101 of report and section 16 (2) of the English Act.

Section 24.—See paragraph 100 of report and section 14 of the English Act.

Section 25.—The section dealing with fencing is in the amended form approved by the Government of India on 25th May 1905.

Section 26.—This is section 8 of the present Act, but we propose to extend the prohibition to women and female young persons because we consider they are exposed to considerable danger in employment of this kind on account of the clothes they wear; they are protected under the English Act, [sections 12 (3) and 13 (3)].

Section 27.—See paragraphs 102, 103, and 104 of report.

Section 29.—This section has been re-drafted in order to make the occupier of a factory responsible, in the first instance, for all breaches of the Act committed in his factory. This liability is actually imposed by section 17 of the present Act, but there has been difficulty in some cases in the past in bringing home the responsibility, and we think it will be a much better arrangement to declare the occupier liable in every case, giving him at the same time an opportunity of discharging his liability by producing the actual offender. Advantage has in the past actually been taken of the wording of the present section ('any person who employs, etc.') to put forward low-paid subordinates to bear the brunt of prosecutions: one witness stated to us that one of the duties of the mill jobber in Bombay was to stand prosecutions.

Section 30.—As inspection will, we hope, be much stricter in future, we consider it necessary to guard against the wilful obstruction of an inspector in the execution of his duties: the inspectors in Bombay also have informed us that they consider a provision of this nature necessary. The section is based on section 119 (3) of the English Act.

Section 31.—The remarks on section 29 explain the necessity for this provision. The draft merely reproduces section 141 of the English Act.

Section 32.—See paragraphs 92 and 93 of the report.

Section 33.—We have altered section 16 of the present Act considerably. Under our proposals for the certification of children and young persons, the possession or non-possession of a certificate will, in most cases, be the only point to be inquired into. But there will still be some cases in which the question of age will arise; and we think that the statement on oath of the certifying surgeon should exclude all other oral evidence on this point. Past experience has shown that there is no generally accepted test or standard for age, and in any prosecution the evidence of respectable medical men can always be got to contradict the opinion of the certifying surgeon. We consider that the certifying surgeons are, by experience, probably better qualified to give an opinion on age than other medical men, and also that in order to secure a proper enforcement of the Act, it is necessary that their opinion as to age should be accepted by the courts. It hardly seems necessary in these circumstances to retain in the section the provision as to the burden of proof.

Section 34.—We think that the occupier of a factory should, so long as he remains in British India, always be primarily responsible for breaches of the Act in his factory. The words "during the absence of such occupier from the factory," in the amending Bill approved by the Government of India on 25th May 1905 are too vague. Only in the case of the occupier's absence from British India would we permit the responsibility to devolve on the manager; and we have drafted this section accordingly.

Section 35.—See paragraph 69 of report.

Section 36, 37, *and* 38.—These are sections 18, 19, and 20 of the present Act.

APPENDIX F.—Inspection notes.

APPENDIX F.—Inspection notes.

Notes on Factories visited by the Commission.

AHMEDABAD.

Serial no. of factory. | Notes.

1 *Cotton spinning.*—Employs 1,102 workers, including 101 women and 165 half-timers. The latter work in three relays—

(*a*) From 6-30 A.M. to 2 P.M. with rest intervals from 9-30 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 12-30 to 1 P.M.
(*b*) 10 A.M. to 6-15 P.M. with rest intervals from 12-30 P.M. to 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.
(*c*) 8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with rest intervals from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The women work from 8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with an interval from 11-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. Besides these fixed intervals, workers leave their work to go to the latrine, eat food, smoke, etc. For this purpose the manager issues 95 passes for distribution among the 836 adult males; no adult male may leave his work without a pass; these 95 passes are found sufficient for 836, and are not exceeded. No passes are required for women and half-timers, who go out as they like. The mill tried working long hours by electric light for 3 months in 1905, but abandoned the experiment as unprofitable; there was a great increase of waste, and the workers who lived at a distance threatened to leave. Examined 55 half-timers; all wore certificates in tin cases, and could be checked at once; the system seems to work well here. Weighed 20 adult males, average weight 110½ lbs. A few immature adults were noticed, all above 14, however, but fit for light work only. Ventilation and fire exits satisfactory. Latrines—39 seats and also separate urinals; they were clean, and there was no waiting outside the latrines. Wages paid fortnightly, keeping nine days' wages in hand.

2 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—2,315 employés, including 175 females and 113 half-timers. Saw 51 out of 54 half-timers in A set; all had certificates, but 3 or 4 seemed under 9. Saw no immature adults. 48 seats in the latrine; it was very dirty and was supposed to be cleaned by the municipality. Water supply good. Weighed 26 adults, average weight 103 lbs. Ventilation in carding room bad, no windows open. Fire exits as usual, the doors opening inwards. Steps are being taken to put in fans. In this connection it is noted that the present standard of 10 sq. ft. air inlet *per* person is impossible and ridiculous. Got electric light in blow room, but not over whole factory, and never work all night. Hours in mill 5-45 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. with half-hour interval; in the cold weather the hours are from 6-45 to 6-15. Half-timers A set 6-20 to 8-30 and 1 P.M. to 4-45. B set 8-30 to 12-30 and 4-45 to 6-30. This is found to be the best arrangement. Two hundred passes are issued for all the operatives, including women and children.

3 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Number of workers—649 men, 48 women, and 85 half-timers; total 782. Examined 45 half-timers and found one physically unfit, 5 apparently under nine years, and the others satisfactory. All were duly certified. Latrines 16, very dirty; they are supposed to be cleaned by the municipality. Water supply insufficient. Fire exits practically useless, stairs being in a dangerous condition, and exits badly placed. One staircase dangerously placed in rope alley way, and steps too high, so as to be dangerous in case of crowding. Ventilation very bad, and no fresh air admitted, all windows being closed, atmosphere very foul. Steam jets and humidifiers both in use. Weighed 18 men, average 103 lbs. (weavers 109 and others 99 lbs.). Mill frequently works by electric light. The following are the hours actually worked for 12 months ending in September 1907:—

Month and year.	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.		Average no. of hours *per* day excluding midday interval.		Longest day.		No. of holidays.	
								Sundays.	Other days.
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.		
October 1906	27	345	15	12	47	14	50	2	2
November „	26	354	10	13	37	14	50	2	2
January 1907	27	352	45	13	17	13	25	1	3
February „	23	296	0	12	20	13	45	3	2

AHMEDABAD—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

3 *contd.*

Month and year.	No. of days worked.	No. of hours worked.		Average no. of hours *per* day excluding midday interval.		Longest day.		No. of holidays.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.	Sundays.	Other days.
March 1907	26	317	30	12	12	12	40	5	0
April ,,	26	324	30	12	1	13	.0	3	1
May ,,	26	347	57	13	22	13	35	3	2
June ,,	25	354	15	14	10	14	50	5	...
July ,,	27	398	10	14	18	15	15	2	2
August ,,	26	354	55	13	39	14	50	...	5
September ,,	26	362	50	13	57	14	20	2	2
TOTAL	285	3,808	17	13	22	155	20	28	21

The longest working day was the 9th July, when the mill worked from 5-45 A.M. to 9 P.M. with ½ hour's interval at noon. A number of operatives were assembled and questioned : they were unanimously in favour of legislation to restrict hours, and said that they worked long hours of their own accord because if they refused others would be brought in to take their places, and besides they liked the extra pay : but they were exhausted by the long hours and their sight suffered from working by electric light ; they all would welcome restriction of hours—the sunrise to sunset arrangement seemed more acceptable than a fixed number of hours all the year round ; they got no time for rest at home ; they all take their morning meal not at noon but between 9 and 10 A.M. and if anything was over, they eat it in the afternoon between 2 and 4 : their principal meal was taken at night after leaving the mill. Noticed several operatives sitting about outside without passes; the 10 *per cent.* system of passes is evidently not very strictly enforced here. Several of the machines in the mill were much too close together for the safety of the operatives.

4 *Cotton spinning.*—The half-timers at work were examined ; there were 18 children, all were over 9. As the mill was working on a general holiday, the number of half-timers was much smaller than usual. The children were much better developed than those examined in Bombay. Four immature adults were picked out for examination ; all were over 14, and were considered fit for a full day's work. The average daily attendance at the mill is : 204 men, 63 women, 73 half-timers. The present hours of work are from 6-35 A.M. to 6-15 P.M., with the half hour's interval from 12-30 to 1 o'clock. The women work from 7 A.M to 7-30 P.M. with an interval from 11-30 to 1 P.M. Children are employed in two sets—

(*a*) from 6-30 to 12-30. Interval from 9 to 9-30.
(*b*) from 1 to 6-15. Interval from 4 to 4-30.

The mill is fitted with electric light. Ventilation generally good ; the reeling room is underground, and is rather dark. The fire exits were defective ; in the ground floor, there were three exits opening inwards, two being wooden doors, the third an iron sliding door, opening into the rope alley. On the first floor there were no special arrangements. The latrine accommodation is according to the Act ; but the latrines were very filthy, and were situated too far from the mill. Consequently, the operatives utilise the mill compound for purposes of nature. The water supply was excellent. Whitewashing satisfactory. Twelve workers were weighed ; their average weight was 99 lbs. The mill worked from 6-15 to 9 during nine days in October, and for eight days in September. The operatives, as a whole, appeared healthy. Adult's pay Rs. 10-8 a month, with one anna a day extra for overtime, of whatever duration, after sunset. Half-timers get Rs. 3-8 a month, with 8 annas a month for overtime. The women receive Rs. 9-8 a month, with half an anna a day overtime. The pass system is adopted, but is not rigidly adhered to ; 10 *per cent.* of passes are given.

5 *Cotton spinning.*—Thirty-three half-timers were examined, of these two seemed under nine years of age ; but they had been certified by the surgeon. No full-timers were seen who appeared to be under fourteen years of age. Whitewashing satisfactory. Latrine accommodation up to the standard prescribed by the Act ; but all the latrines were very dirty, and they were situated much too far from the mill. Ten operatives weighed, the average was 107 lbs. each. Ventilation good. Cold water spray humidifiers were fitted, but only a few were in use at the time of the Commission's visit. The fire exit arrangements were defective ; the doors opened inwards, and on the first floor the number

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
5 *contd.*	of exits was insufficient. Further, practically all the windows were battened over with baling hoops, in a lattice-work arrangement, to a height of about six feet. The fencing of the machinery was very good, the plant being almost entirely modern. An exceptionally large number of workers were loitering in the mill compound. The pass system is adopted, 10 *per cent.* of passes being allowed. All are fully utilised, and the system is not rigidly enforced. The mill is not fitted with electric light. In June it worked from 5-30 A.M. to 7-30 P.M., with half an hour's interval. Children are employed in three sets, as follows :— 1st—6-25 to 12-30. Interval from 9 to 9-30. 2nd—1 to 6-15. Interval from 4 to 4-30. 3rd—9 to 4. Interval from 12 to 1-30.
6	*Match factory.*—Employs 146 men, 29 women, and 41 half-timers. The factory works by day-light; the operatives are employed from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., with an interval from noon to 1-30 ; the half-timers are worked from 10 to 5, with the same interval as for the women. There have been no cases of necrosis during the past ten years. The mixing and drying are done in open sheds, and the arrangements are such that there is practically no danger of phosphorus poisoning. The management have found considerable difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of labour, though they pay higher wages than in cotton mills. The manager urges that there should be a special exemption for his factory, permitting half-timers in the filling room to work longer hours.
7	*Cotton spinning.*—As many children as could be collected were examined ; out of 29 7 would have been rejected under a physical fitness test. All the children were certified, and were easily identifiable from their certificates. Thirteen immature adults were examined ; of these only 2 had certificates of age. Ten were probably under 14, and would have been rejected had a physical fitness test been prescribed. Latrine had 10 seats ; all very dirty ; no people waiting. The water supply is from the municipal taps and is excellent. There is no reserve cistern. Twelve adults were weighed ; the average weight was 104½ lbs. Ventilation good ; fire exit arrangements not satisfactory, the staircases being neither numerous enough nor made of proper material. The mill was started in June 1906 and the machinery is of the most modern type. Day-light hours only are worked. Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting an adequate supply of labour, the jobbers from other mills entice the operatives away if possible. In such cases it is the custom for the successful mill to pay the worker his wages for the full month, although he may have been in the new mill for a few days only. Last year, the mill was stopped on 37 Sundays and 13 other days, being Hindu or Muhammadan holidays.
8	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill is new, and is only half working at present. Three hundred hands engaged, of whom 20 are half-timers and 50 women. Difficulty in obtaining weavers ; but the management are able to secure enough of the other hands required. Examined 10 half-timers ; two seemed under nine years, though certified. Fifteen seats in the latrines ; the septic tank system is being adopted. Ventilation and water-supply excellent. All the ground floor doors open inwards ; there is no electric light installation, and no intention of erecting one.
9	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Nine hundred men, 59 women, and 135 half-timers ; total 1,094. The mill starts at 6-50 A.M., and closes at 6 P.M.; the half-hour's interval is between 12-30 and 1 P.M. There is no electric light in the mill. The regular working hours are from sunrise to sunset. In June the work begins at 5-45 A.M., and the mill closes at 7-30 P.M., with the usual half-hour's interval. The half-timers are divided into A and B sets. A gang works from the starting time to 9 A.M., and again from 4 P.M. to the closing time. B gang works from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. with an interval of half an hour during the general interval in the middle of the day. Examined 41 half-timers ; 5 appeared under 9, and if certificates of physical fitness had been required, 3 would probably have been rejected. No immature adults were found unfit for a full day's work. The latrines had 22 seats, fairly clean, and no people waiting about. Water supply good. Ventilation good everywhere. Fire exits well arranged, but the exit staircase is ricketty and dangerous. Weighed 20 adults from carding and spinning rooms ; average weight 100 lbs. Weighed 15 from the weaving shed, average weight 106½ lbs. One man attends two looms.
10	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Number of workers— Adult males . . . . 444 Females . . . . 102 Half-timers . . . . 159 TOTAL 705 Saw 71 half-timers (out of a set of 77) ; of these 9, who appeared over 9 years of age, were not physically fit for a half-day's work, none over 9 seemed unfit, but one had an infectious eye complaint. All were certified and were easily identified ; a few certified as over 14 seemed under 14. Latrines clean, 19 seats, septic tank system, the effluent is used for irrigation. Eleven houses provided for workmen. Ventilation and lighting in the mill excellent ; ample provision of fire exits, most doors sliding ones, rest open inwards. Some of the water used for humidifying came from engine condensers

AHMEDABAD—*continued.*

Serial no. of actory.	Notes.
10 *contd.*	and was very impure. Twenty workers weighed 108 lbs. No electric light is used in the mill. Statement of actual working hours is as below :—

	Average hours *per* working day, excluding rest interval.		Longest day.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
October 1906	11	28	11	50
November ,,	11	6	11	20
December ,,	10	25	10	53
January 1907	10	1	10	50
February ,,	10	44	11	27
March ,,	11	36	12	10
April ,,	12	24	12	50
May ,,	12	55	.13	16
June ,,	12	50	13	20
July ,,	12	53	13	15
August ,,	12	7	12	47
September ,,	11	48	12	22

Total working days in year 314; holidays were given on 34 Sundays and 47 other days, (10 Hindu and Muhammadan festivals). A statement showing the number of days *per* month (excluding holidays) on which 50 operatives (chosen at random) from the spinning and weaving departments worked is given below. The manager explains that owing to scarcity of labour jobbers from one mill often entice away workers from other mills.

Statement of number of days on which 50 operatives worked during the period between November 1906 and October 1907.

	1906.		1907.									
Number of ys mill worked.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
	26	26	27	23	27	23	27	25	27	26	26	27
Serial No. of operative.	*Spinning Department.*											
1	14	21	26¾	14	16½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	25¾	25	25½	23	26¼	24⅓	26½	24½	26½	25	26	23
3	20	23	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	25	25¾	17	21	13½	18⅓	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	26	26	27	23	27	26	27	25	27	26	26	26
6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	26	26	27	21½	26½	25	27	17	27	18	...	...
8	26	23	27	23	27	25	26½	24½	27	25	26	27
9	21¾	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	25	25¼	22	13½	25¾	25	26¾	23	27	26	26	27
11	26	23	23	19¼	20	25	23	25	20¾	...	...	...
12	18¼	25	27	21	26	12½	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	26	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	19½	25	25⅓	22	23⅓	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	18	17½	19	21	24	2½	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	20¾	13	10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	25	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	25	26	26½	23	26¾	25	27	25	27	26	26	27
19	26	24	27	23	27	22	26	25	25½	19	26	26½
20	26	26	22	16½	27	24	32	25	27	26	26	27
21	25½	26	23	16½	25½	25¾	42½	23½	27	26	26	25
22	22½	25½	26¾	23	27	20	25	23½	24½	22	26	26½
23	26	26	26	23	25	21	27	25	27	26	15	27
24	19½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	26	26	23½	14	11	15	...	21½	25½	24½	22	26½
	Weaving Department.											
26	19	25	21	22	26	19	...	16	25½	15	26	27
27	26	25½	27	22	27	23½	26	13	...	...	11	17
28	12	26	23	20	27	24½	27	23	12	...	22	7
29	20	12	...	23	14	21	27	24	27	26	26	16
30	...	23	22	23	16	26	11	25	27	26	6	19
31	14	17	2	22	23	26	4½	23½	27	23	24	26
32	10	18	14	22½	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	19	2	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	20	25	25	15	9	3	21	21	27	26	26	23
35	10	12½	2	23	26	19	13	24	24	21	26	6
36	21	23	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	22½	24½	23	12	3	23	23	23½	24	23	10½	9
38	20	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	22	26	27	22	25	23	25	...	24	25	25	18
40	12	23	26	21	27	24	26	...	12	...	26	14
41	26	26	24	20	11	26	27	21	12	...	...	...
42	24	24	23	20	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	23	26	25	22	24	18	27	...	26	25	24⅓	27
44	26	23½	23	21	18	16	26	...	17	23	7½	...
45	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	22	21	20	13	15	24	20	16	15	25	22	24
48	25	22½	23	23	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	22	24	23	23	6	3	23	25	27	26	24	27
50	22	26	27	23	6	4	24	24	27	25	24	25

BROACH—BOMBAY.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	BROACH.
11	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill is fitted with electric light; the men complain of this, and say it hurts their eyes. They struck work on account of the use of electric light two days before the Commission arrived at Broach. They were induced to return to work by the manager stating that Government would soon prohibit night working. The men object to the long hours worked, as preventing them from shopping, and attending properly to their private affairs. The compound of the mill was large and in excellent order, sanitation good; the latrines had the proper number of seats, according to the Act, and were very clean and well looked after. Water is obtained from a well; the supply appears to be satisfactory, but the method adopted for distributing the drinking water is susceptible of improvement. Forty-four half-timers were examined, out of a total of 47 on the rolls for the morning shift; 7 appeared under 9, and 4 of those above nine would probably have been rejected under a physical fitness test. All the children were certified, and were easily identified. Twenty-one young adults were examined; 2 appeared to be under 14 years, and 2 others were physically unfit for a full day's work. The mill works from daylight to 7-45 P.M., as a rule; on some days it works till 8-30. The longest day was from 5-35 to 8-30, with the usual interval (10th June 1907). Fifteen men from the carding and spinning department were weighed, average 96·2 lbs. each. Twenty weavers were weighed—average 104 lbs. each, general average $100\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Eighty-nine passes are issued for 644 men and 124 women. They are not very strict as regards the passes for women, but for men the pass system is strictly enforced. Children come and go as they like without passes. In some cases, the passes are not always fully taken advantage of. The usual meal time of the operatives is from 10 to 11 A.M.; they do not eat, as a rule, during the midday interval. The Company has a chawl for the operatives, with 75 rooms. One family occupies a room, and the rent is eight annas *per* room *per* month. The rooms are 10 × 12, and were in very good condition.
12	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mills work by day-light only; no electric light is fitted. Longest day from 5-33 A.M. to 7-43 P.M. on the 20th June 1907. Shortest day from 6-58 A.M. to 6-43 P.M., with the usual interval. This was in January. Eighty-five half-timers examined, out of 88 on rolls; 4 appeared under 9, and one other over 9 was physically unfit for half-time work. Twenty-five young adults were examined; of these 2 appeared under 14, and 1 of these 2 was physically unfit for a full day's work. Latrine accommodation according to the Act, the seats were rather dirty. The water supply is from a well, and the water is pumped up to convenient places for use. Weighed 58 men—28 from the carding and spinning departments, average 96 lbs., 30 from the weaving department, average 106 lbs. General average 101·4 lbs. Ventilation good, whitewashing satisfactory. There are no emergency fire exits, merely a few narrow iron staircases which would be practically of no use in the event of fire. Three hundred and four men, 117 women, and 180 children are employed. In the separate weaving mills there are 422 adult males. Passes—one for every eight men—are granted. Children are taken out, when they are not required for doffing, by the jobbers. Jobbers are not required to provide labour, as there is no competition. There is no stealing of labour between the few mills here.
	BOMBAY.
13	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Working time from about 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M. The mill is fitted with electric light, and the average working day is about 13 hours. 1,280 men, 157 women, no children, employed. There is a half-hour recess at midday. The mill compound is very cramped, the buildings old, and the arrangement of them bad. The fire exits are not suitable, the doors opening inwards. The muster rolls show that the operatives take on an average about 3 days off in the month, in addition to holidays. Thirty-three latrines, many workers waiting at them. The latrines were in a most insanitary condition. The workers, as a body, looked very healthy. Twenty-two immature adults were examined; all were over 14, but as a rule they were not equal to a full day's hard work. Ten adults, employed in mills all their lives, were weighed—average weight 108 lbs. Fifteen men from the spinning department, chosen at random, were weighed—average 98. These were all younger men. General average 102 lbs. Approximately 70 substitutes were employed, and the rolls showed that about 10 *per cent.* of the hands were always absent. Certain of the engine room staff work $\frac{31}{30}$ days a month, without any compensating holidays; they are paid full time for half a day's work on the Sundays and holidays.
14	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—This is a new mill. Work begins about 5-40 A.M., and the engine runs till 7-15 P.M., with half an hour's recess at midday. The mill is fitted with electric light; the ventilation and lighting were good. Thirty-five latrine seats for 1,800 operatives. No half-timers are employed. The fire exit arrangements were unsatisfactory; few exits are provided, and in many cases the doors open inwards. Out of 1,725 workers on the rolls at the time of inspection, 215 were absent and 60 substitutes were employed. The day, being one of the usual *dewali* holidays, was somewhat

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
14 *contd.*	exceptional in this respect, however. Fifty immature adults were examined; these were all full-timers. Of these 10 were considered under 14, though they had been passed by medical officers. Extra time is paid for work in excess of 12½ hours a day. The manager estimates that the operatives spend about 1½ hours a day in slacking about in the mill compound. The medical certificate book was examined; the distinctive marks recorded were, in the opinion of the medical members of the Commission, useless. Operatives looked healthy; the number of young adults was higher than usual. Twenty-five mature adults weighed—average 97 lbs.
15	*Cotton spinning.*—According to the register, 22 children were at work on the morning shift; all were produced before the Commission. All were over 9 years of age, but 6 out of the total were weedy, and not up to the normal standard of development. The mill works day and night; no children are employed at night, and only about 60 women, the latter exclusively in the reeling department. During the day 234 women are usually at work there. In order to attract night workers—women—they are paid one-and-a-half times the ordinary rate for their production during the night. Compound large and open; ventilation in the mill good. All young adults were inspected; all were over 14, but some were badly developed, and not fit for a full day's work. Fifteen normal workers were weighed; their average was 101 lbs.
16	*Woollen mill.*—No children are employed. Young adults were inspected, but none under 14 years of age were found. The operatives were particularly healthy looking. There is no night working in this mill. The hours are from sunrise to sunset, *i.e.*, the mill works while there is light enough to work properly. Ventilation good. Latrine accommodation ample; but the system is most defective, and the cess-pool had apparently not been emptied for some days. Eleven workers were weighed; their average was 108 lbs.
17	*Dye works.*—Two hundred and forty operatives. No children and women employed. No night work. Electric light is fitted for use in emergencies. All young adults were inspected; none under 14 years of age were discovered, but a few of the young full-time workers were fit only for employment for full time on light work. The factory works from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. save on special occasions. There is no work after 7 P.M. in any case, as the operatives refuse to work longer than that. Ventilation good. Ten workers weighed, average 108 lbs.
18	*Flour mill.*—Seventy-eight men on the day shift, including coolies, 51 on the night shift, twenty women are employed on light work, they do not work in the machinery rooms. No children are employed. The mill runs throughout the week, during the whole 24 hours, the shifts are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. The shifts are changed once a week —on Sunday, which is, save in exceptional circumstances, always a holiday. No stated time is fixed for meals; the workers relieve one another. They have approximately one hour off in the course of the day shift, and they can distribute this time as they like. Control is less effective during the night shift, and the period during which the hands are off work is probably greater. The employés are paid, on the 25th of each month, the amounts earned by them during the preceding month. The majority of the hands stay at their work throughout the whole year, and many are old employés of the firm. A bonus is given to the workers each year, the sum depending on the profits made during the year, and the total amount being distributed among those who have been in the employment of the firm for more than one year at the time of the distribution. Men with over three years' service are paid double the sum given to those of over one and less than three years' service. The ventilation in the mill rooms was excellent, the latrine accommodation—5 for 150 men—was in very good condition. The operatives appeared well nourished and healthy; ten men were weighed, average 95 lbs.
19	*Iron works.*—The operatives work 9 hours a day, or 54 a week; for "overtime," *i.e.*, time worked in excess of a total of 54 hours in the week, they are paid at the rate of a full day's pay for eight hours' work. Overtime is not systematically resorted to; speaking generally, the firm find that a nine hours' day is the most economical for their class of work. Working by artificial light is difficult, and not economical; the system was tried, and rejected. The great majority of the employés are skilled workmen, of excellent physique, and they are highly paid. In the circumstances, a detailed examination of the works or operatives was not made.
20	*Flour mill.*—The mill employs about 220 hands all told; they work in day and night shifts, the mill running continuously day and night except on Sundays. The men working on the night shift work on the day shift the following week. Day shift is from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and night shift from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. The night shift only numbers about 60 men, but two or three times a month when special orders are received a few of the day shift are kept till 9 P.M., for this ¼ day's wage extra is given. Men are never worked more than 15 hours; the ordinary period is 12 hours. The men have an hour's interval, half of the number from 12-30 P.M. to 1-30 P.M., the other half from 1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. There is no regular interval for the night shift, they arrange their own

BOMBAY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
20 *contd.*	intervals for eating. No children are employed and only a few women in the day time. Ten employés, who were probably above the general average of the men in the mill, weighed on the average 113 lbs each. In the wheat drying room, the lighting and the ventilation were most defective; throughout the wheat preparing department the ventilation appeared to be inadequate.
21	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 3,500 adult males, 800 adult females, 191 half-timers; total 4,500 hands. Of these about 400 on an average absent themselves daily and from 100 to 125 substitutes are employed. Mill works only by day-light, the longest hours worked in 1906 being 12 hours 51 minutes on 14th June 1906 from 6-2 A.M. to 7-23 P.M., and the shortest 10 hours 53 minutes on 6th December 1906 from 6-55 A.M. to 6-18 P.M., excluding the midday interval. The average number of hours worked a day in each month in 1906 was as follows: January 10 hours 51 minutes February 11 hours 8 minutes, March 11 hours 46 minutes. April 12 hours 5 minutes, May 12 hours 32 minutes, June 12 hours 33 minutes, July 12 hours 21 minutes, August 12 hours 8 minutes, September 10 hours 57 minutes, October 11 hours 19 minutes, November 10 hours 53 minutes, December 10 hours 52 minutes. There is no system of passes for going outside the mill during working hours, but it is estimated that each worker goes out for about 1½ to 2 hours a day. The carding master believes that about 25% of the hands work steadily without taking extra holidays and that the rest take about 3 days "off" a month, excluding Sundays, and many go to their homes for cultivation for 2 or 3 months during the rains. There are about 500 youths certified as over 14 at work; of these a large proportion appeared to the Commission to be under 14, and immature. Seventy such were actually picked out and marshalled: they all were mere children, though sturdy and of good physique as a rule. Such boys are specially useful, on account of their short stature, for work at ring frames, and command comparatively high wages—from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10½. Examined 155 half-timers: of these 12 seemed under 9, though certified over that age, and 5 would probably have been rejected if certificates of physical fitness were required. On the whole the half-timers, especially the girls, seemed a very healthy lot. Wage of all half-timers is Rs. 4-8. Weighed 20 men in carding and spinning departments, average 102 lbs. The average of 30 in weaving department was 105 lbs.; general average of 50 was 104 lbs. The adults seemed a healthy lot. Carding master states that production *per* hour is higher in short than in long working days. Latrines 94 seats, of which 10 were locked; fairly clean, no waiting about, water supply good, but taps insufficient and a crush of workers round them. Openings for ventilation good if all used. No emergency exits, doors open inwards, fencing good. Mill provides 183 quarters for operatives, rent Rs. 2-8 *per* room. Wages paid on 25th of each month for the previous month. Mill provides a school for the half-timers: about 75% of them attend it voluntarily. The practice here is for all children to remain inside the mill compound, either in the school or outside, during the intervals between their periods of work.
22	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 2,269 adult males, 329 females and 65 half-timers, total 2,653. Half-timers are worked in two shifts— A from 6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. B „ 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. During the intervals they stop in a room in the compound, where a school is held. The mill worked 15 hours daily in 1905, from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.; and then from October 1905 till June 1907 tried a 12 hours' day, but has now had to abandon this because the best hands began to leave and go to mills where the hours were longer, and they could therefore earn more. Mill works at present from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. Examined all half-timers of A shift, 32 in number; six appeared under 9 years, all were physically fit and were a healthy lot. Examined 72 young adults, 24 seemed under 14 years, and 2 of the remainder would have been rejected if certificates of physical fitness had been required. Latrines—60 seats, fairly clean and no people waiting. Water supply good. Guarding of machinery excellent. Ventilation (ridge) excellent. Weighed:— 40 adults from carding and spinning department, average 106 lbs. 30 „ „ weaving „ „ „ 104½ „ 70 average 105½ lbs.
23	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—One of the oldest spinning and weaving mills in Bombay. Employs 1,112 adult males, 231 females, and 28 half-timers; total 1,381. Works at present by day-light only, but in 1905 worked very long hours for some months by electric light, up to 15 hours in some cases (*i. e.*, from 5 A.M. to 8-30 P.M., with midday interval of ½ hour). Examined 13 half-timers, all physically fit, but 3 seemed under 9 years. Selected 20 young adults from spinning department; of these 9 seemed under 14 years, and unfit for a whole day's work. Latrines—26 seats, clean. No waiting. Ventilation good. Weighed:— 20 men from carding and spinning department, average 100½ lbs. 15 „ weaving „ „ „ 97 „ 35 Average 99 lbs. Many of the weavers here are elderly men of the *Julai* caste.

BOMBAY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
24	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Works only by day-light. A comparison of the actual hours worked here with the times of sunrise and sunset given in the almanac shows that work begins ordinarily ¼ hour before sunrise and ends ¼ hour after sunset. Actual working hours range from 13 hours 15 minutes in summer to 11 hours 5 minutes in winter. Number of hands employed is 1,552 adult males, 200 females, and 97 half-timers; total 1,842. Examined 40 half-timers in A shift, 10 of them seemed under 9 years, though certified over that age. In spinning department, 131 young adults were collected, of whom no less than 56 appeared to be under 14 years, and not up to a whole day's work, though apparently certified as over 14 years. Thirty-three seats in latrines; this is below the prescribed standard; no waiting outside. No ridge ventilation in the weaving room. Weighed: — 15 men in carding and spinning department, average 97 lbs. 28 „ weaving „ „ „ 106 „ Average 102 lbs.
25	*Silk mill.*—This silk mill employs 782 adult males and 266 women; total 1,048: no half-timers: it works only by day-light. The shortest day in 1906 was 11 hours 35 minutes, and the longest 13 hours 20 minutes. Examined 21 young adults, all were certified over 14 years, but 6 of them appeared to be under 14. Weighed 20 men, average 111 lbs. Physical condition of operatives good, several of the women were wearing gold ornaments. Ventilation and guarding of machinery good. Arrangements in gassing room excellent, and all men working there looked healthy. Latrine—22 seats, clean; no waiting outside. Water supply good.
26	*Manufacture of tins for casing bulk oil.*—The factory works short hours, and the men all looked healthy: no half-timers. Latrine accommodation specially good, the latrines being connected with the main sewage system.
27	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Working hours from 6-4 A.M. to 8-9 P.M. Inspected shortly before 8 P.M. The carding and preparation rooms (the only part of the mill at work) were badly lit, and there was no ventilation, all windows were closed, and the air was hot and oppressive: the perspiring workers looked dull, listless and exhausted, and the few children half-dazed. The workers waited outside the mill after leaving, and in reply to questions stated that they were unanimously in favour of legislation to restrict the hours of labour, though that might entail a decrease of piece-work wages.
28–29	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Inspected at about 7-30 P.M. The conditions in both mills were practically identical; a large number of half-timers were at work; the atmosphere was stiflingly hot; and all the windows were closely shut. The temperature in one of the mills, in the spinning room, was 98½ degrees Fahrenheit. The operatives did not appear exhausted. None were loitering about in the compound.
30	*Cotton mill.*—Inspected 8 A.M. on Sunday. Surprise visits were paid to this, and to the following cotton mills down to no. 42, in order to ascertain the extent to which working on Sunday was resorted to. No one working at the mill, except a few mechanics fixing a countershaft.
31	*Cotton mill.*—Portion of boiler staff, engine staff, and a few general mechanics at work, also 15 cloth folders.
32	*Cotton mill.*—In full work; due notice had been given.
33	*Cotton mill.*—Portion of boiler, engine, and general mechanic staff at work.
34	*Cotton mill.*—Boiler, engine, and general mechanic staff at work; also 5 women reelers.
35	*Cotton mill.*—Boiler, engine, and general mechanic staff at work; also 35 folders and cloth stampers.
36 to 42	*Cotton mills.*—No one at work. No cleaning of machinery.
43	*Cotton spinning only.*—Present hours of work are from 5-30 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. in summer and from 6 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. in winter. Mill worked from 5-30 A.M. to 8-30 P.M. in June 1905, when very long hours were being worked elsewhere. No shifts. The mill was stopped, by the courtesy of the manager, at 8 A.M. on the day of the Commission's visit and all hands (male) were mustered outside. There were 889 male full-timers, of whom 204, or 23 *per cent.*, appeared to be under 16 years: of these 29 appeared to be under 14 years, and unfit for a full day's work. There were 20 half-timers, of whom 4 appeared to be under 9 years, though certified as over 9. The general physique of the workers was excellent, there was a remarkable absence of skin disease or other indication of mal-nutrition. Only one had marks of tuberculosis of glands. The men were a big lot, 60 were weighed, giving an average of 102 lbs. The young adults were a healthy lot, half-timers were rather weedy.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
43—*contd.*	The 539 women employed in the mill were inspected at their work: only 15 of them appeared to be under 16: they were generally a healthy lot.
44	*Cotton spinning only.*—The mill employs 520 male adults, 328 females and 34 half-timers, and works only by daylight. When the Commissioners entered the mill there was a general stampede of children to any possible hiding place and it was impossible to inspect them inside the mill: subsequently the management produced from the mill 61 children of whom— (*a*) four were uncertified half-timers, 3 of them being obviously under 9 years; (*b*) twenty-four were certified half-timers, though the total number in the shift was only 17: there were thus 7 of the second shift working at the wrong time: all appeared over 9 and physically fit; (*c*) thirty-three were certified full-timers, though 13 of them appeared to be under 14 years. The physique of the adults and children was very good. A so-called school is said to be held in a large cotton bale godown, but the arrangement appeared to be worse than useless, because it only facilitates the breaking of the law as to the working hours of half-timers. The school was not opened when the Commission visited the mill at 9 A.M., though the first shift of half-timers ought to have, but had not, been relieved at 8-45 A.M.
45	*Cotton spinning only.*—The mill employs 661 adult males, 330 females, and 31 half-timers: it works 12 hours a day. Of 14 certified half-timers examined, 2 seemed to be under 9 years. Of 40 young full-timers examined, 14 seemed to be under 14 years, though certified over that age, the others were all physically fit. Weighed 33 adult men, average 97½ lbs. Latrines 24, seats clean and no waiting outside: fire exits ample, some doors open inwards, others outwards. Ventilation good. The personal marks entered for purposes of identification in the half-timers' certificates were not sufficiently distinctive to enable a child to be identified beyond doubt—the same marks being frequently entered in different certificates. The certifying surgeon is stated to receive Rs. 30 from the mill for one visit a month, and Rs. 10 extra if a second visit is paid: in November 25 certificates were given by him on the 2nd, and 21 on the 11th.
46	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 1,231 male adults, 150 females, and 76 half-timers: works only by daylight. Daily average of absentees is 158, or rather over 10 *per cent.* Half-timers are supposed to work in two sets— A—38 in number from start to 9-30 A.M. and from 1-30 to 4-30 P.M. B—38 in number from 9-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 4 to closing time. But when the Commission visited the mill at 8 A.M. besides all of A set, 33 of B set were inside the mill premises, most of these being produced from the spinning department where they had presumably been at work. There is a so-called school held in a large godown, where 3 children were found sitting. Of the 33 half-timers of B set, only 6 could write the simplest words: all of these had been taught in Government schools elsewhere: none of the remaining 27 could write. It is obvious that such a school is useless, and only facilitates infringement of the law. Seventy-one certified half-timers examined, of whom 11 appeared to be under 9 years. Out of a very large number of young adults 66 were examined, of whom 13 seemed to be under 14 years. Weighed 30 men of carding and spinning department, average 105 lbs. Weighed 30 men of weaving and spinning departments, average 106 lbs. Men and children were all a strong and healthy lot. Latrines 34, clean and no waiting about. Water-supply and ventilation good.
47	*Oil mill.*—Works day and night with two shifts—day shift of 96 men from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and night shift of 88 men from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., the men changing from day to night shift and *vice versâ* every month. In each shift double the number of men actually required for the work is employed, and each man has one hour's rest after each hour's work, so that a man does only 6 hours' work a day. The work is hard. The workers (all adults) were a strong and healthy lot. Wages Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 18 a month. Average daily number of absentees is only 2 or 3 *per cent.* The men take holidays to their country (Ratnagiri) at least once a year.
48	*Cotton spinning only.*—Mill was stopped, by courtesy of the manager, at 8 A.M. on day of inspection, and all the male operatives were mustered outside and inspected. The total number of whole-timers, male, was 584: of these 142, or 24 *per cent.*, appeared to be below 16 years of age, and of these latter 35 appeared to be below 14 years, and therefore unfit for a full day's work, though certified as over 14 years. The 426 adults, though as a rule slight in build, were in good physical condition: none of them showed any signs of tubercular disease of glands or joints, and there was a remarkable absence of skin disease. Weighed 30 adults (carding and spinning departments); average weight 94 lbs. There were, besides, 16 half-timers, rather an undersized lot, of whom 4 were apparently under 9 years, though certified over that age. The 450 women were inspected at their work: they were a strong, healthy looking lot: of the total number about 15, or 3 *per cent.*, appeared to be under 16 years of age.

BOMBAY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

49 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 1,023 male adults, 233 females, 24 half-timers—total 1,280. Works in November from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. and in June from 5-20 A.M. to 7 P.M. Examined 9 half-timers, all seemed over 9, and in good condition. Found among the adults 17 boys who, though certified to be over 14 years, were apparently under that age, and were not fit for a whole day's work. Latrines 30, seats clean, and no waiting outside. Water-supply good, but taps insufficient. Ventilation excellent. Weighed—

15 men from carding and spinning departments, average	98 lbs.
20 ,, ,, weaving ,, ,, ,,	101 ,,
Average of 35	100 lbs.

The women in the reeling room were all in good condition, most of them wore at least one gold ornament each. Their earnings are from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 a month. The daily percentage of absentees during the last month was as follows:—

Carding and spinning department	18·2 %
Weaving ,, ,, ...	13·4 %
Reeling and winding (womens)	29·6 %

The mill has got some workmen's *chawls* attached. In one room measuring 12′ × 10′ and 9′ high (for which Rs. 4 a month was paid) a mill hand, Ramjee Laxuman, was found living with his aunt, an old woman, and 5 adult boarders, each of whom pays Rs 5-8 a month for board and lodging. The old woman takes their first meal to them at the mill at 7 A.M., then they come back at noon for the midday meal, and they have supper at night after work. Ramjee earns Rs. 16 a month and remits his savings to his native country. In another room with a separate cook-room attached (rent Rs. 7) lived Govind Malu, earning Rs. 12 in the mill, his wife earning Rs. 6, his sister earning Rs. 6, and two children, one of whom earned Rs. 3 as a half-timer.

50 *Cotton pressing.*—Found everything in order, the only work at present (November) is pressing waste for export to Germany.

51 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 1,136 adult males, 168 females, and 109 half-timers—total 1,410. Half-timers divided into 2 sets—A, 57 and B, 52. At time of visit (8 A.M.) all A set were in the mill, and of B set (whose turn is not till 9-30 A.M.) 12 were in the mill, and 40 in the so called school. The attendance book of half-timers had not been written up for six days. Of 69 certified half-timers examined, 8 were clearly under 9 years. There was a very large number of young adults in this mill, hardly any grown up men being seen in the carding and spinning departments; 47 of the youngest were selected and examined; of these 9 were certainly under 14 years, 4 having 3 or 4 milk teeth indicating 11 years or under. Weighed—

15 adults from carding and spinning departments—average	101 lbs.
40 ,, ,, weaving ,, ,, ,,	103 ,,

Operatives were a healthy looking lot.

52 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 1,538 male adults, 47 females, and 31 half-timers—total 2,039. Examined 21 half-timers, all were over 9 years. Selected and examined 77 young adults from a very large number at work: of these 18 were certainly under 14, and of these 7 were obviously under 12 years, judging by their teeth. Operatives were a healthy lot.

53 *Spinning and weaving.*—Eight miles from Bombay, works only by daylight, 5-48 A.M. to 7-33 P.M. in summer, and 6-55 A.M to 6-35 P.M. in winter. Employs 1,952 male adults, 586 female adults, and 6-05 half-timers. The reasons for the large number of half timers here are (*a*) that the certifying surgeon in this district has adopted a stricter age test for young adults than the surgeons in Bombay do, and (*b*) that the local population being small, more adults cannot be got. The certifying surgeon as a rule does not pass a child as over 14 years unless he is over 56 inches in height, and otherwise appears over that age. The manager has complained to the district authorities that it is unfair to apply to his operatives a stricter test than obtains in Bombay; and it is a fact that many boys who have been refused certificates as over 14 years here have got employment as full-timers in Bombay mills. For half-timers a standard of 48 inches height seems to have been adopted, but children are passed as small as 46½ inches if other signs indicate 9 years. Weighed—

35 men in carding and spinning departments average	106 lbs.
30 ,, weaving ,, ,, ,,	110 ,,
Average of 65	108 lbs.

The men are a heavier and finer lot than in the Bombay mills; examined 260 half-timers, of these 46 appeared to be under 9 years, but all were healthy and fit, with no signs of tuberculosis.

BOMBAY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
53—*contd.*	Latrines 67, clean, 20 separate urinals: no waiting about. Water-supply and ventilation excellent: fencing especially good. Mill provides 197 rooms in *chawls* for operatives. Manager thinks that discipline of mill hands is getting slacker than before, as men are becoming more independent.
54	*Tanning and boot factory.*—Employs 658 hands, of whom 46 are half-timers. Examined 20 half-timers, of whom 2 appeared to be under 9. No cases of anthrax are known ever to have occurred; very little dust. Workers are a sturdy lot.
55	*Paper mill.*—Employs 36 men and 36 women: works 12½ hours daily: no night work. Women earn Rs. 7½ a month, men from Rs. 10 upwards. Arrangements for extracting dust from rags are very imperfect: a fan is required at the outlet of the willey, and a dust chamber with a steam pipe to lay the dust, which can then be burnt. As it is, the room in which the rags are cut up is filled with dust, which must be highly injurious to the health of the women working there. Some imperfections in the fencing were also noticed and pointed out.
56	*Cotton spinning only.*—The Commission visited the mill at 8-30 P.M. The total number of employés is 1,616 and is made up of male adults 956, female adults 650, and "half-timers" 10. Average number of absentees about 250. The engine starts at 5-45 A.M. and stops at 7-30 P.M. with an interval of half an hour at noon. The longest hours were worked in 1905, from 5-45 A.M. to 8-30 P.M. with half an hour's interval. 77 young adults were examined, and of these 13 appeared to be under 14 years of age. There are only 5 half-timers on A shift, and of these 3 were examined; all appeared to be over 9 years of age. Physique of the adult operatives is good, of the young persons fair, and of the children good. The mill is well ventilated. The latrines are clean, and provide 24 seats, which is under the required number, but no persons were waiting about the latrines owing to want of accommodation. 20 employés were weighed, average weight 105 lbs. The fencing of the machinery is satisfactory. The emergency exits are sufficient—sliding doors of iron.
57	*Cotton spinning only.*—The Commission inspected this mill at 7-30 A.M. The total number of employés is 1,144, made up of male adults 676, female adults 415, and half-timers 50. The half-timers are employed in two shifts, which work morning and afternoon respectively. Daily number of absentees about 200. Total number of half-timers examined 14; of these only 1 appeared to be under 9 years of age. Total number of young adults examined 41; of these 11 appeared to be under 14 years of age. The physique of all the operatives, adults, young adults, and children, appeared to be very good. There are 22 seats in the latrines, and the latrines are clean—no persons were waiting about for want of latrine accommodation. The water-supply and the ventilation are satisfactory. The fencing of the machinery is adequate. The engine at present starts at 6 A.M and stops at 6-20 P.M., with half an hour's interval. The mill has electric light, but it is not used at present. Longest working hours were in the year 1905 (14½ hours' actual engine working) between 5-30 A.M. and 8-30 P.M. 44 hands were weighed, average weight 102 lbs. Emergency exits ample—mostly iron sliding doors, in other cases the doors open inwards.
58	*Flour mill.*—Employs 128 adult males and 10 females—total 138: works day and night with 2 shifts of work people— 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.—the shifts changing from day to night work and *vice versâ* once a week, after the Sunday holiday. Each man of the night shift is allowed to sleep for 2 hours during the night, the times being arranged by the men themselves, and the watchman seeing that no man takes more than 2 hours. Should a man of the night shift fail to come to work, owing to sickness or other cause, the corresponding man of the day shift has to continue working throughout the night, *i.e.*, for 24 hours on end (being allowed however 3 hours to go and get his food) and then gets 12 hours' rest, returning in the evening to the night shift—a substitute being engaged for the day. The manager explains that this arrangement is necessary, as substitutes cannot be obtained at night for night work: they only come in the morning. This only applies to the 12 hands in the engine and milling departments. The books show that on an average three men a day work those double shifts of 24 hours, and that no one man worked more than 3 double shifts of 24 hours each in the course of the month. The following were the number of men on double shifts on each day of the month :—

Date.	(47 workers) Milling staff.	(14 workers) Engine staff.	Total.	Date.	Milling staff.	Engine staff.	Total.
1	0	1	1	4	8	0	8
2	0	1	1	5	0	1	1
3	1	1	2	6	0		7

BOMBAY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.							
58—*contd.*	Date.	Milling staff.	Engine staff.	Total.	Date.	Milling staff.	Engine staff.	Total.
	7	2	5	7	19	0	7 Tuesday.	7
	8	3	3	6	20	2	7 Wednesday.	9
	9	1	2	3	21	0	0	0
	10	0	0	0	22	1	0	1
	11	3	0	3	23	0	0	0
	12	0	7 Tuesday.	7	24	0	0	0
	13	3	7 Wednesday.	10	25	1	0	1
	14	3	0	3	26	2	7 Tuesday.	9
	15	2	0	2	27	2	7 Wednesday.	9
	16	2	0	2	28	1	1	2
	17	0	0	0	29	0	1	1
	18	2	0	2	30	0	1	1
					TOTAL	39	66	105

For the first 6 days of December there were 13 men on double shifts. The engine room workers change shifts on Tuesday, as they are employed all Sunday cleaning the engines.

59 *Wool cleaning and pressing.*—Employs only 22 permanent hands: a number of temporary hands are employed by the owner of the wool: only Indian sheep wool is sorted, no Persian wool: arrangements are fairly good, and there is no dust of a harmful nature: the factory is not under the Act.

60 *Bone crushing mill.*—Employs 35 hands, and is not under the Act: the factory is only an open shed; arrangements seemed to be suitable.

61 *Small steam flour mill.*—Not under the Act; employs 30 men who have frequently to work long hours' overtime. The following number of hours were actually worked, without shifts, on six days in August 1907:—

August 1907.

8th—17 hours.
9th—17 „
10th—12 „
11th—24 „
12th—12 „
13th—24 „

The manager explained that the men had of course to be allowed to go away for their meals at intervals during these long hours; but no shifts were arranged. The ordinary hours are 12 daily, but overtime is worked as the trade demands. Accommodation very cramped.

62 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Inspected the operatives in weaving and connected departments with a view to ascertain the percentage of young adults' age, 14—16, in these departments. The following was the result:—

Department.	Total no. of workers.	No. of	
		Boys 14—16.	Women.
Weaving	438	19	...
Winding, drawing, sizing, etc. . . .	156	48	82
TOTAL .	594	67	82

giving 10 young adults (14—16), or 25 young adults and women, *per* 100 workers. In the weaving shed alone the young adults were only 4 *per cent.*

BOMBAY—JALGAON.

Serial no. of factory. — Notes.

63 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Inspected the operatives in weaving and connected departments, with a view to ascertain the percentage of young adults, age 14—16, in those departments. The following was the result:—

Department.	Total no. of workers.	No. of	
		Boys 14—16.	Women.
Weaving	990	31	...
Winding, drawing, sizing, etc. . . .	404	60	150
TOTAL .	1,394	91	150

giving 6 young adults, age 14—16, or 17 young adults and women, *per* 100 workers. In two weaving sheds alone the young adults were only 4 *per cent.* Inquiry was made as to hours worked by engine and boiler staff. The boiler staff is divided into 2 shifts—day shift of 35 men who work from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M., and night shift of 6 men, on duty from 7 P.M. to 5-30 A.M.; the engine room hands (29 in number) work from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M.; the mechanic staff (33 hands) work from 7 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. Work on Sunday from daylight to 1 P.M. in cleaning machinery, etc., is treated as overtime, and paid for as one whole day's work. On an average each of the hands in these departments absents himself from work for 3 days a month, exclusive of fixed holidays.

64 *Cotton spinning.*—Employs 833 adult males, 456 females and 12 half-timers. Half-timers are employed in two sets of 6 each. "A" set works from starting of mill to noon, and "B" set from 12-30 P.M. to closing time. "B" set comes to mill in the morning, and saunters about in the compound up to 12-30 P.M. The "A" set after leaving mill at 12 o'clock are kept within the mill premises up to 4 or 4-30 P.M. This is done, it is said, to prevent the children working in another mill. Ventilation good. Water-supply satisfactory. Fire exits satisfactory; latrines, 48 seats, clean, nobody waiting for admission. Fencing of machinery good. No electric light. The mill works from daylight to dark, all the year round. 28 young adults examined, of whom 4 appeared to be under 14; 8 half-timers examined, all appeared to be over 9. Weighed 21 men, average weight 100 lbs.

65 *Cotton spinning.*—Employs 900 adult males, 500 females and 72 half-timers. The latter are employed in two sets, each containing 36. "A" set works from morning to noon, and the "B" set from 12-30 P.M. to closing of mill. General health of operatives good. Ventilation good. Latrines, 20 seats, clean, no one waiting for admission. Water-supply good. 25 half-timers examined, of whom two appeared to be under 9 years of age. Fencing of machinery satisfactory; fire exits sufficient, but doors open inwards. Examined 28 young adults, of whom 8 appeared to be under 14 years of age. Engine starts at 5-40 A.M. (S.T.) and stops at 12-40 P.M. Starts again at 1-10 and stops at 8-10 (S. T.), total working time 14 hours. In 1905 the working hours were 14½. Mill works with electric light. Weighed 30 men, average weight 100 lbs.

66 *Mint.*—All operatives work 7 hours a day only, except furnacemen who work 8 hours. Wages vary from 8 annas to 12 annas a day for unskilled labour.

67 *Printing press.*—Total number of operatives is 275 to 300: all are male adults over 17 years. No females or children are employed. The ordinary working hours are from 9 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. with half an hour's interval. Excepting Sundays, the men generally work overtime up to 9 P.M. Two shifts are employed in the newspaper department, the day shift working from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and the night shift (consisting of 10 people) from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. Sunday is observed as a holiday excepting in the newspaper department, in which Saturday is allowed instead. Ordinary wages range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 a month. Overtime is paid for at the rate of one pie *per* rupee of the ordinary salary *per* day. The wages for a month are paid on the 25th of the following month.

JALGAON.

68 *Cotton pressing.*—Sixty-five men are employed, and are paid according to the number of bales pressed. Each man gets about 11 annas *per* 100 bales pressed. The opener is the usual type of toothed single opener, only men work in front of it. Atmosphere thick with cotton fluff. Noticed that some cotton lying outside awaiting pressing had been watered to add weight and give softness. Seven women employed in collecting waste cotton from wrappings of unpressed bales.

JALGAON—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

69 *Cotton pressing.*—Employs 70 men, who are paid as in no. 68 above. Conditions of opener and atmosphere were exactly as in that press. The charge for pressing is Re. 1-6-0 *per* bale, of which 4 annas is refunded to the merchant as rebate at the end of the season. No women employed.

70 *Cotton ginning.*—Is under the Factory Act and works with two separate shifts of women—first shift 5 A.M. to 2 P.M., and second shift from 2 P.M. to 10-30 P.M. There are 28 gins. Each shift consists of 28 women, *plus* 8 extra women as temporary reliefs; each woman is allowed 1 hour's interval in the 9. Total 36 women in each shift, or 72 employed each day. Each woman gets 2½ annas a day for 9 hours' work. The 30 adult males work the whole 17½ hours, and earn about 8 annas a day each. Some of the women at work had their babies with them on the gin platforms. The line shaft is in a hollow between brick walls, and is adequately fenced between the drums.

71 *Cotton ginning.*—Has 60 gins, but of these only 33 were at work. For these 33 women *plus* 11 extra hands or 44 women in all, are employed, at 3 annas a day each; the factory runs from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. and the 44 women are so employed that each does only 11 hours work a day. The men work the full 15 hours after their own desultory fashion, and get 6 annas a day. There is no scarcity of labour, but manager is of opinion that the women's rate of wages would have to be raised if their hours were increased beyond 11. The line shaft is situated and fenced as in the last factory.

72 *Cotton pressing.*—Employs 70 men, who are supplied by contractors, and earn about 10 to 12 annas a day, being paid by the number of bales pressed. The cotton is removed from in front of the opener by men, no women being employed; atmosphere clouded with particles of cotton.

73 *Cotton ginning.*—The first ginning factory in India, started in 1864. Is under the Factory Act, and employs at present 126 women and 38 men; of a total of 100 gins 77 only were at work, and these work from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. with half an hour's interval at noon; for these 77 gins 77 women are employed, but in order to give each woman only 11 hours of work, 26 reliefs are also employed who relieve the workers as follows—First 26 gins from 8 A.M. to 11-30 A.M., second 26 gins from 11-30 to 3-30 P.M., and remaining gins from 3-30 P.M. to 7 P.M. The relief system was found to be actually in force on the day of the inspection. Besides these 26 reliefs there are also 23 extra women for sweeping, and looking after gins temporarily. Women are paid 3 annas for all hours work; men 5 annas for daylight hours, and 2 annas extra for work before and after dark. Saturday (the local bazar day) is always observed as the weekly holiday instead of Sunday. The charge for ginning is Rs. 4-4-0 *per* 240 lbs. of cleaned cotton, and the cooly contractor provides the whole labour (exclusive of engine and mechanic staff) at 6 annas for the same unit. The local ginning factories all belong to a combine, and pool profits. The line shaft under the ginning platform is fairly well fenced in: this fencing was only done 3 years ago after a woman had been killed while trying to crawl under the shaft.

74 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—Employs 917 adult males, 173 females, and 139 half-timers—total 1,229. The register for November 1907 gave the following averages—

Daily average number of operatives on the roll	1,319
" " " " present	1,189
" " " " absent	130
" " " substitutes employed	35

This gives an average of 10 *per cent.* absent every day.

Wages average as follows (*per* month)—blow-room and carding Rs. 8, framer Rs. 10, throstle from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12, weaving Rs. 14 to Rs. 15, doffer boys Rs. 6½, reelers (women) Rs. 4, half-timers Rs. 3. Sixty-eight half-timers out of 70 in A set were examined, 6 of them appeared to be under 9 years, though certified over, and 3 of these were physically unfit for work apart from the question of age. One half-timer, whe was over 9, was physically unfit. The half-timers seemed generally an underfed, poorly nourished, lot compared with those in Bombay mills. Of the young adults on full-time work 4 seemed to be under 14 years, though certified over. Latrines 29 seats and 10 urinals, not very clean, water-supply and ventilation good. Weighed—

20 male adults of carding and spinning department, average .	107 lbs.
62 " " weaving " " " .	113 "
Average of 82 .	111 lbs.

Mill has no electric light and works daylight hours only.

AGRA.

Serial No. of factory.	Notes.
75	*Cotton ginning*—Not under the Factory Act at present. It was originally under the Act, but in 1903 the manager represented that, though the ginning season might extend over 4 months, the factory did not work continuously for 4 months; it was therefore excluded from the operation of the Act. Has 51 gins for which 75 women are engaged; women relieve each other from time to time without regular shifts being fixed. No infants allowed inside the factory. Women earn 2½ to 3 annas a day, and men 4 to 5 annas Hours of working depend entirely on the season, the factory being worked all night, when necessary, with two shifts. Fencing of line shaft satisfatory: opener used *before* ginning, and is not dangerous; no women are employed at it. No difficulty in obtaining plenty of hands for double shifts.
76	*Cotton ginning*—Under the Factory Act, though circumstances are identical with those of the last factory. The other remarks on the last factory apply to this factory also.
77	*Cotton pressing only*—Not under the Act, no opener used, and all arrangements unobjectionable.
78	*Cotton spinning*—Employs 511 adult males, 76 females, and 62 half-timers—total 349. Examined 22 half-timers, all appeared to be over 9 years, but 2 of them would have been rejected if certificates of physical fitness had been required. Nine young adults were examined one of them appeared to be under 14 years, and two were unfit for a whole day's work. Weighed 24 male adults, average weight 106½ lbs. Workers all seemed a very healthy lot. Ventilation and fencing good. Latrines 15 seats, 3 urinals.
79	*Cotton spinning*—Employs 578 hands, including 68 women and 44 half-timers. Examined 21 of the latter, all were over 9 years and were a strong healthy lot: the age test is apparently applied much more strictly here than in the Bombay Presidency. The number of workers loitering about the compound when the members of the Commission arrived was 75, or 15 *per cent.* of those marked present at work (503). Weighed 20 men—average 110 lbs.
80	*Cotton spinning*—Employs 697 hands, including 79 women and 75 half-timers. A new mill with 20,160 spindles. Arrangements for ventilation, fencing, etc., excellent.
	The above three mills, Nos. 78, 79 and 80, are under the same management, and the conditions of work in each being the same, the following remarks apply to all three:—The working hours are from daylight to 9 P. M., with the usual half-hour's interval from 1 P. M. to 1-30 P. M.; the longest hours are from 5-15 A. M. to 9 P. M. in June and July; and the shortest from 6-45 A. M. to 9 P. M. in December and January, being 15¼ and 13¾ actual working hours, respectively. These long hours have obtained from the opening of the mills, in the case of one for nearly 20 years. Half-timers work in two sets—(A) from starting time to 1 P.M. and (B) from 1-30 P.M. to 8 P.M., though the children themselves say that (B) set always work on till 9 P.M., and this is confirmed by the adult workers. Half-timers do not carry their age certificates, which are all kept in the office. Women work from starting time to dusk only. The monthly wage for half-timers is Rs. 3, and for full-time boys Rs. 5. Those on piece-work earn on an average as follows—reelers (men and women) Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, cardroom Rs. 8, framer Rs. 12, roving Rs. 11, mules Rs. 25 for winders and Rs. 11 for piecers. As there is no ring spinning, the number of young adults was small. The number of days, excluding holidays, on which a worker absents himself during the month averages from 3 to 4, much the same as in Bombay—the actual number of absentees on the day of inspection being 84 out of 565, or 14 *per cent.* in the first mill; 75 out of 503, or 13 *per cent.* in the second; and 53 out of 644, or 9 *per cent.* in the third. The time spent loitering about in the compound is stated to be much more than in Bombay; to compensate for this, the number of extra hands employed seems to be considerably more than in Bombay, *e.g.*, for one pair of mules of 640 spindles, spinning 10*s*, there are engaged 1 spinner and 6 piecers, against 1 spinner and 4 piecers in Bombay. The managers and European supervisors all leave work at 5 P.M., so that from 5 P.M. till 9 P.M. work is carried on under the supervision of the jobbers only; and it is admitted that between 5 and 9 P.M. the rate of production is considerably lower and the waste greater. Quarters have been built for a number of the mill workers—500 rooms, at a monthly rent of 6 annas a room—and more are under construction.

ALIGARH—HATHRAS—CAWNPORE.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

ALIGARH.

81 *Cotton ginning.*—The factory has 45 gins (double) for which 45 women, *plus* 12 spare, or 57 in all, are employed. The factory works as a rule from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. with an hour's interval at noon; but in a busy year it works for 24 hours a day with two shifts of 12 hours each, and occasionally as much as 16 hours with one shift only. The hands are supplied by a contractor, who keeps no attendance register, but gives each worker a check every day. The workers are paid at the end of the week. No attendance register has hitherto been kept by the mill manager, only the total number of workers present daily being entered in the books. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether the law as regards hours of work for women is complied with. Fencing of machinery sufficient except at one place. Usual wage in ginning factories in Aligarh is 3 annas for a woman, and 4 to 5 annas for a man. Labour is plentiful.

82 *Cotton ginning.*—The factory has 52 gins, which were worked last year either by double sets for 24 hours, or by single sets up to 14 hours. The manager admits that in previous years he has engaged only one woman *per* gin, without any spare hands, when working by single shift; so that the law as to the hours of employment of women must have been transgressed. Fencing of machinery adequate.

HATHRAS.

83 *Cotton ginning and pressing.*—There are 2 separate ginning factories, of 50 and 36 gins respectively, which work fairly regularly from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. with half an hour's interval at noon. Last year, for the 50 gins 50 hands, *plus* 4 spare hands, or 54 in all, were employed; and for the 36 gins, 36 *plus* 3 spare hands. This gives the women more than 11 hours a day; and the law has apparently been transgressed in this respect. Regular attendance rolls are kept here, and the hands are paid direct, not through a contractor. The opener is fitted with a lattice delivery, which prevents any chance of accident from stones.

84 *Cotton spinning.*—The mill has 20,800 spindles, of which 8,200 are ring and 12,600 mule; it employs 502 adult males, 58 women and 185 half-timers, or a total of 745 hands. By the courtesy of the manager, the mill was stopped for an hour, and all the hands (male) were mustered outside for inspection. The physical condition of all was very good, the half-timers being an exceptionally fine healthy lot. Of the 372 adult males (excluding mechanics, etc.) 72, or about 19 *per cent.*, were between the ages of 14 and 17. All the 104 half-timers examined seemed to be over 9, and all were physically fit. Weighed 30 full grown men, average 106 lbs. The working hours are always from dawn till 8 P.M. The operatives asked some time ago for a reduction to 7 P.M. in the summer months, as they got exhausted by the great heat, but the request was not granted. The manager, who had some years' experience in a Bombay mill, stated that the operatives are not so good as the Bombay mill-workers, and that 9 men were required to do what 7 or 8 men would do in Bombay. For a pair of mules of 750 spindles each—which would require 7 men in Bombay—9 men are employed here, and as a rule not more than 5 of these 9 would be found present at their mules at any one time. There is much loitering about in the compound, and the manager estimated that the men do not do more than 10 hours' actual work a day. Monthly wages are as follows:—half-timer doffers Rs. 2-8-0, others Rs. 3; when boys become full-timers they get Rs. 5, and when fit for piecing (after one to three months) they get Rs. 7. Reelers (mostly men here) earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 a month, working till 8 P.M. like the rest of the hands. During the ginning season, the half-timers are said to work for the other half of the day in the ginning factories. A school was started for the half-timers about 2 years ago, but it had to be closed after 3 months for want of pupils. Fencing of machinery sufficient and ventilation good. Some houses are being built by the proprietors for the mill-workers; they have superior rooms 12′ × 10′, costing Rs. 500 each, and others measuring 9′ × 10′ costing Rs. 250.

CAWNPORE.

85 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs in the spinning department 1,242 adult males, 409 half-timers, and 145 females; in the weaving department there are 636 adult males. It works daylight hours only, from April to October, and with electric light from October to April, up to about 8 P.M.—that is, an average of about 13 or 13½ hours daily. 150 half-timers were examined; 35 of them seemed to be under 9 years, and many would have been rejected as physically unfit, if certificates of physical fitness were necessary, chiefly on account of spleen. Almost all the half-timers examined stated that they were actually employed for full time. The manager has recently abandoned the practice of having half-timers certified for age by the Civil Surgeon, and employs them at his own risk. There is a large number of young full-timers in the spinning department, and the department evidently could not be run

CAWNPORE—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
85—*contd.*	without this class of workers. In one factory building 73 young full-timers were counted, and of these a number seemed, without close examination, to be under 14. Weighed 10 adults in spinning department—average 103 lbs., and 26 weavers—average 108 lbs. The average monthly earnings are as follows :—Weaver on two looms Rs. 16, mule spinner Rs. 25, piecer Rs. 14, full-timers on ring frames Rs. 6-8-0, half-timers Rs. 3-4-0. The manager is of opinion that there has been a great improvement in skill and application of the operatives during the last 20 years, but they are still much behind the Bombay mill hand. A system of passes permitting the workers to go outside for eating, etc., is in force—12 passes *per* 100 hands being issued. This represents 1½ hours' absence *per* man in the 13 hours. Fencing of machinery, ventilation, and latrines quite satisfactory.
86	*Woollen mill.*—The mill employs 1,600 adult males and 215 females. There are no half-timers. The average daily working hours are 10 hours 20 minutes, and the actual hours worked vary from 11¾ hours to 9½ hours. The midday interval is one hour, except from May till August, when 2 hours are given. An accurate system of checking temporary absences from the work rooms is in force, with the result that an average workman probably does not leave his work during working hours for more than half an hour a day. Overtime up to 9-30 P.M. was worked in the tailoring department (engine not running) for 74 days in 1905, 74 days in 1906, and 53 days in 1907, always in order to comply with urgent orders. About 220 of the hands, *i.e.*, 14 *per cent.*, are between the ages of 14 and 16. Women are employed in sorting wool, and earn 3 annas a day; some had their infants with them in the wool-sorting room. Examined 26 of the youngest looking workers; all were over 14 years, except one who, though certified over 14 years, was apparently under that age. The mill gets the Civil Surgeon to certify all doubtful cases of children about 14 years. Weighed 28 adults, average 106½ lbs. Latrines 42 seats. Sanitation, ventilation and fencing excellent. Sundays are invariably given as holidays, and on an average 4 other holidays also a year. The Company has provided a settlement containing 452 houses let at nominal rents, which accommodate about one-third of the operatives.
87	*Flour mill.*—The mill employs 111 men and 4 women. There are no half-timers. It works day and night by double shifts, the day-shift men changing to the night shift after the Sunday holiday. The usual Sunday holiday is given, the mill stopping at 6 A.M. on Sunday, and the workmen being kept till noon to clean machinery.
88	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs at present only 156 adult males and 27 half-timers. It works by daylight only. All the half-timers actually work full-time, and earn about Rs. 3-4-0 a month. Examined 22 half-timers, of these 4 appeared to be under 9 years, and 8 had not been certified; they were a fair lot physically. Some of the certificates signed by the Civil Surgeon were not dated.
89	*Cotton spinning and weaving, &c.*—The mill employs 2,089 adult males, 108 women and 168 half-timers, or a total of 2,365 hands. The actual hours of work average about 13 throughout the year. The mill works by daylight only in the hot weather, and with the aid of electric light in the cold weather. Until recently, half-timers were not sent to the Civil surgeon to be certified, the manager employing them as half-timers or full-timers on his own responsibility; but this system has now been abandoned, and half-timers are examined by the surgeon. A number of very young boys were noticed at full-time work, but there was not time to examine them. There are buildings inside the factory premises in which tent-making and weaving are carried on solely by hand labour. Fencing, ventilation, and sanitation excellent. Weighed 21 adult workers, average 106 lbs.
90	*Leather factory.*—The factory employs 2,750 adult males, 36 females and 218 half-timers. The work is chiefly hand work. The actual working hours are about 10½ in winter and 11 in summer, but overtime is worked on occasions to fulfil Government contracts in time of war. Half-timers are not employed in shifts, but are all supposed to come at 8 A.M., and leave at 3-30 P.M.; as a matter of fact, most, if not all, of them work full-time both here and in the other factories at Cawnpore. Arrangements for ventilation and sanitation are excellent; a very suitable type of urinal has been adopted here. The Company has built a settlement of 900 houses for its operatives.
91	*Leather factory.*—Employs 620 adult males and 72 half-timers. The remarks as to hours of work and half-timers in No. 90 apply here generally.
92	*Cotton spinning and weaving, &c.*—The factory employs 1,636 adult males, 76 females and 160 half-timers. The working hours average about 12 a day. The management, after trying a longer day some years ago, found a 12 hours day the most economical arrangement. Thirty half-timers were examined; all were above 9 years, and all

CAWNPORE—LUCKNOW.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

92—*contd.* admitted that they worked full-time. They, and the other boys noticed in the mill, were a poor lot physically. Weighed 70 adult weavers, average 111 lbs. Arrangements for ventilation and sanitation excellent.

93 *Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The factory employs 100 men and 65 women; it works in a busy season day and night, with separate day and night shifts, working 12 hours each. Women tend the gins in the night shift, and the manager states that it would be impossible to get men to do the work. Line shaft is fenced in with moveable wooden covers.

94 *Oil pressing and cotton ginning.*—The oil mill works day and night, the first shift of men working from 6 A.M. to noon, and again from 6 P.M. to midnight; and the second shift from 12-30 P.M. to 6 P.M. and from midnight to 6 A.M. The machinery is insufficiently fenced. The line shaft in the ginning factory is separated from the seed-collecting alley by a wire fence only.

95 *Government harness and saddlery factory.*—The factory employs 2,421 male adults and 59 half-timers. It works 8 hours a day (6 hours on Saturdays) or 46 hours a week, throughout the year. Besides Sundays, 25 holidays are given in the year. Almost all the work is either piece or contract work, and an average workman is not absent from his work for more than 20 to 30 minutes a day. The men could well work longer hours, and most of them are said to do private work at home after leaving the factory. The half-timers are all in the pay of the contract-workers and most of them work full-time. Piece work rates are calculated so as to give an average workman 6½ annas for a fair day's work.

96 *Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 2,358 adult males, 175 females and 163 half-timers. Examined 125 half-timers, of these 10 appeared to be under 9 years, though certified over that age, and 4 were uncertified, though they had been working for 3 months. They were generally a poor lot, with much eye and skin disease. The manager admitted that, as elsewhere in Cawnpore, they all worked full-time. There is a school on the premises where the boys are supposed to be taught English by a master who does not know that language; the master states that all the half-timers go into the mill in the morning, he then goes and begs the over-lookers to give him a few boys to teach, and generally succeeds in getting about a dozen. All hands are made to come on Sundays for about 2 hours to clean machinery. Weighed 24 men in the spinning department—average 109½ lbs., and 42 weavers—average 108½ lbs. Until July 1906 this mill worked not less than 13 hours a day; from August 1906 to February 1907 the hours were 12½, and since then the mill has always worked 12 hours only. The manager states that the actual production in the 12 hours day is as much or more than it was in the 13 hours day, and gives the following figures for 5 pairs of mules, selected as those on which the attendance of spinners was most regular:—

Mule No.	Production.		Wages earned.			
	May 1906 (13 hours) average 20s in lbs.	May 1907 (12 hours) average 20s in lbs.	May 1906.		May 1907.	
			Spinner.	Piecers 5.	Spinner.	Piecers 5.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21 and 22 ...	7,102	8,201	14 3 0	35 7 0	16 6 0	40 15 0
23 and 24 ...	8,786	8,194	17 8 0	43 12 0	16 6 0	40 15 0
25 and 26 ...	7,593	8,096	15 3 0	37 15 0	16 3 0	40 7 0
33 and 34 ...	10,437	12,190	20 14 0	52 3 0	24 6 0	60 15 0
34 and 35 ...	10,024	10,732	20 0 0	50 0 0	21 7 0	53 11 0
Total ...	43,942	47,413	87 12 0	219 5 0	94 12 0	236 15 0

The manager considers that the 12 hours day is more economical, and is liked better by the operatives than a longer day. Weaving is done only by daylight, there being no electric light in the weaving shed. Of the weavers 286 men tend 2 looms each, and 360 one loom each. There are a number of young boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, employed on weaving here.

LUCKNOW.

97 *Paper mill.*—The mill employs 564 male adults and 84 half-timers. There are no women. It works day and night with double shifts of 12 hours each, changing at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. The mill stops at 6 P.M. on Saturdays and starts again at 6 A.M. on Monday; all hands come to clean machinery from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. on Sundays, any work after

LUCKNOW—CALCUTTA.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

97—*contd.* 11 A. M. being paid for as overtime. Workers are allowed an interval of one hour at noon, but the engine continues running, and any men who choose to work during the interval are paid for one hour's overtime. Overtime is paid for at the rate of 8 hours work counting as a complete day. The daily number of absentees is large, averaging from 70 to 80; and to fill these temporary vacancies 40 "reserve" coolies are entertained. Occasionally a man of the day shift has to work for an absentee of the night shift; in such a case he works for 3 consecutive shifts of 12 hours each, but is allowed 3 hours' rest between each change, *i.e.*, six hours in all. The hands recently applied for a reduction of hours, but it was not granted. Examined 31 half-timers employed in the rag-dusting department; all were over 9 years, and were a strong lot. Certification has apparently been carefully done. Half-timers work only by day, and apparently do a full day's work, and there is no system of half-time shifts. Examined 20 young persons; all seemed to be over 14 years, and were a good lot physically.

98 *Printing press.*—The press employs 361 adult males and 29 half-timers. The hours for machine printing are 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. in summer, and 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. in winter. The hand-presses work by day-light only as a rule. The half-timers in the hand-press department are stated to come to work not before 9 A. M.; they certainly do not leave before dark, and they work much more than the legal hours, there being no system of half-time shifts. They are a healthy-looking lot.

99 *Cotton spinning.*—The mill has 5,000 spindles, and employs 175 men, 8 women, and 49 half-timers, of whom 15 have not been certified by the Civil Surgeon though they have been at work for about 2 months. The working hours are from 6-45 A.M. to 9 P. M., with the midday interval of half an hour. There is no system of half-time shifts, all the half-timers doing the full days work of 13¾ hours. The proprietor admits that this is the practice, and pleads scarcity of labour. Examined 39 half-timers; 9 of them appeared to be under 9 years, and 3 of them were probably not over 7 years, being very small and unfit for any work. The children as a whole were a poor, weakly lot.

100 *Iron works.*—The works employ 244 men and 21 half-timers. The hours of work are from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour's interval at noon; but overtime is worked, mostly by blacksmith and fitters, up to 9 P.M. for 90 days, on an average, in a year. In December 1907 overtime was worked on 15 days to comply with an urgent order for famine relief work tools. Overtime is paid for at the rate of 8 hours counting as a full day. Half-timers are supposed to work only from 8 A.M to 4 P.M., but this restriction of hours is not strictly observed in practice.

101 *Flour mills, &c.*—The mill employs 115 adult males. There are no women or half-timers. It works only day-light hours, except occasionally when light work is carried on by a separate shift to supply urgent demands.

CALCUTTA.

102 *Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 2,482 adult males, 385 women and 376 half-timers:—total 3,243. Hours of work are always from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., and there is no stoppage of the engine for a midday interval. In the batching, preparing, and spinning, the adult males work by relays as follows:—

First set from 5 to 9 A.M and 12 to 8 P.M.,

Second set from 9 A M. to 8 P M.,

Third set from 5 A.M. to 3 P.M.,

Fourth set from 5 to 12 noon and 3 to 8 P.M.

These sets have no half-hour intervals at any fixed times, but go out for the purpose of drinking, etc., as they like. The half-timers work in two shifts, the first from 5 to 9 A.M. and 12 to 3 P. M., the second from 9 to 12 noon and 3 to 8 P.M.; no half-hour interval is given at any fixed times to these shifts, but they are allowed to go out as convenient. The weavers work from 5 A M. to 8 P.M., with an interval of one hour between 8 A.M. and 12 noon, and half an hour between 4 and 6 P M.; these intervals are taken by mutual arrangement among each set of four weavers. In the winding deparment the hands, chiefly women, apparently work somewhat irregular hours, but it is admitted that some come at 5 A.M. and do not go till 8 P.M., taking an interval of 2 hours or more during the day. Examined 97 half-timers; 17 of these appeared to be under 9 years; they were a poor lot physically, and some were very thin. The practice is to have the half-timers certified by the certifying surgeon at the mill, but no certificates had been granted since the 5th March 1907, *i.e.*, for 10 months, and many of these half-timers, including the 17 under

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102—*contd.*	9, were uncertified. Weighed 24 men in batching department average 103 lbs. 11 ,, ,, spinning ,, ,, 99½ ,, 12 ,, ,, weaving ,, ,, 115 ,, 47 105 In the spinning department a large number of boys apparently under 14 years are working full-time, and a number of young adults just over 14 were also observed. Wages are paid weekly; the half-timers get Re. 1-2-9, full-timers Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 2-9-0 a week, and on piece-work winders earn Rs. 3 and weavers up to Rs. 6 a week. Latrines 29 seats and 2 urinals. Rope alley way fencing deficient. Some dwellings for workers have been built outside the mill, the rent charged is 4 annas *per* week for a room.
103	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill works from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. by shifts; all the workers know their timings, the shift system is undoubtedly in practical operation, and the fixed hours are adhered to. No male adult works for longer than 11 hours a day. The half-timers work in two shifts. A shift from 5 A.M. to 8-30 A.M., and again from 12 noon to 3-30 P.M.,—B shift from 8-30 A.M. to noon, and again from 3-30 P.M. to 8 P.M. These hours have been arranged so as to fit in with the adult working hours, though the result is that one shift works for eight hours, and the other for seven hours only. Out of 120 half-timers working in the mill at the time of the Commission's visit, 73 were produced. Of these 12 were under 9 years of age. The half-timers were a poor lot. The certifying surgeon comes, on an average, four times in the year to the mill to inspect the children. Sixty-seven children, working in the mill, were awaiting inspection at the time of the Commission's visit, the doctor being due on the next day. Of 10 young adults selected for examination, 2 seemed under 14 years of age. They were all of poor physique. Half-timers are not presented again for medical examination before being taken on as full-timers; their age is calculated from the original certificates. The manager states that the production in the 15 hours day is less in the spinning and preparing departments than in a 10 hours day in Dundee; he has had a long experience in both places. The weavers are all piece workers, working unrestrictedly as regards hours while the mill runs. They must turn out a reasonable amount of work from their looms, however; but the limit is a low one. Their average production is about 60 *per cent.* of the possible production, as compared with about 80 *per cent.* in Dundee. The majority of the weavers clean their looms on Sundays, though they could easily clean them on Saturday night. Coolies are employed to clean the machinery in the spinning and preparing departments on Sundays. The women's hours are the same as those of the men working in the same shifts. Ventilation and fencing good. The three mills employ 5,671 men, 1,611 women, and 1,146 children—total 8,428. For daily wage men, time after 7 P.M. is paid for as overtime, at the ordinary daily rate. Wages are paid weekly. All the hands live close to the mills; and there have been no labour difficulties except in the very hot months of the year. The mills do not provide houses for the operatives. 20 men were weighed—the average was 108 lbs.
103	*Jute pressing.*—The press employs about 60 permanent hands, the other hands are temporary coolies engaged by the mill or the balers. All are full-grown men. Working hours are usually from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., sometimes in the busy season till 8 P.M. Some of the men working the presses earn up to Rs. 1-8-0 a day; they are paid by the number of bales pressed, and are so quick at the work that each bale is pressed and lashed in from 60 to 90 seconds. Many of the workers are *uriyas*; they work for 6 months in the year, and then return to their country to cultivate their lands. The work is so heavy that they cannot stand more than 6 months of it at a time, and when working they do not as a rule work more than 20 days a month. In a working day of 12 hours each man does 8 hours' *actual* work, 15 men being provided for one press requiring 10 hands to work it. Sunday working is permitted by special notification under the Act.
104	*Jute spinning and pressing.*—The mill employs about 4,000 hands, including 650 women and 700 half-timers. The hours are from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. for the spinning department (by electric light), and from 4-40 A.M. to 8 P.M. for weavers, who relieve each other for intervals of rest, one "daily" weaver paid by the mill being provided for each set of 7 looms. The Commission noticed a large number of children under 9 working as half-timers, probably from 40 to 50 *per cent.* of the total number of half-timers. Some of them were only about 3 feet high and obviously not over 6 years of age. Photographs were taken of some of them. The manager was obliged to admit that the law prohibiting the employment of children under 9 years as half-timers, and of children under 14 years as full-timers, was not observed. The mill used previously to get the Government certifying surgeon to examine children for age, but it abandoned this practice, and the manager states that children are now examined for age by the Company's doctor only. He admits that a strict enforcement of the law as regards child labour would affect the supply of labour considerably. Weighed 20 adult workers, average 110½ lbs.

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105 *Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 3,000 hands, including 600 women and 350 half-timers. It works by day-light only, for about 11¾ hours at present (end of January); the longest day is 14 hours from 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. There is no general stoppage of work at midday. In the spinning department the adults work in shifts, no one doing more than 9 hours a day. The weavers are at work nominally for the whole day, but they arrange periods of rest among themselves. Half-timers work in two shifts—the first from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 12 to 3 P.M. and the second from 9 to 12 noon, and from 3 to 6 P.M. The Commission noticed a very large number of children under 9 (some not more than 6 years old) working as half-timers, and the manager admitted that in this respect the law was not enforced. It was likewise noticed by the Commission, and admitted by the manager, that a number of children under 14 were working as full-timers. The manager urged that in the event of the law as to child labour being strictly enforced, sufficient previous working should be given to mills to enable them to put their "houses in order"; he said that when the age of half-timers was raised by the Act of 1891 from 7—12 years to 9—14 years, an endeavour was made at first to enforce the regulation, but this was soon abandoned, and children are now employed exactly as they were when the legal age was 7—12. He thinks that 10 hours a day is as much as a young boy of 14—16 years can work, and that there should be a reduction in the 9-year limit for half-timers, it being prescribed that they should not work before 6 A.M. nor after 6 P.M. This mill adjoins a mill which works from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., and no difficulty is experienced in getting hands to work the shorter hours, though their earnings may not be so large. A weaver earns up to Rs. 5-4 0 a week, against a maximum of Rs. 6 in the adjoining mill. Ventilation and fencing good. Latrine on septic tank system—40 seats. The mill has built 460 rooms accommodating at present 1,100 workers, for which a monthly rent of 12 annas each room in charged.

106 *Paper mill.*—The mill employs about 1,050 hands, including 170 women and 80 children. It works day and night, stopping only from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday, the shifts changing at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. The day shift gets 2 hours off for meals at different hours. The half-timers are stated to work intermittently for 9 or 10 hours, and are not divided into regular shifts; the law restricting their hours to 7 is apparently not enforced. Women are employed chiefly on the picking and sorting of grass. Men earn 5 to 8 annas, and women 3½ to 4 annas, a day. General arrangement was good, except that the fencing of machinery had not been properly carried out.

107 *Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 11,641 hands. The working hours are as follows:—

(i) In the preparing and spinning department, from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M., the hands working in shifts so that no worker does over 10 or 11 hours;

(ii) in the weaving department from 4 A. M. to 8-30 P. M., and sometimes to 9 P. M. on Saturday, without shifts; but the weavers each get one hour off between 7 and 11 A. M., and another hour between 1 and 5 P. M. (the men on every four looms forming a set to relieve each other) besides shorter unregulated periods aggregating one hour a day for going to latrine, drinking, etc., leaving the hours *actually* worked at about 13½.

The half-timers are in two shifts:—

(*a*) from 5 to 9 A. M., and from 12 to 4 P. M.—total 8 hours;

(*b*) from 9 to 12 noon, and from 4 to 8 P. M.—total 7 hours.

Each half-timer works three days in (*a*) shift and three days in (*b*) shift every week. No stated intervals of rest are given as required by the Act, and there is no explanation of the eight hours employment of half-timers, except that the actual hours of working are much reduced by idling. A large number of half-timers are never presented to the certifying surgeon for examination. The register showed that out of 159 recently employed only 25 have been passed by the certifying surgeon. The Commission noticed a large number of very small children, from six to eight years of age, at work. The manager admitted that a very large number of boys under 14 years of age are employed as full-timers. The application of the shift system with its shorter hours *per* worker to the spinners is explained by the fact that most of the work is done by young boys who could not possibly stand longer hours, the work in spinning jute being much heavier than in spinning cotton, on account of the more frequent doffing, and because everything is heavier. On the other hand the weavers are all full grown adults, who are apparently ready to work at very high pressure for 5 or 6 months, so that they can then take leave on their large savings. The men themselves say that they could not stand the long hours without taking frequent spells of leave, for at least three months a year. The weekly cleaning of machinery is done on Sunday by a number of the hands (about one-third of the full complement in the spinning

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107—*contd.*	department) who come of their own accord, and get extra pay for the work. Arrangements for ventilation, sanitation and fencing are perfect. Weighed 30 adult males, average 109 lbs.
108	*Flour mill.*—The mill employs 218 adult males only; it works ordinarily both day and night, the day shift working from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., with a two-hour interval of rest for each man, and the night shift from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M., without intervals. The two hours from 6 to 8 P. M., in excess of 12 hours, are paid for as overtime. A man earns from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 a month. Very occasionally, one or two of the day hands are called on to take the night work of absentees; in such cases two men work 5 hours each. Special attention seems to be paid to cleanliness and sanitation.
109	*Iron works.*—The works employ nearly 4,000 hands, including 130 half-timers. The working hours are from 8 to 12-30 P. M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.—8½ hours daily: Overtime is worked at night only for emergency work, on an average only for one or two nights a month, and then only in particular departments. The half-timers are not paid directly by the Company, but are in the employment of the *mistris* who do work by contract; they are as a rule young lads brought to learn the work. Though none under 9 years was observed, 96 had apparently not been certified by the certifying surgeon.
110	*Cotton spinning*—The mill employs at present 895 men, 56 women, and 221 half-timers. It works only a 10-hours day (8 A. M. to 6 P. M. at present.), without shifts. The manager states that the mill hands here will not work more than 10 hours a day, that he tried to get them to work 10½ hours some years ago, but there was no more production, and the hands had apparently decided against longer hours, so he went back to the 10 hours day. The Bengali millhand must get his hour and a half or two hours some time in the day for cooking, etc., most of them will not eat food brought cooked to the mill, hence the shorter hours both here and also under the shift system. For going out to drink, visiting the latrines, etc., during work hours, a maximum of 3 periods of 20 minutes each is allowed to each person (this is controlled by a system of passes) but this is generally not given in full. There is close European supervision over each department. The half-timers are stated to be employed as follows:— A Set ... (1) 8—11 A. M., and 12—4 P. M. (2) 8—12 noon, and 1—4 P. M. B Set ... (1) 10—1 P. M., and 2—6 P. M. (2) 10—2 P. M., and 3—6 P. M. Examined 19 half-timers; all had been certified for age, but 5 appeared to the Commission to be under 9 years, though the certifying surgeon who was present believed that with one exception they were over 9 years. The wages of adults are paid monthly, those of half-timers weekly. The mill operatives as a class seem to prefer work in a jute mill to that in a cotton mill.
111	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs nearly 7,000 workers, of whom about 8 *per cent.* only are half-timers The working hours are from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M., the adults in preparing and spinning departments working by shifts arranged so that no one works more than 10 hours a day. There is no midday interval. The system of shifts in force look rather complicated when reduced to writing, but the Commission satisfied themselves that it is actually carried out in practice: every workman questioned by them knew exactly the hours he had to work The workers are split up into small gangs under *sirdars* who see that the reliefs are carried out; and the hands themselves see that they are not kept at work longer than their fixed hours. Both here and in all other jute mills in Calcutta wages are paid weekly on Saturday for the previous week. A bonus of one anna a day is given to every man who has put in a full attendance for the week, and the manager states that about 90 *per cent.* of the hands earn this bonus. The workers take, on an average one month's leave in every six. The certification of half-timers is not properly carried out; it is admitted that about 25 *per cent.* of the half-timers are under 9 years, and have not been put up for examination by the certifying surgeon because it was thought improbable that he would pass them. The Commission observed large number of very small boys at work, and actually picked out 13 half-timers who were certainly under 9 years. One of them was not more than 6 years. They were a poor, weedy lot. Thirty boys, who were obviously under 14 yesrs, were also noticed working as full-timers. The children are certified for age by a local native doctor in the employ of this and an adjacent mill. It was stated to the Commission that this arrangement was made with the sanction of the Government. The factory inspector had not visited the mill for 9 months. Ventilation, sanitation and fencing of machinery good. About 1,800 well-built houses have been provided by the mill for the workers, with shops, schools and a post office; the settlement is excellently arranged, and is stated to give a return of 7 *per cent.* on the outlay. Weighed 15 adult workers, average 111 lbs.

CALCUTTA—*continued.*

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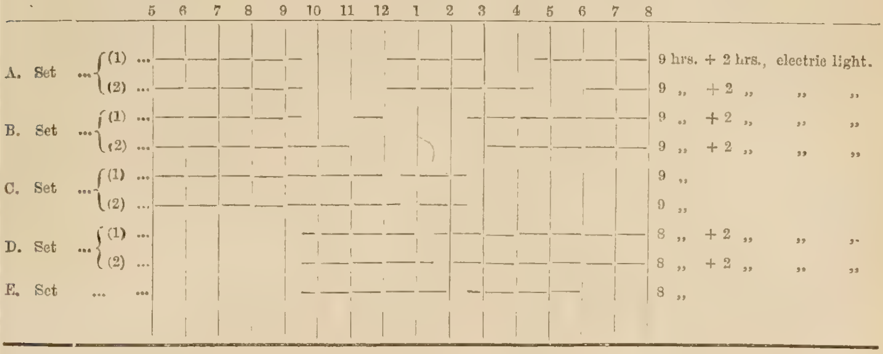
112 *Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 5,500 hands, including about 700 half-timers The working hours are from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., the adults in the preparing and spinning departments working by shifts as follows:—



The system appears complicated on paper, but is apparently actually worked up to, the *sirdars* or headmen in charge of gangs of from 15 to 50 hands arranging the reliefs so as to suit the convenience and wishes of the workers. All the workers questioned by the Commission knew the exact hours at which they were expected to begin and leave off work. The system is specially suited to the natives of Bengal, few of whom will eat food brought cooked to the mill. They must have a sufficient interval either before or during working hours to cook, eat, and bathe, at their houses. Work at night by electric light is paid for extra. The manager estimates that hands do not take more than 20 minutes each a day, during their actual hours of work, outside the building for drinking, etc. For this 5 *per cent.* extra hands are entertained. These restricted working hours have been in force in the jute trade from the first, and the system is thoroughly understood and apparently liked by the workers. The half-timer shifts are arranged as follows:—A shift from 5 to 9 A.M. and from 4 30 to 8 P.M.; B shift from 9 to 4-30. The half-timers are said to get half-an-hour's interval of rest at odd times. Weavers, beamers, winders and sewers are paid by the piece, and their hours are not restricted; but they do not in practice work over 12 hours each. In the weaving department the men on every 4 narrow looms form a separate set and arrange among themselves when one of their number goes out; in the case of broad looms 5 men are engaged for every 4 looms, the fifth man being usually a learner or in waiting for a loom of his own, and being paid a weekly wage of from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 by the mill. A good weaver earns from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a week. Beamers, too, work in sets of 4, one extra—a fifth relief—man being given by the mill. Winders are paid by the number of bobbins taken off and handed in by each person, 30 *per cent.* more hands than the machines require being entertained to provide for temporary reliefs and absences from work. In the hand-sewing of sacks there is no attempt to restrict the hours even of the women and children; whole families come, men, women and children, and sit down to work, coming and going as they please. The cleaning of machinery is done on Saturday night; on Sunday only men for repairing machinery are called, and a special gang of coolies to sweep up. On the Sunday previous to the inspection only 86 men, including mechanics, worked. The certifying of half-timers is not properly seen to; and it is admitted that many children believed to be under [illegible] years are not brought before the certifying surgeon for examination. A large number of such children were observed by the Commission. The certifying surgeon had not visited the mill for 7 months. He is only paid 4 annas a child passed by him, and no fee is paid for a child examined and not passed. It was further noticed that many children obviously under 14 were employed on full time. There is no midday stoppage of the mill here, or in any of the jute mills in Calcutta, even though the weaving department is not worked by shifts. The reason given is that a half hour stoppage would reduce production to a much greater extent than the actual time would indicate, on account of the delay in getting all hands to work again. A number of infants and non-working children were seen inside the mill. Fencing and ventilation were excellent. Latrines, 90 seats on septic tank system, were clean.

113 *Soap factory.*—It employs 11[illegible] men and 105 half-timers. The working hours are from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., with half an hour's interval from 1 to 1-30 P.M The half-timers do not work by shifts but all work the full hours of the factory, *viz* 8½ hours, in spite of the law restricting their work to 7 hours. They are employed on light work, *e.g.* box-making, and look a bright, healthy lot of boys. A very clean, well arranged factory.

CALCUTTA—*continued.*

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114	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 1,958 adult males, 238 women and 242 half-timers—total 2,438 hands. The working hours are from 7-30 A.M to 7-30 P.M. in the spinning department and from 6 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. (6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. in a recent addition which has no electric light) in the weaving department. There is only one engine to drive both departments, and it is found possible to work one department when the other is not at work. Though no regular shift system is in force, there is no midday interval given in the spinning department, as required by law. Nor are the half-timers arranged in shifts—they all come at 7-30 A.M. and leave at 7-30 P.M. The manager says that the number of hands employed is sufficient to allow each of the boys at least two hours away from the mill, and that the clerks or *sirdars* arrange the time for letting each boy go. The boys say they get only one hour to go home for food, and that they work the same hours as the men. In either case, whether the hours are 10 or 11, the law restricting half-timers to 7 hours of work is infringed. The boys looked a bright, healthy lot; but many of them were obviously under 9 years. The certifying surgeon had not been to the mill or certified any children for 7 months. The so-called 'half-timers' get from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs 4-8-0 a month, 'full-time' boys from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8-0; weavers earn on an average Rs. 17 a month though a few earn as much as Rs. 30. Women are chiefly on the drawing frames; they work the same hours as the men. No notice stating the times of the intervals of rest for women and children is exhibited, as required by law. Sunday is given as the weekly holiday, except on two days in the year, when an Indian holiday is observed instead: in addition, the mill is closed on 6 other Indian holidays. No scarcity of hands has ever been experienced here, and it is stated that the work is more popular than that in a cotton mill. The Bengali seems to make an indifferent weaver; with the exception of two or three hands all the weavers are upcountry men from Cawnpore, etc. For each pair of mules with 1,420 spindles only one spinner, two piecers and one reeler are engaged. The Kestner system of humidifying and ventilating has been introduced, and seems very efficient. Weighed 20 weavers, average 112 lbs.
115	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 6,000 hands. The machinery is driven by electricity generated on the premises. The arrangements throughout the mill are excellent, but the usual number of underage half-timers were observed.
116	*Cotton spinning.*— The mill has 34,000 spindles, and employs about 500 adult males, 2[illegible] women and 120 half-timers. The working hours are from daylight to dark, without shifts, but the manager states that extra hands are employed so that the workers are relieved at different hours arranged by the headmen to take their food, etc., Nominally the half-timers are divided into 3 shifts, but inquiry showed that in practice most, if not all, of them work the same hours as the full-timers, coming in the morning and going at night, and getting irregular intervals of rest during working hours. There is no stoppage of the mill for half an hour at noon, as required by the Act. The workers, men and boys, seemed to be a weaklier lot than in the adjacent jute mills. The special factory inspector had not been to the mill for 18 months.
117	*Chemical works.*—The works employ about 100 hands, all adult males except 4 or 5 youths between 14 and 16 years; there are none below 14 years. The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. with an interval of rest from 12 noon to 2 P.M. Acids are the chief article manufactured. Any continuous processes are worked by shifts of 8 men, relieved at fixed hours—those who have to do night duty going off day duty at 2 P.M. and returning to work from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M., so that no man has night duty oftener than once in 3 days. The men like the work, and do not change about much. A new-comer commences on Rs. 8 a month, and rises to Rs. 15, a rice allowance of Rs. 1½ being given to each man. Any work after 5 P.M. is treated as overtime.
118	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs about 2,000 hands. The working hours at present are from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M. Here as in other Calcutta cotton mills visited— (i) the half-timers do not really work in shifts, but with few exceptions work the full hours of the mill, each getting an hour or so at different times arranged by the headmen to take their food, and (ii) there is no stoppage of the whole mill between noon and 2 P.M. as required by the Act. There is no shift system for adults; all work the full hours of the mill, getting intervals for rest at times fixed by the headmen. The manager states that the late start at 8 A.M. enables the men to take a meal before coming in the morning, and so there is less going out during the day. In the ring spinning department, out of about 70 half-timers 12 very small children, apparently under 9 years, were observed. Wages are paid weekly. Labour is scarce, though in adjacent jute mills there is no scarcity.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
118—*contd.*	The higher wages and more comfortable conditions of work in a jute mill are the apparent reasons for this. The Commission was struck by the hot, oppressive atmosphere in this mill compared with the comparative airiness of an adjacent jute mill, which was a fair sample of all the Calcutta jute mills.
119	*Sugar refinery.*—The refinery employs 551 hands, including 25 boys (all over 14 years) and 10 women. It works day and night by shifts, the first shift from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., the second from 4 P.M. to midnight, and the third from midnight to 8 A.M. Any man working over 8 hours in the 24 is paid for overtime. The amount of overtime worked does not appear to be excessive.
120	*Electric power station.*—The works employ about 100 men, including mechanics in the repair shop. No women or children are employed Men are employed in fixed watches, divided into 3 shifts. The first is from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., the second from 4 P.M. to midnight, and the third from midnight to 8 A.M. Men in the workshop work from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Nothing to find fault with in regard to the hours of work, ventilation, sanitation, etc.
121	*Rope works.*—The ropery employs 226 men, 21 women and 48 children. The working hours are from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., with an interval of rest from 1 P.M. to 1-30 P.M. Half-timers work the same hours as adults. A man earns about Rs. 10, and a boy about Rs. 5, a month. The hands are regular in attendance, about half of them, on an average, taking no days off during a month.
122	*Oil mill.*—The mill works day and night with two shifts of men, changing at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.
123	*Silk weaving.*—The mill employs 148 men, 14 women, and no half-timers. It works day-light hours only, with one hour's interval from noon to 1 P.M. The weavers earn from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month, but the supply of skilled labour is short. Men come for two hours every Sunday to clean their looms.
124	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 7,150 hands, of whom 1,355 are children, and 600 women. The working hours are from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. The working children were watched entering and leaving the mill at the time of the midday shift; a large number of half-timers, who were obviously under 9 years (one or two between 6 and 7 years), were noticed. The operatives are mostly Bengalis living in surrounding villages up to 3 or 4 miles off. The first warning mill whistle is blown at 3 A.M. Enquiry showed that an half-timer, a child of not more than 7 years, selected by the Commission at random, had to leave his home every morning at 4 A.M. and walk 2 miles to the mill. The mill manager states that an agitation is going on among the workers for a later start in the morning. Weighed 20 adult weavers, all Bengalis, average 101 lbs. Fencing ample, latrines, 80 seats, clean.
125	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 680 adult males, 227 women, and 83 half-timers. The working hours are from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., with two hours' stoppage of the mill from 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.—total 13 hours without shifts. The half-timers, some of whom were very small and obviously under 9 years, admittedly work these full hours, the same as the adults. The present system of certifying children for age, without noting marks of identification, is almost useless; one child selected at random, who was certainly not over 7 years of age, held a certificate for 10 years, and presumably this could have been obtained only by substitution at the time of examination. The weaving master, who has served for some years in Bombay mills, considers that the weavers here (mostly Cawnpore and Agra men) are from 15 to 20 *per cent.* inferior to the Bombay weavers; the daily output of a good weaver here is only 16 lbs. of cloth 66 inches or 72 inches wide, whereas a Bombay weaver would produce up to 20 lbs. of the same cloth. The weaving master estimates that, out of the 13 working hours, a weaver is away nearly 2 hours from his loom. The weavers all say they want a 12 hours' working day, with a midday interval of half an hour, *i. e.* 12½ hours from start to finish. Latrines disgracefully dirty. Special factory Inspector's last visit was eleven months ago.
126	*Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 5,680 adult males, 1,118 women, and 778 half-timers—total 7,576. The hours of working are from daylight to dark; the workers in the spinning department are arranged in 3 shifts as follows:— A from start to 9 A.M., and from 12 noon to close. B from start to 12 noon, and from 3 P.M. to close. C from 9 A.M. to close. It is explained that during the period from 3 P.M. to the close, when all three shifts are present, each man gets about an hour off by arrangement with the headman. The weavers work the full day without shifts, and without extra hands being provided by

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

126—*contd.* the mill, each set of four men relieving each other for intervals of rest. There is no cleaning of machinery on Sunday, and the mill stop always at 5 P.M. on Saturday to give time for cleaning them. The half-timers were about the smallest lot seen by the Commission, a large number being under 9 and some only about 6 years.

This mill was specially visited as it works only day-light hours, without electric light, alongside a mill working from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., and the Commission wished to ascertain the result in respect of the supply of labour, production, etc. The manager stated that there is a scarcity of weavers in the cold weather, when the working day is short, because many hands leave him for mills which work by electricity, returning to his mill in the longer day of the hot weather. The production is also worse, comparatively, in the cold weather, because the mill has to take on inferior weavers then. The weavers are paid on their production, a 'stent' (task) of 12 'cuts' in the hot weather months and 10 'cuts' in the cold weather being fixed, and any production over that being paid for at higher rates. The weavers appear to be content with the length of the working day in the hot weather, and to want an equally long one in the cold weather. There is no special scarcity of labour in the spinning department, and the hands there seem to like ten working hours. The manager, personally, approves of a fixed day from 5-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M., with a half holiday on Saturday. Thirty Europeans are employed here, and they would all like a shorter day though they might lose the 'electric light' allowance.

After visiting the mill, inquiries were made outside from a number of hands employed both in this mill and in the adjacent mill working from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. The result was to show clearly that there is no unanimity among the *weavers* here on the subject of the restriction of hours; many of the upcountry hands prefer the long hours from 5 A.M to 8 P.M., and stated that they had changed from the one mill to the other so as to be able to work those hours; the local (Bengali) weavers seemed on the whole to prefer the shorter hours, complaining particularly of the very early start (5 A.M.) in electric-lit mills, as many of them lived at some distance from their work. It was the unanimous opinion of those in the *spinning* department who were questioned that 5 A.M. was too early to commence work, especially for the young children. It was difficult to keep them awake at their work at that hour.

127 *Jute spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 4,326 adult males, 1,515 females, and 969 half-timers—total 6,810. The following information as to the work people is interesting:—

Hindus	5,003.	Local men	1,154.	Living in Company's lines	1,338.
Mahommadans	1,807.	Upcountry men	5,656.	Living in villages	4,318.

The working hours are from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., with the usual shifts in the preparing and spinning departments. The manager states that when a twelve-hours working day was tried for 6 months, from January to June in 1904, it was found that the work improved, production being better in proportion to the number of hours worked; he could not state what the percentage of improvement was. It is admitted that the hours for the weavers are sometimes from 4-30 A.M. to 8-30 P.M., with intervals for rest as arranged by themselves, but each weaver must be present at 4-30 A.M., and must not leave till 8-30 P.M. The manager thinks that with a twelve-hours day the hands would not go away for such long periods of leave in the hot weather, and that the shortage of production due to shorter hours would be made up to some extent by better production during the hot weather months. At present many looms stand idle during the hot weather owing to the absence of the weavers, and the shortage of production from this cause sometimes amounts to 10 *per cent.* The manager thinks the men would not object to a shorter day, and that it could be introduced gradually, without serious difficulty. The hands on fixed wages would lose the extra pay which they get for work by electric light, but even at present one-third of them do not get this extra money.

Here, as in almost all the jute mills on the Hugli, there is an excellent system of septic tank latrines, which in some cases are made available also for the population outside the mill premises. The arrangements could hardly be improved on, and similarly those for sanitation, water-supply, etc., are generally admirable.

NARAINGUNJ—MAULMAIN.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	NARAINGUNJ.
128	*Jute baling.*—The press employs about 1,000 adult males, and 40 boys, in the season. The working hours are usually from daylight to dark, but at the height of the season work occasionally goes on from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. As in other jute presses the work is seasonal, and lasts for 8 months a year at the most, August and September being the busiest months. All the work is done by contract—the press company arranging with one principal contractor who sublets the different operations (sorting, pressing, etc.) to smaller contractors. The press company keep no registers of men, women or children employed, and make no direct payments of wages to them; as far as the company is concerned the basis of payment is the number of bales pressed. Boys are employed only on the making of string and rope for baling; some under 14 were observed at work. The management admit that no attempt is made to get these children certified for age, or to restrict their hours of working, and apparently the Factory Inspector (Civil Surgeon of Dacca) has never attempted to enforce the law in this respect. It seems to have been thought that, as the whole work was done by contract, it was not necessary for the company to enforce the provisions of the Act. The hands take intervals for rest, meals, etc., as arranged among themselves; there is no general stoppage of pressing work for a midday interval; work is only rather slacker when a number of men go outside. The control of the workers and their work is left entirely to the contractors; the company engage only the engine mechanics and the office clerks. The workers are a strong, healthy lot; weighed 20 men, average 108 lbs.
129	*Jute baling.*—The system of working is as described in No. 128.
130	*Jute baling.*—The system of working is as described in No. 128.
131	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The season is from the middle of January to the end of July, the cotton coming from the hill-tracts of Assam and Tippera. The factory employs 300 to 400 hands, all of whom are paid on the piece-work system by a contractor, the company keeping no register of names of women and children employed. The women are employed in separating and sorting the cotton, and earn from 4 to 6 annas a day. A number of children were observed with their mothers. The 30 gins are worked by men who get about 7 annas a day. Three men are employed for each two gins, so as to allow for reliefs. The usual working hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., but on rare occasions (only 3 or 4 days last year) work goes on up to 9 P.M., the men being paid overtime. There is an 'opener' in use; it delivers upwards, and there is no danger to the men employed on it.
132	*Jute pressing.*—There are seven *pukka* presses, employing about 2,000 hands, of whom 1,400 (including about 100 women) are engaged in sorting the jute, and the rest in carrying and pressing. In the assorting department there are no fixed hours, the workers come and go as they please, being paid by piece-work by a contractor, and earning from 10 to 12 annas a day. The air in the assorting rooms was thick with fluff; no children were observed there. The men on the presses work, as a rule, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and very occasionally up to 9 P.M.; they are brought and paid by a contractor, who gets so much a bale from the company. The men arrange among themselves for intervals of rest; probably none work over 8 hours a day, as the work is so hard. 18 men are engaged for each press, though a press can be worked by 7 men only. The average daily earnings of a pressman are 10 annas. The factory is inspected frequently by the Civil Surgeon of Dacca, who is said never to have objected to the presence of the young children in the sheds. A strict enforcement of the Act as to women and children would not inconvenience the company. The latrines are not inside the premises, but in the coolie lines 300 yards distant; there are 92 seats. There are coolie lines to house 2,500 persons, the floor space of a room varying from 10′ × 10′ to 20′ × 20′; the houses are very clean and sanitary; there is a supply of filtered water and concrete washing platforms. Most of the hands are up-countrymen who come back year after year; the local men are not strong enough for the work of *pukka* pressing, but are engaged elsewhere in Naraingunj on *kachcha* pressing.
	MAULMAIN.
133	*Saw mill.*—The mill employs 379 hands, of whom 69 are Burmese, 268 Tamils or Telugus, 9 other Hindus, 31 Chittagonians, and 2 Chinese; no half-timers, and only one or two women, are employed. There are only a few of the workers between the age of 14 and 18 years, and most of these are learners. The hours of work are from 6 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., with an interval of 1½ hours from 11 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. Work stops at 4-30 P.M. on Saturday. No work is ever done on Sunday, and besides Sundays about 12 other holidays are given in a year, *viz.*, 2 Hindu, 8 Burmese, and 2 Christian holidays. An average wage for an Indian labourer is Rs. 15 a month.

MAULMAIN—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	Burmans are employed on work which requires skill, *e. g.*, the cutting up of the logs, and they receive generally higher wages, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a month. Attendance is fairly regular, but the Indian workmen go to their homes in the Madras Presidency once every two or three years.
134	*Rice mill.*—The mill employs 54 hands (in 2 shifts—of 27 each) in the milling department; these are all permanent hands engaged by the mill and receive about Rs. 15 monthly pay. Besides these, there are a large number of coolies, as many as 250 in the busy season, employed in carrying paddy from boats to the "hopper," and in taking rice back to the boats. These men are paid by contractors, and earn as much as one rupee a day, the mill paying the contractor according to the number of bags. Only one or two boys are employed outside on tallying rice-bags, and two women are engaged in testing samples of rice by counting the number of broken grains in a hundred. The hours of work are :— (*a*) from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months; (*b*) from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. for about 1 month ; (*c*) day and night working (with **2** shifts) for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. The mill is shut down for about 6 months. It is essential to get the whole paddy crop milled by the end of March, before the early showers of rain come, because storage accommodation in this part of Burma is scanty, and one shower of rain would spoil any paddy lying in the open. There is no stoppage of the mill for a mid-day interval, but each worker gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours off work in the 12 at such time as the headman can arrange to let him go. There is very little going out and in apart from this customary interval. When the mill works from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., the men get another short interval between 6 P.M. and 10 P.M.; they are paid at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ days' wages for this long day, and are always sorry when the whole night working has to be introduced, and they have to work in 12-hour shifts. The contract coolies are all Madrasis or Chittagonians. The sturdy Madrasi (Coringi) carries a bag of rice weighing 224 lbs.; the less sturdy carry baskets of paddy, weighing 100 lbs., to the hopper. Attendance during the month is very regular, coolies being seldom absent, even for one day, except on account of sickness. When the mill is shut down, the permanent milling hands are mostly kept on to clean machinery, etc.; the coolies get employment in cultivating for Burmans or in other work, while some go home to India. There is some shortage of outside coolies at the height of the rice season, but no shortage of milling hands. No Burmans work in the mill. The mill is inspected once a year by the medical inspector and once by the factory inspector. Only the milling department is treated as coming under the Factory Act; the coolies carrying paddy to the godown and hopper, and rice from the mill to the godown or boats, are treated as not under the Act. This is in accordance with an order issued by the Local Government in 1897.
135	*Saw mill.*—The mill employs about 50 hands, all adult males. The working hours are from 6-30 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 12-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.—a total of $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours, extending to 10 hours in the longer days.
136	*Saw mill.*—The mill employs about 200 hands, all adult males over 18 years. The conditions of work are similar to those described under no. 133. The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M., and from 12-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M., or a little longer in the hot weather. An ordinary coolie's wage is Rs. 12 a month, with the right to take away a bundle of firewood every day; this has been the rate of wages for the last 20 years. The saw mills can get men at this wage (which is low compared with wages earned in adjacent rice mills) because they give permanent employment and free fuel.
137	*Rice mill.*—The mill employs in the milling department 72 hands, in 2 shifts of 36 each; all are adult males over 18 years; it also employs in the outside department 169 coolies in the daytime and 39 at night; the only children employed are one or two boys who tally the baskets of rice. No women are employed. The conditions of work are generally the same as those described in no. 134. The ordinary hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., each man getting away for two hours as arranged by the headman, but the mill not being stopped. For a few days the hours are extended from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., and then day and night working with double shifts commences in January and goes on till the end of March. The mill is shut down for 5 months. The latrines have 6 seats, over the creek; this is the system adopted in all the Maulmain factories.

MAULMAIN—RANGOON.

Serial no. of factory. Notes.

138 *Tile factory.*—The factory employs 75 hands, all adult males over 18 years. The hours are from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M., and from 12-30 P.M. to 6 P.M., except for firemen, who are in three watches of 8 hours each as follows :—

(1) from 12 night to 4 A.M., and from noon to 4 P.M.
(2) from 4 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.
(3) from 8 A.M. to 12 noon, and from 8 P.M. to midnight.

The workers are stated to take two good meals a day, at noon and at night, besides a light meal before coming to work in the morning. The factory does not work in the monsoon.

139 *Rice mill.*—The mill employs 30 hands in the milling and up to 250 in the outside department. The working hours are as in nos. 134 and 137, except that when work goes on for 24 hours the shifts are relieved at noon and midnight, so as to give each man six hours of day-light and six of night work. The men have no regular interval ; those who come at midnight eat before they come, and on leaving at noon, and have something brought to them in the mill at 6 A.M. ; those coming at noon eat before coming, and have something brought at 6 P.M. When work goes on from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. without a shift, a few extra men are employed and each man is allowed to go home to eat in turn : extra pay is given for work over 12 hours. When only day-light hours are worked (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) each man is allowed to go home in turn for 1½ hours. When the hours are from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., each man is actually at work in the mill for about 14 hours. The outside coolies, under contractors, work generally for 6 hours at a time ; one set from 6 A.M. to noon, and from 6 P.M. to midnight, and another from noon to 6 P.M., and from midnight to 6 A.M.

RANGOON.

140 *Rice mill.*—The mill employs about 200 hands inside the mill, and 700 outside coolies. For about 2½ months the mill works day and night, with two shifts of workers who are relieved at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. ; at other times the working hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. There are no fixed hours for meals, and no midday stoppage of the mill. The workers get short intervals of rest at different times, as arranged by the headmen. Women are employed both on carrying paddy to the godowns and on sewing up the bags of rice, and work the same hours as the men—day and night ; those sewing bags are not actually at work for more than 8 hours out of the 12 ; A shift consists of 18 women, and only 12 of these are generally at work at one time ; they earn from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a week each. No children are employed. Only the hands inside the mill are paid by the company ; the outside coolies are all employed by contractors, who are paid so much *per* 100 baskets of rice by the company, and they pay their own coolies. The coolies carrying paddy in 50 lbs. baskets from the boats to the godown are all Tamils, and earn from 8 to 12 annas a day ; the coolies carrying 224 lbs. bags of rice are Coringis, and earn from one to two rupees a day. Weighed 22 Tamil coolies—average 110 lbs. ; and 20 Coringi coolies—average 125 lbs. The fencing of the line shafts, and belting, etc., is insufficient. The only latrines are outside the mill premises, in the coolie lines ; they are very insanitary. The mill hands and coolies employed here, as well as in all the other factories inspected in Burma, are a strong healthy lot of men. The Coringis who carry 224 lbs. bags of rice are of very powerful physique ; the Tamils and Chittagonians employed in the mill and in carrying 50 lbs. baskets of paddy are of smaller build, but are good types of their class. There are no signs of deterioration of physique anywhere. Comparatively few Burmese are employed.

141 *Rice mill.*—The mill employs 250 men (in two shifts of 150 and 100 respectively) in the milling department, 300 men in two shifts at the hopper, 100 men sewing bags, and 1,000 outside coolies. The hours of work and the arrangements of the shifts are the same as in no. 140. A few boys under 14 years were noticed carrying 50 lbs. baskets of paddy from the boats to the godowns. The sewing up of bags, which was done in no. 140 by women, is here done by men. The fencing of machinery is well done, and fans have been fixed, where possible, to clear the air inside the mill of paddy dust.

142 *Oil refinery.*—The factory employs about 1,200 adult males ; no women, or children under 14, are employed. The hours of work for continuous processes are 12 hours each for two shifts, commencing at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. respectively. The hours are from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M., and from 11-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., in the other departments. In the departments where 12 hours' shifts are in force, the number of men is about 20 *per cent.* in excess of what is required at any one time ; this permits of the men being allowed to go in turns for their meals at times which they arrange among themselves.

RANGOON—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
143	*Saw mill.*—The mill employs 120 men, no women or children are employed. The hours are from 6 to 10-30 A.M., and from 12 to 5-30 P.M. There is no work at night. The pay of the ordinary hands is from Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 a month.
144	*Oil refinery.*—The factory employs about 4,400 adult males, 100 women, and 100 half-timers. The hours of work are as in no. 142. The women are employed in making paper boxes for candles; they are all Burmese, and are engaged by a contractor and paid by piece-work. They earn from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 a month each; some young girls not more than 13 or 14 years of age were found earning Rs. 14 each. Six of the total number gave their ages as under 14 years. The half-timers are employed in packing candles; their present hours of work are from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Those questioned stated that these hours have been in force only for a month or so, and that, previous to that, they always worked the full hours of the adults. Their statement was confirmed by some of the adults working in the same department. The half-timers are paid Rs. 8 a month each, and the same wage is paid to some of the adults who work full hours in the same department. Twenty-seven of the smallest of the half-timers were examined; 10 of them appeared to be under 9 years, and of these 10 six were physically unfit for work. It is stated that difficulty is experienced in getting a sufficient number of half-timers for the work. The physique of the work people is generally good, and the arrangements throughout the work excellent.
145	*Rice mill.*—The mill is owned and managed by a Burman; it employs 16 hands in the milling department, 8 in the engine room, 50 in carrying paddy from the boats to the mill (these include 20 Burmese—6 men and 14 women above 16 years) and 20 carrying rice to the boats, the latter are Coringis, earning not less than one rupee a day. The hours of work are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., for about five months in the year, and the mill is shut down for the rest of the year. There is no general stoppage for meals, but the hands are allowed to go out for a short time, as they can be spared. The mill works, for perhaps 20 days at the height of the season, all night by lamp light, a separate shift of men being engaged. The carrying coolies are engaged by a contractor at irregular times, as boats arrive with paddy; they change about in gangs from mill to mill as work offers. Fencing of machinery is somewhat deficient.
146	*Rice mill.*—About 40 hands are employed inside the mill. Conditions are generally the same as in no. 145.
147	*Rice mill.*—The mill employs about 100 adult males (in 2 shifts of 50 each) in the milling department; and, at the busiest time of year, about 1,000 "outside" coolies supplied by a contractor. These coolies are employed for the following purposes:—600 for carrying paddy from the boats to the godown; 150 in carrying paddy to hoppers; 32 in sewing bags; 60 in filling and weighing bags of rice; 140 in carrying bags to the boats. The hours of work are as in the previous two mills. The milling coolies get about 1½ hours off in the 12; this is rendered possible by engaging about 20 *per cent.* more hands than are actually required at any one time for the milling. The practice in Rangoon is to consider this provision of extra hands as equivalent to a shift, and not to stop the mill for half an hour between 12 and 2 P.M., as required by the Act. In none of the Rangoon rice mills is there even a midday stoppage. The mill stops at 1 P.M. on Saturdays. The cleaning of machinery is done on Saturday afternoon, and the mill starts again on Monday morning. Some women are employed carrying paddy from the boats to the godowns; the manager says there would be no objection to a prohibition of night work for women, because the contractors could easily get a few extra men to take their places in the night shifts. Drinking water has to be brought by boat from Rangoon. The fencing of machinery is insufficient, and no fans have been put in for clearing the air in the mill.
148	*Rice mill.*—This is a smaller mill owned and managed by a Burman. The hours of work and the general arrangements are much the same as in the previous three mills. Some women were noticed carrying paddy from the boats to the godown; they work the same hours and earn the same wages as the men. No children under 14 years were seen, but there were a few between 14 and 16. These are said not to work the full 12 hours; they go on till they get tired, and earn Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a week. The arrangement here among the carrying coolies is to work in turns for 6 hours only at a time, *e.g.*, one set works from 6 A.M. to noon, and again from 6 P.M. to midnight. The fencing is insufficient.
149	*Rice mill.*—The mill is owned and managed by a Chinaman. It employs 80 mill hands in two shifts of 40 each and 250 outside coolies. It works day and night for three months of the year with two shifts; from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., with one shift, for about a month; and from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. for the rest of the year. Fencing is insufficient.

MADRAS TOWN.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
150	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 649 men, 132 women and 285 half-timers. It works daylight hours only, varying from 11½ hours actual working in December (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.) to 13 hours in June (5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M.), an interval being always given from noon to 12-30 P.M. Half-timers work in forenoon and afternoon shifts, but the forenoon shift boys are called back after the mid-day interval, and not allowed to leave till 2 or 3 P.M. Examined 105 half-timers out of the morning shifts of about 120; of these 25 seemed to be under 9 years, though 20 of them held certificates to show they were over 9; the other 5 had not been sent for examination by the certifying surgeon. The registers of half-timers had not been filled in for three days, and the form of register did not show the morning and afternoon shifts separately, so that it was quite impossible to check the hours actually worked by any half-timer. Of the hands working full-time on the ring-frames, 28 of the youngest boys were picked out and examined. Of these 24 appeared to be under 14 years, and an examination of the certificates of 4 of these showed them to be aged 9, 10, 11 and 13 years, respectively, on the date of the visit. It was evident that a number of boys certified as under 14 years were being worked full time. Excluding doffing boys, more than half the hands in the spinning department were quite young boys, and a 'young person' class would certainly determine working hours here. Women are employed in all departments; they are said to get one hour's interval at noon, and to take the other half hour prescribed by law at different times, when they can be spared. Wages run from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 a month for half-timers, from Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 for full-time boys, and from Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 11-0-0 for men. The latrines are long, open trenches, without separate seats. There is a complaint that when a batch of half-timers is sent to the certifying surgeon for examination, some are sometimes sent back unexamined for want of time, and that much trouble is thus caused to the management. Weighed 18 men—average weight 98½ lbs. The half-timer and full-timer boys seemed a very thin, weakly lot. To make a fair comparison with children outside the mill, an adjacent vernacular school was visited, and 186 children in it, not working in mills, and of ages from 6 to 14 years, were examined. Compared with these school children, the mill children seemed to be of somewhat poorer physique, and underfed. The mill spins counts ranging from 10*s.* to 40*s.*; the cotton comes from the Tinnevelly, Dhárwár, and Broach districts.
151	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs about 500 men, 75 women (chiefly on reeling and waste) and 100 half-timers. It works daylight hours only, with an interval from noon to 12-30 P.M. Conditions as to half-timers and wages are very similar to those in no. 150. Three small boys admittedly working full-time and earning Rs. 4 a month were picked out and their cases inquired into; two of them were certified as 10 and 12 years, respectively, on date of the visit; the other had not been certified, but was apparently about 12 years of age. Piece-workers in the reeling department earn from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 8 a month. The certificates of half-timers in many cases show only that the boy is between 9 and 14 years; his exact age is not given. The same complaint is made that many half-timers are sent back unexamined by the certifying surgeon. The latrines are on the dry-earth system with no separate seats. Weighed 10 men—average 97½ lbs.
152	*Iron works.*—The factory employs 196 men only. The working hours are from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with one hour's interval at noon, except on Saturday, when work closes at 4 P.M. Overtime is sometimes worked till 6 P.M., but never later. The wages range from 2 annas to Rs. 2 a day. The manager states that during the 9 hours' day, the men do not actually work for more than about 7½ hours.
153	*Printing press.*—The press employs only full-time males; no women or half-timers are employed. Boys are not engaged unless they are certified to be over 14 years. Two of the smallest boys were examined and seemed to be under 14 years; they had not been certified, but had horoscopes to prove their age to be over 14 years. The ordinary working hours are from 9 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., with an hour's interval at noon. Overtime up to 2 or 3 hours is often worked, and on rare occasion (4 or 5 times a year for 2 or 3 days at a time) some of the men have to work from 7 A.M. to 4 A.M. the following morning, with only 2 intervals of an hour at mid-day and 1/4 hour in the evening. Ventilation good.
154	*Portland cement works.*—The factory employs 302 men, 39 women and 11 half-timers. The hours of work for the ordinary workers are from 7 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., with one hour's interval at noon, except on Saturday, when work is from 7 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. The 33 men employed on the continuous process work in 8 hours shifts, each of 11 men, the first shift from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M., the second from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M., and the third from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. They get no Sunday or other holidays. The men in the night shift change into one of the day shifts every Saturday. The women and children work by day-light only, on out-door work. All workers are paid on the

MADRAS TOWN—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	10th of the month for the preceding month. The upper chamber was very dirty, and needs a fan; the fencing of machinery was deficient in some places.
155	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 3,400 men, 80 women (on building work only) and 900 half-timers, total 4,380 hands. The working hours are from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. from the 1st January to the 15th March; from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. from the 16th March to the 30th September: from 6 A.M. to 5-30 P. M. from the 1st October to the 15th December; and from 6-15 A.M. to 5-45 P.M. from the 16th December to the 31st December, always with an interval from noon to 12-30 P M. Sunday is invariably given as a holiday; and besides Sundays, 6 other days were given in 1907, and 7½ days are notified for 1908. The engine stops at 5 P.M. on the afternoon preceding each holiday, including Sundays, to permit of machinery being cleaned. The half-timers work in two shifts, one from the start till noon, the other from 12-30 P. M. till the finish. No women are employed inside the factory, the difficulty of arranging for the prescribed rest of 1½ hours without disturbing the working of the mill having, among other causes, led the management to replace all women workers by men. By the courtesy of the manager, all the half-timers of the one shift, 357 in number, were mustered outside for inspection by the Commission; 26 of the smallest were picked out as apparently under 9 years of age, but all were found to have been duly certified by the surgeon as over 9. The full-timer boys all seemed to be over 14. The children were a healthier and better fed lot than those seen in mills nos. 150 and 151. Weighed 14 men in carding department—average 101 lbs. ,, 7 ,, beaming ,, ,, 104 ,, ,, 20 ,, weaving ,, ,, 98 ,, The average of 41 was 100 lbs. In spite of comparatively short working hours, about 10 *per cent.* of the hands are absent every day, and the mill has to entertain that number of extra hands to provide for such casual absences. There is one man to each loom (about 800 in all), except in the case of 50 small 26" looms, two of which are given to one man. Weavers earn from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a month. The manager finds that this arrangement is economical, and he can get the necessary number of hands. The manager finds a great improvement in the skill and application of the workers generally during the last 15 years. Ventilation, sanitation and arrangements generally are excellent. The discipline of the workers struck the Commission as being specially good, there being little or no loitering about. The mid-day interval is used by practically all the workers for eating their dinner, there being no eating of meals at odd times during working hours, as in Bombay, etc.
156	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs about 3,300 men, 300 women, and 930 half-timers, total 4,530 hands. The mill is under the same management as no. 155 and the hours of work, conditions of labour, wages, etc, are the same as there. Some of the half-timers certified as over 9 years hardly looked that age; 2 of the smallest were specially examined and found to be not more than 8, though certified as over 9.
157	*Electric power station.*—28 men working in shifts, and 180 men in the workshops, are employed. The 28 men work in 2 shifts of 14 men each—one shift works from 3 P.M. to 10-30 P.M., and again next morning from 5 A.M. to 3 P.M., and then has 24 hours off duty, during which the second shift works the same hours. The object of this arrangement is that the change of hands may be made while the machinery is running, so that responsibility for anything wrong may be easily fixed. The men are said to like the arrangement. The machinery does not run from 10-30 P.M. to 5 A.M. The ordinary hands on shifts earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month; they get no Sundays or other holidays. The workshop hands work from 7 A.M. to noon, and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Only adult males are employed.
158	*Railway workshops.*—The shops employ about 6,000 adult males—no women or half-timers are employed. The working hours are from 7 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. with one hour's interval at 11-30 A.M.; on Saturday the hours are from 7 A.M. to 12 noon. Overtime is sometimes worked from 6 A.M. to 7 A.M. and after 4-30 P.M. for an hour or two, but very rarely after 8 P.M., and then only for a few men. There used to be a considerable amount of working on Sundays, without any compensating holiday being given in the week, but this is said to have been stopped since the works were extended 8 months ago. There is no scarcity of labour; unskilled hands get 4 annas and artisans from 6 to 12 annas a day, but 10 *per cent.* of the best hands in each shop get extra rates up to one rupee a day. All apprentices are certified to be over 14 years before admission. The men are paid on the 12th of each month; work then stops at noon, and the men work instead a full day the following Saturday, when the 12th is not a Saturday. Piece-work rates are arranged so that no man earns more

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	than 25 *per cent.* more than what he could get as a daily worker; the average is about 15 *per cent.* more. The hands are mostly Tamils, they are not a robust lot, and are said to be 20 *per cent.* less efficient than workers in the Bombay railway workshops, but they are physically fitter than the same class employed in the Madras cotton mills. In the year 1907, the percentage of absentees was as follows:—mechanics, 8·71 *per cent.*; coolies, 14·43 *per cent.*; general average 10·28 *per cent.*
159	*Aluminium works.*—The works employ about 250 men and 15 half-timers; the men work from 7-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., and the half-timers from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., with one hour's interval at noon.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

160	*Sugar refining.*—The refinery employs, when working, about 150 hands. The hours for day workers are from 6-30 A.M. to noon, and from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.; women (only 8 in number) work from 8 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 5 P.M. The men engaged on continuous processes are divided into 2 shifts, 24 men in each, with the following hours—day shifts from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 8 P.M. to 1 A.M. (10 hours). Night shift from 1 A.M to 8 A.M. and from 1 P.M. to 8 P.M. (14 hours). There are no fixed intervals of rest, and the shifts change weekly. Day-workers get from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month, shift men Rs. 7 to Rs. 10, and vacuum pan men Rs. 20 to Rs. 27. No children are employed.
161	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs about 550 men, 200 women, and 225 half-timers. It works by daylight only, with half an hour's interval from noon to 12-30 P.M., the longest day being from 5-45 A.M. to 6-45 P.M., and the shortest from 6 A.M. to 6-10 P.M. The workers leave their work to eat food from about 8 A.M. onwards, and the manager estimates that they are away from their work for about 1½ hours a day, exclusive of the mid-day interval. To permit of this, about 15 *per cent.* extra hands are entertained. Women are employed chiefly on reeling; they come to work about 7 A.M. and leave about 5-30 P.M. They have no regular interval except the mid-day half-hour, but go out frequently at other times. All hands are called to clean machinery for 2 hours on Sunday morning. The half-timers are supposed to work in forenoon and afternoon sets, but there is reason to think that in practice most of them work the whole day. The adult workers were a healthy, well-nourished lot; 18 men averaged 106 lbs. The half-timers, though active and healthy-looking, were the smallest lot that the Commission has yet seen; of 42 who were paraded for inspection about half the number seemed to be under 9 years, and some were noticed at work in the mill who could not have been over 6 years, yet all whose certificates were called for had been certified to be over 9 years. The certification is done by the local apothecary, and is checked by the Civil Surgeon of the district whose head-quarters are 28 miles distant, on the occasions of his quarterly inspection of the mill. It was stated to the Commission that the Civil Surgeon had never rejected on account of age any child passed by the apothecary. A fresh certificate of age is obtained before a half-timer is promoted to full-time, but as stated above most of the half-timers actually work full time. There are a considerable number of workers between the ages of 14 and 16 years; the manager would not object to the hours of such boys being restricted to 12. The workers come from adjacent villages, within a radius of one mile, and there is no scarcity of labour, though the Ceylon tea and rubber estates attract many coolies from this part. The attendance of the hands has been more regular since the prices of food have gone up during the last 2 years; cheap food used to result in irregular attendance. Monthly wages are as follows—half-timers Rs. 2-8-0, full-timer boys Rs. 3-8-0, boys from 14 to 16 years Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, adult males Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 9. Women earn Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 on reeling. In addition to these wages 3 pies a day is given to each worker for punctual attendance, and a bonus of from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 a month if the outturn of the mill is satisfactory. Fencing and ventilation were good.
162	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 325 men, 124 women and 98 half-timers. It works by daylight only, with an interval from 12 to 12-30 P.M. The mill never starts earlier than 6 A.M., or stops later than 6-45 P.M. The women are said to be given an interval from 11-45 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. When the half-timers were mustered, it was found that 79 were present and working out of a total of 98 on the roll, and the manager had to admit that the half-timers really work the whole day, the only difference between them and the full-timers being that the latter, being somewhat older, get higher pay. The certification of ages seems to be fairly accurately done, though there were some doubtful cases; the certification is done by the apothecary in charge of an hospital 13 miles distant. He comes to the mill when not less than 10 children are ready for examination, and his work is checked once a quarter by the Civil Surgeon of the head-quarters station, who sometimes rejects

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
162—*contd.*	children certified by the apothecary. The physique of the workers varied considerably, some of the children were small and weedy. 16 men averaged 107 lbs. The women were a strong and healthy lot. Men earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 a month, women from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, and "half-timers" Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½. All hands, except "half-timers," are called to clean machinery on the Sunday holiday, from 7 to 10 A.M. Wages are paid monthly, about the 15th. Fencing good, ventilation fair. There is a small ginning factory attached to the mill, which works by day-light only from March till October. For the 6 double and 6 single gins 20 women are employed, at 2 to 2½ annas a day. The line shaft is well protected by a masonry wall.
163	*Cotton ginning.*—The factory works day and night from early in March till the end of May, then by day only till the end of September. The day shift works from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with a stoppage of the engine for half an hour at noon; and the night shift works from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., with a stoppage of the engine for half an hour at midnight. A shift consists of 40 women for the 32 gins. The rate of pay is from 2½ to 3 annas for day or night work. The manager stated that if the employment of women at night were prohibited, night work would become impossible. The other workers were 28 women and boys for carrying cotton to and from the gins, and 80 men for handling the bales, etc. The gins are fed by hoppers, and all the women at the gins have to do is to keep the rollers clear; the seed is carried outside to either end of the factory by mechanical conveyors which deliver direct into bags. The line shaft is over-head. The factory was unusually free from dust and fluff. The openers are fitted with cane spikes, and being outside the factory are not dangerous.
164	*Cotton ginning.*—Conditions are very similar to those described in no. 163. For 32 double gins 36 women are entertained. The day shift works from 6-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M., and the night shift from 6-45 P.M. to 6-15 A.M. There is apparently no proper interval of rest at noon, as the engine is stopped only at 6-15 A.M. and 6-30 P.M. for oiling.
165	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The factory works for most of the year, and by day and night for about 6 months. There were at work, on the day of the visit, 53 men and 39 women in the ginning, and 58 men and 24 women in the pressing, factory. The workers all looked wellfed and healthy. Day and night shifts are relieved at 6-30 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., respectively, and there is no stoppage of the engine except for oiling. There are no fixed intervals of rest. Women are paid 2½ annas, and men 5 annas, a day.
166	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 974 men, 318 women and 472 half-timers on 36,350 ring spindles. It works by day-light only, the longest day being from 6 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. and the shortest from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. with a stoppage from noon till 12-30 P.M. The workers here are said to take a light meal before coming to work in the morning, another during the midday interval, and their principal meal at night. The women come to work between 6-30 A.M. and 7-30 A.M. and go about 5-45 P.M. Besides the midday stoppage, they have no fixed intervals of rest, but go out as they like during the day. They are all employed as piece-work reelers. 33 infants and 26 other non-working children were counted inside the reeling room. A young persons class (age 14 to 16) would control the hours of the whole mill, and would not be opposed if the hours were fixed at 12. The employment of children here seems to be strictly in accordance with the Act, the certifying of ages is well done, and the half-timers work in forenoon and afternoon sets. Each child wears a tin disc on which is stamped his serial number and a letter indicating the department in which he is employed, and his certificate number. The children are sent to the hospital, half a mile distant, to be certified. The workers are allowed to go outside during the day as they wish; but any one remaining outside more than 20 minutes at a time is fined. The manager thinks that these casual absences do not exceed one hour a day. Attendance seems to be regular, the number of absentees on the day of visit represented only 3 *per cent.* of the total number. The company has provided 140 houses, at a monthly rent of 12 annas each, for workers. Half-timers get Rs. 2 a month *plus* 8 annas for dearness of food; when advanced to full time work they get Rs. 4-8-0, and are eligible for the monthly bonus on outturn. Three pies is paid in cash daily for punctual attendance to each worker in the spinning department as he arrives. Men earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 a month, and women from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and a monthly bonus is paid on the outturn—it sometimes amounts to 1½ annas a day in the case of rovers. Wages are paid monthly on the 12th, but the women are paid every 10 days; all hands except half-timers come to clean machinery on the morning of the Sunday holiday. The workers as a body seemed healthy and well-nourished, there were no signs of skin disease. The average weight of 21 men was 108 lbs.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHOLAPUR.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
167	*Railway workshops.*—The shops employ 322 men; there are no half-timers or women. They work from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., with an interval from 11-20 A.M. to 12-40 P.M.; on Saturday work stops at 11-20 A.M. Work after 5 P.M. is paid for as overtime, the rate being $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that for day work. Discipline is strictly enforced during working hours: if a worker remains absent 3 days without leave he is dismissed. About 120 additional men are employed inside the works by contractors; these are not controlled by the works manager. Blacksmiths get from 5 annas to one rupee a day, fitters one rupee, and coolies 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Skilled labour is rather scarce.

SHOLAPUR.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
168	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 1,453 men, 661 women, and 182 half-timers—total 2,296 hands for 45,700 spindles (ring) and 526 looms. The working hours are from day-light to 7-30 P.M., with half an hour's interval at noon; this makes about $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours' actual work in the shortest, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the longest day. Some years back, about 1898, the mill worked from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., for a short time. The half-timers work in forenoon and afternoon shifts—from start to noon and from 12-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.—but no *fixed* intervals of rest are given. By the courtesy of the agents the mill was stopped for an hour on the occasion of the Commission's visit, and all the male workers in the spinning department were mustered outside for inspection. There were 606 male adults over 17 years, 186 youths between 14 and 17 years, and 92 half-timers. The physique of all seemed to be very good; and there were no signs of scrofula or other constitutional disease. The certification of age of half-timers seemed to have been done carefully, as only 6 of those working full-time might have been under 14 years and of the half-timers only 4 seemed to be under 9 years; of these four, 3 had been certified to be over 9 years. Though the youths between 14 and 17 constituted 23 *per cent.* of the full-time hands in the spinning department, the manager explained that restricted hours for a 'young person' class would not necessarily restrict the hours of the whole mill, because he could keep the adults more closely to their work after the hour for the young persons leaving the mill, if he allowed them more liberty before that hour. He could thus keep the spinning going; it only required careful organization, and could be done. At present many more hands are employed than were required on the machinery at any one time. The manager estimates that out of the 12 hours for which the machinery ran each of the hands worked actually only 9, and they could never do more than this, however much the running hours were extended. Wages are Rs. 2-4-0 a month for half-timers, and Rs. 4-8-0 for full-time boys; spinners (rings and mules) earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a month, and weavers (one loom) from Rs. 13 to Rs. 14; a few weavers who have two looms earn more. Reeling is done by women, who work from 6 A.M. to dark, with two hours off at noon; they earn from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 a month. Fencing is good. The latrines have 52 seats. Ventilation is deficient, but improvements are being made.
169	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 1,212 men, 576 women and 302 half-timers, of whom 67 are girls—total 2,090 hands. The working hours are from day-light to 7-30 P.M. Some years back work went on sometimes till 9 P.M., and more often till 8 P.M.; the manager states that at the request of the hands the closing time was altered to 7-30 P.M. ten months ago. The Commission visited the factory from 6-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.; the atmosphere inside the mill was foul and oppressive, due to imperfect ventilation, though fans were running, and to humidifying by means of steam. The hands were inspected as they left the mill at 7-30 P.M., and did not look exhausted. The staircases are narrow, and dangerous in case of fire.
170	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 1,594 men, 692 women and 152 half-timers—total 2,438 hands for 45,552 spindles (ring) and 511 looms. The working hours throughout the year are from 6 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. (standard time, which is half an hour in advance of sun time), with one half hour's interval at noon, electric light being used both at the start and finish. The women in the reeling department come about 8 A.M., get an interval from 12 noon to 1-30 P.M. and work on till 8 P.M. Half-timers are employed in morning and afternoon shifts, alternating every month, A shift working from the start to noon, and B shift from 12-30 to 7-30 P.M. without any fixed intervals for rest. Most of the half-timers attend a school on the mill premises—B set from 10 A.M. to noon, and A set from 12-30 P.M. to 3 P.M. The half-timers all wear their certificate in a small tin box round the neck, and no objection is raised to this. The certificate is drawn up in triplicate—one copy remains on the surgeon's file, one is kept by the mill, and one is given to the child. The half-timers are certified by the surgeon as between 8 and 10 years, not as "over 9 years;" a few were observed who seemed to be under 9, but all were physically fit, and the operatives generally a fine, healthy lot. A weekly bonus for regular attendance is given in the spinning department only; the returns for the week showed that 612 out of 792 hands, *i. e.*, 77 *per cent.*, earned it by being present every working day. Fencing and ventilation good; the latrines have 60 seats.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
171	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 199 men, 73 women, and 68 half-timers—total 340 hands. It works day-light hours only, with half an hour's interval at noon. Half-timers work in 2 shifts, from the start to noon, and from 12-30 P.M. to closing time. Machinery is cleaned once every fortnight from 12-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. Examined 21 half-timers; of these 6 seemed to be under 9 years, though certified as over that age. The certificates do not contain any marks of identification. Wages are paid weekly, every Saturday afternoon. The workers were a good lot physically. Fencing and ventilation good.
172	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The machinery is all very well fenced, the line shaft being walled in. The opener delivers on to a traveller which prevents danger to hands working in front of it. The ginning factory works day and night, with two shifts, in a busy season; at the time of the Commission's visit it was working by day only. The gins are tended by women, who are paid 3½ annas for day work and 3¾ annas for night work. The manager says it would be impossible to get men to tend the gins at night.
173	*Cotton ginning.*—The conditions of labour are the same as in no. 172. Fencing excellent
174	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The conditions of labour are the same as in no. 172. Only men were working in front of the opener. Fencing excellent.
175	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 730 men, 135 women and 119 half-timers (85 boys and 34 girls)—total 984 hands. The working hours are from day-light to dark, the shortest hours being from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. in December, and the longest from 5-20 A.M. to 7-12 P.M. in June, *i. e.*, excluding the half-hour interval at noon, 11 hours and 13 hours 22 minutes, respectively, actual working time. Electric light is installed only in some dark parts of the spinning department. The weekly holiday is always given on Monday, the local market day, instead of on Sunday. This is preferred by the hands, as they can buy their weekly supplies of grain, etc., cheapest on Mondays. The cleaning of machinery is done once a fortnight, on the morning after the weekly holiday; the ordinary hands are never called on holidays to clean machinery. The half-timers work in two shifts—A shift from the start to 9-30 A.M., and from 4 P.M. to the close, and B shift from 9 A.M. to noon, and from 12-30 to 4. Both shifts are at work together from 9 to 9-30 A.M. Examined 113 half-timers of both shifts; all were certified as over 9 years, but about a dozen of them seemed to be under 9 years. They were a poor lot. Twenty of the smallest of the full-timers were picked out and examined; of these, 13 were obviously only about 12 years old, though the certificates originally given them as half-timers showed one of them to be 14 years, two to be 15, five to be 16, four to be 17, and one to be 18 on the date of the Commission's visit. The certification of ages seems to have been carelessly done some years ago; it is better now. One of these boys named Abdul Salam, who seemed about 12 years old but had been at work for four years, was very weak; his health seemed to have been affected by the work. The adults seemed a strong enough lot. Weighed 10 spinners—average 100 lbs., and 10 weavers—average 113 lbs. Wages are paid monthly, about the 25th, for the previous month. There is a scarcity of labour, and wages are said to run rather higher than at Nagpur, especially those of women and children. Fencing and ventilation good. Good accommodation at a monthly rent of 12 annas a room is provided on the premises for a number of the hands.
176	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The atmosphere in the press-room was thick with fluff from the 'opener'; there was no fan or other means of clearing the air, and work in the room must be most injurious to health. On the 25th October 1905 a man was burnt to death at this press in an accidental fire which occurred in front of the 'opener'; there must always be great danger of such accidents under the present conditions of working. The charge for pressing one bale of 400 lbs. is Rs. 3-8-0; of this 3¼ annas a bale is paid to the contractor, who supplies the labour, and he pays the men working the press; they receive from 6 to 9 annas a day for a good day's work. There is never any night working.
177	*Cotton pressing.*—This press was better ventilated than the last, but the atmosphere can never be wholesome where an 'opener' is used, and there must always be great danger of fire.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.

178 *Cotton ginning and pressing.*—In the ginning factory there are 44 gins; the number of hands employed is 45 men and 70 women (or double their number when working day and night). The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with half an hour's stoppage at noon; the night shift, when engaged, work from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., with half an hour's stoppage at midnight. The following table shows the number of days worked in the last four years:—

Year.	Month.	Number of the days the factory worked.			
		With day shift only up to 6 P.M.	With day shift only up to 9 or 10 P.M.	Day and night with double shifts.	Total.
1904-1905 ...	November	15	......	8	23
	December	12	......	7	19
	January	22	2	......	24
	February	1	1	18	20
	March	15	......	1	16
	April	13	3	......	16
	May	12	6	......	18
	June	4	......	......	4
		94	12	34	140
1905-1906 ...	November	14	......	1	15
	December	4	......	19	23
	January	16	4	2	22
	February	14	2	......	16
	March	17	2	......	19
	April	*Nil.*	......	......	*Nil.*
	May	16	......	......	16
		81	8	22	111
1906-1907 ...	November	13	4	......	17
	December	1	1	17	19
	January	2	......	22	24
	February	1	1	6	8
	March	23	......	2	25
	April	16	......	......	16
	May	20	......	......	20
	June	4	......	......	4
		80	6	47	133
1907-1908 ...	November	13	......	3	16
	December	1	......	21	22
	January	......	......	24	24
	February	13	......	4	17
		27	......	52	79

To tend the 44 gins, 56 women are employed, *i. e.*, one for each gin *plus* 12 extra hands to relieve the others, so that each woman may get at least 1½ hours' rest; in addition, 14 women are employed for removing cotton seed, sweeping, etc. No children are employed, but the manager states that women sometimes leave their children to tend the gins when they go out. Women are paid 3 to 3½ annas for day work, and 3½ to 4 annas for night work; men get from 7 to 10 annas a day. All hands are engaged and paid by a contractor. The manager says that if women are not allowed to work at night, there will be difficulty in getting men to take their places, and in any case the men will cost twice as much. The ginning factories in this district close on Sunday, which is also the local bázár day. The press works only by day; it has to work on Sundays occasionally to fulfil urgent contracts, but it always gives a holiday on some other day instead. The manager does not object to a weekly holiday in either the ginning or pressing factory.

179 *Oil mill.*—The mill is not under the Factory Act; it has four presses employing 18 men by day and 18 by night, the shifts being relieved at 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. respectively. There is no interval of rest, but the manager explains that for each pair of presses 4 men only are required, while 5 are actually engaged, so as to give each man a certain amount of relief. Pay is 5 annas a day. Work stops from 6 A.M. on Sunday to 6 A.M. on Monday, but all hands come to clean machinery from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Sundays. Men on the day shift go on the night shift next week, and *vice versâ.*

Serial No. of factory.	Notes.
180	*Cotton ginning.*—The gin works either 24 hours, with two shifts, or 12 hours without regular reliefs. There is no intermediate system of 14 or 15 hours. An interval of 1½ hours is given both to the day and night shifts, the engine being actually stopped for this time. For the 18 gins 18 women, *plus* 3 for casual relief, constitute a shift. Women get 3 annas for day, and 3½ annas for night, work. Fencing good.
181	*Cotton ginning.*—There are 12 gins, which employ only 36 persons, and the factory is therefore not under the Factory Act. It works only by daylight; the man-in-charge stated that there was an interval of half hour at noon, but the workers denied this. The line shaft was sufficiently fenced.
182	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 700 men, 210 women, and 184 half-timers on 24,000 spindles (ring) and 160 looms. The hours of working for men, women and half-timers, and the conditions generally, are the same as in No. 183. It is explained that when the half-timers leave the mill in a body from 8-30 to 9 A.M., and from 3 to 3-30 P.M., the full-timers do the "doffing"; this arrangement, if carried out in practice, must interfere considerably with the working of the mill. The mill-hands eat their forenoon meal generally between 8 and 10 A.M., leaving their work for this purpose when they like. It has been found impossible to prevent this casual way of leaving work. Much loitering about the mill compound was observed on the occasion of the Commission's visit. The supply of labour has become much scarcer of late years, especially in the case of full-time and half-time boys. The adult workers, men and women, were an exceptionally sturdy, well-set-up lot. The children, as in No. 183, were rather a stunted poor lot; and under a system of certificates of physical fitness some of them would have been rejected. 98 half-timers were paraded for inspection, and were all found to have been duly certified for age. Of the full-timers 8 were picked out who were probably under 14 years, three of them not being over 12 years; weighed 25 men—average 102 lbs. Ten *per cent.* extra hands are stated to be employed in the carding and roving, and 25 *per cent.* in the spinning, departments. Three-fourths of the weavers run two looms each, and earn an average of Rs. 16 a month; those on one loom get only from Rs 8 to Rs. 10. Ventilation is good, except in the carding room, which is also badly lighted. The certifying surgeon lives 26 miles off; formerly children used to be employed pending the grant of a sertificate; this is not allowed now, and they have to wait for the quarterly visit of the surgeon, or they are sometimes sent at the expense of the mill to the surgeon's station.
183	*Cotton spinning and weaving, also ginning.*—The mill employs about 640 men, 165 women and 110 half-timers; there are 14,688 spindles (ring) and 160 looms. Daylight hours on the longest working day in 1907 were from 5-25 A.M. to 7-20 P.M. on the 10th July (actual working hours 13 hours 25 minutes) and on the shortest from 6-25 A.M. to 5-55 P.M. on the 17th December (actual working hours 11 hours); the average over the whole year is 12 hours 3 minutes. There is an interval for the whole mill from noon to 12-30 P.M., and, besides, the half-timers and women get intervals of rest from 8-30 to 9 A.M. and from 3 to 3-30 P.M. Half-timers work in two sets, the first from the start to noon and the second from 12-30 P.M. to the finish. The weekly holiday is on Monday, the local market day. Forty-six half-timers were examined; they were all over 9 years, but were a poor, rather weakly lot. Of the full-time boys 13 were picked out who seemed to be under 14 years, though on the basis of their certificates they were all over that age, except one whose certificate showed him to be only 13 years. Half-timers get Rs. 3, and full-time boys Rs. 5 a month; to encourage them to be regular in attendance a bonus of 2 annas for a half-timer and 4 annas for a full-timer is given to every boy who is present every day of the week. In the month previous to the Commission's visit 220 out of a total of 300 boys earned the bonus (*i.e.* 73 *per cent.*). The women (all in the reeling department) earn from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month. The manager thinks that the average number of absentees from work is only 7 *per cent.* Fencing and ventilation good; the latrines have 36 seats. The temperature of the preparation room at 8 A.M. was 95° Fahr. Cleaning of machinery is done every fortnight, on the afternoon preceding the holiday.
184	*Cotton spinning and weaving, also ginning.*—The mill employs about 700 men, 200 women, and 55 half-timers on 18,000 spindles (ring and mule) and 179 looms. It works by day-light only, with an interval of rest from 11-30 A.M. to 12 noon; the actual working hours of the longest day in June, and of the shortest day in December, are 13 hours and 5 minutes and 10 hours and 45 minutes respectively, the average over the whole year being 11 hours and 38 minutes. Half-timers work in two shifts; the first from the start to 11-30 A.M. with half an hour's interval from 9 to 9-30 A.M., the second from 12 to the finish, with an interval from 3 to 3-30 P.M. Women get three intervals of rest—9 to 9-30 A.M., 11-30 to noon, and 3 to 3-30 P.M. The weekly holiday is given on Monday, the local bazar day; when the mill works on Monday to make up for a special

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	holiday, the hands have to be allowed to leave at 3 P.M. to go to the bazar to buy their weekly supplies. Ninety *per cent.* of the operatives are *mahars* by caste; they are a well-fed, healthy-looking lot; weighed 44 men in the spinning department average 100 lbs., and 12 in the weaving department average 112 lbs. 24 half-timers were examined; all were over 9 and some appeared over 14 years; they were a strong healthy lot. No full-timers under 14 years were observed working full time. The certification of ages seems to be very carefully done, and no boy is allowed to work until certified. The Civil Surgeon visits the mill once every two or three months, and boys willing to work have to be kept waiting till he comes. Fencing and ventilation are excellent, and the arrangements generally are admirable. The mill is entirely under native management.
185	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 2,983 men, 770 women and 732 half-timers (617 boys and 115 girls), a total of 4,485 hands on 76,000 ring-spindles and 1,214 looms. It works day-light hours only, varying from 13 hours 9 minutes in June to 10 hours 54 minutes in December, the average over the whole year being 12 hours 3 minutes, exclusive of the midday interval. The half-timers in the spinning department work in two sets, the first from the start to 9 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to the finish, and the second from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. with the half hour's interval at noon, the sets changing every fortnight. The half-time girls are employed in the reeling department only, and they all work from 9 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. with the midday interval. A number of women are employed in the bleaching and dyeing departments, but the manager states that they cannot be got to work alongside the men in the spinning and weaving departments. Examined 124 half-time boys, they all seemed to be about or over 9 years, and certification had been carefully done, but the general physique was poor. Sixteen of the smallest full-timers were picked out of the spinning room; 8 of them seemed to be under 14 years, but on the basis of their original certificates as half-timers they would all be over 14 years. Promotion to full-time work here is based on the original certificates as half-timers; fresh certificates are not taken out. The men and women looked a healthy lot; 21 men from the carding department averaged 102 lbs. and 30 weavers averaged 103 lbs. each. Half the weavers tend two looms each, and half one only. There has been a scarcity of labour in recent years, especially in the spinning and weaving departments; attempts have been made to recruit gangs of men from up-country, but many of them cannot stand the noise in the mill, and leave after a day or two. An attempt was made to employ half-time girls in the spinning department, but they could not be induced to work with the boys. The mill is prevented from making further extensions owing to scarcity of hands. The latrines have 105 seats, some on the septic tank system. The arrangements for ventilation and cooling the air are excellent. Full particulars as to wages and other conditions prevailing in this mill are given in the printed evidence attached to the report.
186	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—The Commission visited this factory to inspect the press house in which two women were burnt to death by a fire occurring in front of the cotton opener on the 22nd January 1908. It appears that 4 women were sitting on the cots in front of the opener, dusting cotton as it was shot out of the opener, when a spark from the opener set the whole room in a blaze; two of the women escaped, but the other two fell down among the cotton and were found dead a few minutes later, when the fire was extinguished, probably from shock as much as from burns. All the men who were working in the room escaped.
187	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 575 men, 161 women and 309 half-timers (252 boys and 57 girls), a total of 1,045 on 16,500 spindles and 182 looms. It works daylight hours only, the same as in No. 185. Examined 102 half-time boys; of these 16 were certainly under 9 years, though they were all certified to be over that age. Besides these 16, there were 13 of the lot who seemed physically unfit and the boys as a whole were a thin, poorish lot. Examined also 29 half-time girls (3 from the spinning and 26 from the reeling department); all seemed over 9 years, and they were healthy and well nourished. The half-timers work in forenoon and afternoon sets, relieving each other at the midday interval; the forenoon set is said to get an interval of half an hour from 9 to 9-30 A.M., and the afternoon set from 3 to 3-30, the doffing work during these intervals being suspended, or carried on only so far as the full-timers can do it, resulting in a loss of production. It was stated by the half-timers that 5 of their numbers (whose names were ascertained) were *sáwaiwálas* (*lit.*, one-and-a-quarter, or extra, timers) and worked full-time for extra wages, though still kept on the list of half-timers; they also stated that this system was much more common some time ago. The management did not deny the fact. The full-time boys seemed a fair-sized lot; only 4 were observed who might have been under 14 years. There is said to be considerable scarcity of hands. The half-time girls in the reeling department get Rs. 2-14-0 a month, and this is deducted from the piecework earnings of the women whom they assist.

CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
188	*Cotton ginning and pressing.*—For 24 gins 29 women are employed, and the factory runs from 6 A.M. to as late as 9 P.M. with these hands; for all night running a separate shift of women is employed. A woman gets 3 to 3½ annas a day, and ¾ anna extra when work goes on up to 9 P.M. All the hands including women on the gins are employed and paid by a contractor, and no nominal lists are kept. The cotton opener in the press-house was of the usual dangerous type; only men were working in front of it.
189	*Flour mill.*—A small steam flour mill not under the Factory Act; it employs 9 men and 5 women, and works ordinarily by daylight only, but occasionally up to 9 P.M. and even all night, when the hands, who are not relieved, snatch such intervals for sleep as they can. The factory was clean and well arranged. Grain is ground on commission.

PUNJAB.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
190	*Flour mill.*—The mill employs 83 men; there are no women or children. It works ordinarily from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.; sometimes work goes on till 9 P.M., and for about 40 or 50 days in a year the mill works day and night with double shifts. When working till 9 P.M. without relief the hands are paid overtime at the rate of ¼ day's wage for the 3 hours. Previously there was no midday stoppage, but about two months ago the stoppage of the mill from 12 to 12-30 P.M. was introduced. The number of men actually required at any one time for the inside milling work is 14, but 21 are always employed, so as to permit the men to leave their work for purposes of eating, drinking, etc. By the courtesy of the manager the mill was stopped, and all hands were mustered outside for inspection; the 21 inside hands were all of good physique, and showed no sign of lung ailments, except one case of bronchitis; the outside hands were a particularly fine lot of men. Arrangements for ventilation and clearing the air of dust in all compartments were excellent. The fencing was sufficient, except in the bagging department. The latrines have 5 seats.
191	*Cotton ginning.*—The season lasts from the beginning of November to the end of March, and the usual hours of working are from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., with one hour's stoppage at noon. For the 36 gins only 40 women (with 3 overseers) are employed, so that each woman must work more than the 11 hours prescribed by law. The women are paid 2½ annas a day for 12 hours' and 3 annas a day for 13 hours' actual work. The fencing of the line shafts was sufficient; the cotton-opener is outside, and not dangerous.
192	*Iron workshop.*—72 men are employed who work ordinarily from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., with one hour's interval at noon. Sugarcane presses are the chief article manufactured, and during the busy season, September to December, when the demand for presses is great, work goes on sometimes till 9 P. M. During these four months this factory has been exempted by notification from the obligation to stop work on Sundays. Daily wages range from 4 to 8 annas a man.
193	*Iron workshop.*—The shop employs about 40 men. The hours of work and the conditions of labour generally are the same as in No. 192, but there is no exemption in respect of the Sunday holiday.
194	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 435 men, 46 women and 93 children—total 574 hands for 15,000 spindles (ring and mule). The working hours from October to March are from 6-30 A.M. to 9 P.M. with half an hour's stoppage at noon, *i. e.*, 14 hours' actual work; in April and May the hours are from 5-45 A.M. to 8 P.M.; in June from 5 A.M. to 7-20 P.M.; in July from 5-10 A.M. to 7-30 P.M.; in August from 5-30 A.M. to 7-15 P.M.; in September from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M.; and in October from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.; always with the half hour's stoppage at noon. As a rule all the spinning mills here stop working by electric light in the hot weather. The manager estimates, by personal observation, that an average worker leaves his work for about 15 minutes every hour, often to take opium, ganja, etc., to which the hands here are much addicted. The manager admits that until a few months ago the Factory Act was not enforced at all; when he came to the mill about 9 months ago, all the children used to work full-time, irrespective of age. He states that he is trying to effect a gradual improvement in this respect, and that about 20 out of the 93 children now work only three-quarters of a day, the first set coming about 7 A.M. and staying till [illegible] P.M., and the second set coming from 12-30 P.M. till 9 P.M.; but the arrangements for relieving them are left entirely to the jobbers and there are no clearly defined shifts. So-called half-timers get Rs. 3-2-0, and the other boys who work full-time Rs. 5-4-0, a month. The manager states that production *per* hour is better in the long working hours of the cold weather, because the hands stay inside more to keep themselves warm.

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
195	*Biscuit factory.*—The factory employs 39 hands (all men) and works only from 7 A.M. to noon, and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.; there is no night work. The hands, who are all Hindus, earn from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 a month.
196	*Flour mill.*—The mill employs 193 men only, and works as a rule day and night. The 96 men in the milling department are divided into two shifts of 43 each, each working 12 hours, and being relieved at 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. respectively. The mill stops from 6 A.M. Sunday to 6 A.M. Monday; but all hands attend to clean machinery on Sunday from 6 A.M. to 2 P.M. Wages run from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 15 a month. Overtime is frequently worked, a full day's wage being given for any period over 4 hours, and half a day wage up to 4 hours. The pay register for the month of February 1908 showed that in the milling department men occasionally worked 36 hours at a sketch, when their reliever failed to turn up; the manager explained that on such occasions the men actually snatch a good deal of sleep during the night. The manager states that men suffer from asthma in the mill. The dust in the wheat receiving department was certainly very bad at the time of the Commission's visit, it being almost impossible to remain in the room; there would be no difficulty in clearing the air of all dust by exhaust fans.
197	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 370 men, 30 women and 102 children (including 2 girls)—total 502 hands. The working hours are from 6 A.M. to 9-30 P.M. in the cold weather, and from 5 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. in the hot weather, with a stoppage of an hour from noon to 1 P.M. all the year round. The manager admits that until his arrival three months ago all the children in the mill worked full time, irrespective of age; since then a few of the youngest children have been put on half-time. The pay register of the month preceding the Commission's visit showed that 20 children were paid half-time wages that month. A large number of full-time boys, who were obviously under 14 years, were observed at work.
198	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 499 men, 41 women and 53 children—total 593 hands. The working hours are from 5 A.M. to 7 P.M. from April to September, and from 6-15 A.M. to 9 P.M. from October to March, with a stoppage of half an hour at noon throughout the year. All the children admittedly work full-time, irrespective of age; 20 were picked out in the spinning department and examined, all were under 14 years, but over 9. There was apparently no certification for age until about 2 months ago, when a new manager was appointed; since then 2 lots of children were sent to the Civil Surgeon for certification, 10 on the 10th March and 14 on the 27th March 1908. All except one were certified as over 9, and under 14 years; but in spite of this they are still working full-time. The certificates contain thumb impressions, but no marks of identification. In the reeling department a number of young children, from 5 to 9 years of age, were observed; they were helping relatives on piece-work and are said to be learning the work. As soon as they have learned a little, they are permitted to work full-time, irrespective of age. Weighed 10 men—average 104 lbs. Average monthly wages and earnings are said to be, for children in the spinning department (all males), Rs. 4-8-0, spinners Rs. 15, piecers Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0, reelers, men Rs. 9 to Rs. 12, women Rs. 7 to Rs. 9. The latrines have 12 seats; they are outside the mill compound, and are very dirty. Ventilation fair. The temperature in the spinning room at 4-30 P.M. on the 1st April was 100·5° Fahr.
199	*Cotton spinning and weaving.*—The mill employs 669 men, 58 women and 47 children—total 774 hands. The working hours are :— from 6-10 A.M. to 8 P.M., from October to March, and from 5-30 A.M. to 7 P.M., from April to September, with a stoppage from 12-10 P.M. to 12-55 P.M., all the year round. Sunday is invariably a holiday and in addition certain native holidays are given, so that the mill works only 300 days a year. It was admitted by the manager that, with the exception of 7 boys who really do seem to work only half a day, all the children work full-time, irrespective of their ages. A number of full-time throstle boys, who were obviously under 14 years of age, were seen at work. All hands are called every Sunday to clean machinery up to about 10 A.M. The rates of monthly wages are as follows :—half-time boys Rs. 2-8-0, full-time boys from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7; on piece-work, mule spinners earn from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 a month, piecers about Rs. 15, weavers (one man to two looms) from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30; reelers, men, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 and women from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. Fencing sufficient, except that there are no shuttle guards on the looms.

PUNJAB—*continued.*

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
200	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 337 men, 37 women and 50 half-timers—a total of 424 hands on 14,000 spindles (ring and mule). The hours of work vary according to the season— From April to July ... 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. July and August ... 5-30 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. September ... 5-45 A.M. to 7-20 P.M. October and November... 6-40 A.M. to 9-0 P.M. December and January... 7-0 A.M. to 9-0 P.M. February and March ... 6-35 A.M. to 9-0 P.M. With one hour's interval at noon, except in October--January when the interval is only 45 minutes. The longest day was 13¾, and the shortest 11½, actual working hours. Work always begins by daylight. Until two months ago all the half-timers in this mill were worked full-time; since then, as the result of a prosecution instituted by Government, the half-timers have been divided into proper sets, and now work not more than 7 hours a day. Of the morning set of 25 half-timers 23 were examined; they all appeared to be over 9 years, and had been carefully certified for age, marks of identification being given in each case. They seemed a poor, thin lot, and certainly 2 were physically unfit. The physique of the adults was good; they are not local men, but come from the United Provinces, Rajputana, etc. Weighed 18 men, average 109 lbs.; of these 8 were natives of Oudh, 4 of Agra and 6 of Rajputana. A number of the workers were suffering from eye complaints. Only two youths of from 14 to 17 years were seen at work, so that a 'young person' class would not effect the working hours of this mill. Half-timers get Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month, full-time boys Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, A class piecers on mules earn Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 a month, B class piecers Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, minders Rs. 17 to Rs. 20, women (reeling) Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. There are about 80 rooms for mill hands in the compound, let out at a monthly rent of 10 annas a room. The latrines have 12 seats. Fencing and ventilation were satisfactory.
201	*Cotton ginning, rice and flour mills and ice making.*—The factory employs 40 permanent hands, and temporary hands according to the amount of work in progress. The usual working hours are from 6-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M., with one hour's stoppage at noon, except for the ice making—which is carried on day and night with two shifts, each working 12 hours. Occasionally the cotton ginning and flour mills are worked day and night also, in which case double shifts of workmen are employed. All the hands are adult males, except the women employed on the cotton gins, who are paid 3½ annas for day work, and 4 annas at night. There is no difficulty in getting hands.
202	*Carpet factory.*—The factory employs 600 men and boys, but is not under the Factory Act, because only hand-looms, and no steam or mechanical power, is used. Usually work is carried on by day-light only, but occasionally, to execute urgent orders, the men work at night. The workers are chiefly Kashmiris, and there are a number of small boys under 9 years at work. The head weaver on each loom contracts to do the work at so much *per* 100 stitches, and pays all the hands employed on the carpet. The boys earn from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a month and the head weavers are said to make up to Rs. 50 a month. The physique of both men and boys seemed to be poor; they are stated to be liable to consumption. The weaving sheds are open and well ventilated.
203	*Woollen mill.*—The mill employs about 1,000 men, 40 women and 60 children. Work commences at day-light, varying from 5-30 A.M. in summer to 7 A.M. in winter, and continues up to 6-30 P.M. in summer and 5-30 P.M. in winter, an interval of 2 hours at noon being given from May till September, and of one hour for the rest of the year. The actual working hours vary from 9½ in winter to 11½ in summer. Overtime up to 9 P.M. is occasionally worked in certain departments, generally in order to comply with urgent Government requirements, but the number of days on which overtime is worked in a year does not ordinarily exceed 45, and no women or children work overtime. Half-timers are said to work in forenoon and afternoon sets in the long days, but there is no division into A and B sets, and no separate registers are kept, so that it is impossible to say whether the law is observed. In the short days they are said to work all in one set from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. only. It was admitted that a proportion of the children under 14 were at the time of inspection being employed for over 7 hours a day, owing to the scarcity of such labour, but this practice is now less marked than formerly, and a steady effect is being made to comply with the law. Twenty half-timers were examined, they were all over 9 years and were in good condition. Fifteen of the smallest full-time boys were picked out and examined; 13 of them seemed to be under 14 years, and 4 of these were suffering from spleen or malarial anæmia. The general health and physique of the adults was very good, except for malaria and eye diseases. 62 men were weighed, average 118 lbs. The company has built 230 houses for its operatives, almost all are occupied and more are under construction. Many of the hands are local men coming from villages within a radius of 4 miles. Sunday is always given as a holiday, and the cleaning of machinery is done on

Serial no. of factory.	Notes.
	Saturday afternoon. The latrines have 36 seats, and there are 6 urinals, all very clean. The certification of children for age is done by the Civil Surgeon of Gurdaspore, resident 8 miles off; he comes to the mill for the purpose once every 6 months, and children coming in the interval are employed in anticipation of his examination. Ventilation and fencing very good.
204	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 266 men, 33 women and 143 children—total 442 hands. It worked in January 1907 from 7-15 A.M. to 8 P.M.; in February from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.; in March from 6-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.; in April from 5-50 A.M. to 7-10 P.M.; in May from 5-35 A.M. to 7-20 P.M.; in June and July from 5-10 A.M. to 7-30 P.M.; in August from 5-45 A.M. to 7-15 P.M.; in September from 6-10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M.; in October from 6-25 A.M. to 6-15 P.M.; in November from 6-40 A.M. to 8 P.M.; and in December from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.—always with one hour's stoppage at noon. The manager admits that until 2 months ago all the children worked full time, irrespective of age, receiving from Rs. 4 to Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ a month. This fact having been brought to the notice of the authorities, and a prosecution being threatened, some attempt is apparently now being made to divide the children into sets and work them only half-time; but it is impossible to say how far the law is now being observed in this respect as the registers are incomplete. The manager states that as a result of his endeavour to comply with the law some of the children have left, and it is difficult to keep all the spindles going. Examined 86 children under 16 years; it was impossible to ascertain how many of them were actually working full-time and how many only half-time. Seventy-three of them were under 14 years of age, and 10 of these seemed to be under 9 years. The cases of these 10 boys were specially examined; 7 of them had been certified to be over 9 years, and 3 were not certified; they were being paid Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month each. The certificates give no marks of identification, though the form provides for such an entry; in some cases the father's name was not given. The adults were a strong-looking lot; the average of 11 men who were weighed was 108 lbs. Only about 5 per cent. of the hands are local men; the rest come from Oudh, Rájputána, etc. In the ginning factory attached to this mill a fatal accident occurred more than a year ago, a woman being caught by the unfenced line shaft and killed; in spite of this the line shaft has not yet been fenced.
205	*Cotton spinning.*—The mill employs 374 men, 60 women and 38 children—total 472 hands. The longest hours worked are, in March, sometimes from 6-15 A.M. to 9 P.M. with one hour's stoppage at noon—total $13\frac{3}{4}$ hours actual working. In the hot weather the mill stops at 7 P.M.; work is commenced by electric light in the winter mornings; and the average is 13 hours actual working a day. It was admitted that until recently all the boys under 14 years worked full-time; an attempt is now being made to divide them into sets, but probably most of them still work full-time. No proper registers are kept, and many young boys were seen escaping from the mill on the occasion of the Commission's visit. Here, too, hardly any local men come for employment; of 14 men picked out at random 1 came from Lahore, 3 from Jullunder and 10 from Oudh; their average weight was 113 lbs.
206	*Flour mill.*—The mill works ordinarily day and night, with 2 shifts of hands from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., and from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., the shifts changing every fortnight. There are 70 men in the milling department (35 in each shift) and they arrange among themselves for occasional intervals of rest. Besides, there are 70 men and 10 women engaged by day only in handling bags, cleaning grain, sweeping, etc. There is a stoppage for 24 hours on Sunday, during which the hands attend to clean machinery. Inside hands get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15, outside coolies, who carry the bags, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 a month; very few local men are employed. The hands are steady in attendance and do not change as much as in cotton mills. Ventilation is extremely good, the dust being all removed by fans, etc. Fencing very good, and the general arrangements throughout the mill excellent.
207	*Oil and flour mills.*—The mill employs about 35 hands, and works usually from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., with one hour's stoppage at noon. Occasionally work goes on till 9 P.M. to meet urgent demands. Daily wages of the hands range from 7 annas to one rupee. Machinery is cleaned on Sundays.
208	*Cotton and wool pressing.*—The press employs 27 hands, and works from 7 A.M to 6 P.M. —never at night. The men earn from 7 to 9 annas a day. Women are employed on sorting the wool.
209	*Printing press.*—The press employs 140 hands—all adult males—and works $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the hot weather and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the cold weather, exclusive of half an hour's interval at noon. Machinery was well fenced. The physique of the work-people was good. About 12 boys under 14 years are employed by contractors in folding papers; they are said to come at 9 and leave at 4 o'clock, and the manager claims that they are not under the Factory Act because they work in the building separated from the machinery, but in the same yard.

EAST INDIA (LAND REVENUE).

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENTS

IN THE

PUNJAB

SINCE 1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

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EAST INDIA (LAND REVENUE).

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENTS IN THE PUNJAB SINCE 1855.

LETTER from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE) to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA. No. 4. DATED 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

In reply to your telegram of the 28th June, 1907, we have the honour to forward a return* which has been compiled by the Government of the Punjab showing for each district in that Province the land revenue assessments and the cultivated and irrigated areas in 1855 and at each new settlement up to date. A note† showing the districts which have been added to, or taken from, the Punjab since 1855 is appended. The delay which has occurred in the submission of the return is explained by the Government of the Punjab as being due to the great trouble and labour which its compilation has involved, owing to the various territorial changes which have taken place in the boundaries of districts, and the difficulty of obtaining figures for some of the old settlements. The results must even now be accepted in some cases rather as the best approximations available than as absolutely accurate. Where our records furnish the necessary material we have checked the figures, and while we have found some apparent discrepancies, we do not consider them of sufficient importance to justify the delay that a call for explanation would cause.

* Enclosure No. 1.

† Enclosure No. 2.

2. We presume that the object of the return is to show the relative burden of taxation on land in the Punjab at various periods since 1855, and we therefore enclose a second statement‡ which has not been called for by you, but which the Punjab Government has forwarded to us. It has been prepared, as the footnotes show, from data already published, and it shows the incidence of the revenue assessments for the province as a whole at different dates in a more easily intelligible form. The statistics of the earlier years are not so complete as those of the later years, and in all cases they represent the totals or averages for the whole Province of the Punjab as it was constituted at the time. The rupee assessments of each period have been converted into pounds sterling at the rate of exchange of the time.

‡ Enclosure No. 3.

3. To the cultivator the most important consideration in connection with the incidence of the land revenue demand is the amount of produce which he must sell in order to pay the land revenue, and by way of illustration the return shows the amount of wheat required to pay the land revenue on one acre at different times. Wheat has been selected as the chief staple of the Punjab, and the calculations are based on the market price at Amritsar, one of the largest and most central markets of the Province. Owing to the extension of communications throughout the Province, village prices have probably risen in a greater proportion than prices in the principal market towns. These statistics compiled by the Government of the Punjab show that while the rate of land revenue per cultivated acre measured in rupees has not varied much during the last fifty years, its incidence measured in gold has greatly decreased since 1854.

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4. The figures in the last three columns of the statement, which are the averages of many thousands of transactions in which land has passed from hand to hand by voluntary sale, show a very rapid rise in the selling price. We do not desire to attach too much importance to statistics of selling prices, as they are difficult to compile accurately, but the steady rise in the value of land both absolutely and also when measured in terms of the land revenue is very remarkable.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MINTO.
KITCHENER.
H. E. RICHARDS.
E. N. BAKER.
H. ADAMSON.
J. F. FINLAY.
J. O. MILLER.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement showing Land Revenue Assessments, Cultivated and Irrigated Areas of each District of the Punjab in 1855 *and at each new Settlement up to date.*

District	Settlement Year.	Land Revenue.	Cultivated Area.	Irrigated Area.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar	1863	620,179	2,451,890	65,296	
	1890–91	784,699	2,530,650	79,313	Partly resettled.
	1901–02	835,597	2,640,688	232,926	Ditto.
Rohtak	1855	620,071	Notavailable	Notavailable	
	1862	894,359	677,555	77,773	
	1879	946,191	894,415	119,210	
Gurgaon ...	1842	1,114,000*	703,124	132,417	
	1877–78	1,276,619	987,161	185,522	* Approximate.
	1883–84	1,085,436	874,887	113,724	
Delhi	1842	Records destroyed in the Mutiny.			
	1864	951,335†	475,490†	128,279†	† These figures are not reliable, but better cannot be obtained.
	1880	844,480	519,417	75,389	
Karnal	1855–56	942,135	592,314	224,205	
	1888	973,148	784,319	239,277	
Ambala... ..	1852–53	1,260,590	857,409	65,265	
	1887–88	1,393,253	940,845	65,537	
Simla	1855	15,646	6,363	276	
	1882–83	17,275	9,221	634	
Kangra	1851–52	650,476	357,427	80,556	
	1871–72	726,242	520,253	109,186	
	1891–92	931,040	588,153	118,994	
Hoshiarpur ...	1855	1,355,300	714,655	24,325	
	1885	1,471,499	706,763	30,122	
Jullundur ...	1851	1,299,719	635,761	172,437	
	1885	1,510,159	668,991	226,563	
Ludhiana ...	1852	958,781	677,840	102,641	
	1882–83	1,112,641	730,104	109,381	
Ferozepore ...	1854–55	474,487	714,102	Not known	Most of these settlements relate to part of the district only.
	1872–73	483,271	982,400	Not known	
	1881–82	514,114	1,355,351	295,774	
	1887–88	1,014,453	1,963,397	440,763	
	1889–90	1,107,066	2,030.705	519,534	
	1890–91	1,047,898	2,043,717	554,710	
	1900–01	1,126,288	2,158,463	1,006,927	
Montgomery ...	1857	339,065	409,008	215,533	
	1871–74	333,038	364,876	257,566	
	1892–99	508,038	518,088	452,213	
Lahore	1856	545,917	762,880	—	
	1868	680,950	950,358	395,492	
	1893	980,465	1,239,479	738,941	

District.	Settlement Year.	Land Revenue.	Cultivated Area.	Irrigated Area.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	
Amritsar ...	1854	928,950	643,403	178,945	
	1868–69	950,262	691,669	259,241	
	1891–93	1,256,215	770,108	401,334	
Gurdaspur ...	1852	1,412,038	808,310	160,871	
	1865	1,294,426	819,528	178,499	
	1890–91	1,549,419	837,207	198,041	
Sialkot	1855	1,292,583	Not known	Not known	
	1865	1,243,225	806,316	395,621	
	1892–93	1,500,140	927,331	467,600	
Gujranwala ...	1853–54	532,536	424,184	325,240	
	1858–59	511,896	429,922	334,495	
	1868	557,050	527,738	420,945	
	1893–94	883,226	797,480	562,884	
	1905–06	—	1,156,330	904,841	Settlement in progress.
Gujrat	1855–57	551,563	481,081	138,707	
	1868	618,140	588,219	165,986	
	1891–92	865,391	800,113	210,639	
Shahpur ...	1855	Not available	Not available	Not available	
	1855–64	389,445	304,647	134,111	
	1892–93	678,064	686,425	324,178	
Jhelum	1852–58	652,177	Not known	Not known	The figures for Talagang Tahsil transferred to Attock in 1894 are included in this district as well as in Attock.
	1860	622,401	644,618	22,017	
	1880	732,650	908,303	26,931	
	1900	918,987	1,040,426	30,564	
Rawalpindi ...	1855	449,205	354,149	4,299	
	1857–64	414,070	375,027	4,776	
	1880–87	544,667	545,995	7,869	
	1902–07	675,400	599,141	7,995	
Attock	1857–64	408,176	601,562	19,350	Earlier figures not available.
	1880–87	552,496	939,543	27,709	
	1902–07	674,380	1,015,527	35,198	
Mainwali ...	1854–55	397,488	Not available	Not available	
	1861–62	348,324	Do.	Do.	
	1877–78	428,726	476,732	89,921	
	1907	566,698	718,157	136,200	
Jhang	1855	267,367	308,108	190,883	
	1880	357,867	401,068	227,299	
	1905–06	624,546	696,644	574,931	
Multan	1855	485,835	461,584	345,957	
	1879	695,356	539,333	428,136	
	1900	1,356,663	993,859	839,835	
Muzaffargarh ...	1855	507,885	390,661*	Not available	* Survey figures. † Correct figures not available. There are figures according to Settlement Report, but Settlement Officer of 1880 noted that they were understated.
	1857	551,052	277,816†	199,293	
	1866	467,932	272,181†	205,759	
	1880	571,285	395,275	280,218	
	1901–02	732,333	494,161	373,281	
Dera Ghazi Khan	1853–54	348,815	Not available	Not available	
	1857–60	329,485	325,479	149,369	
	1873–74	454,072	662,269	266,522	
	1896–97	519,314	1,038,431	409,230	
Lyallpur ...	The Lyallpur District was constituted in December, 1904. Figures for 1905-06 are :—				
		1,506,423	1,430,029	1,413,084	

Enclosure No. 2.

Note showing the districts that have been added to, or taken from, the Punjab since 1855.

The districts of Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal, Hissar, Jhajjar, Rohtak and Sirsa were transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab in 1858, and formed into two divisions of Delhi and Hissar. The Jhajjar and Sirsa districts have since been broken up and absorbed in others. The Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat districts, and parts of the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, were separated from the Punjab and tranferred to the North-West Frontier Province in 1901. The portions of the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts which remained in the Punjab after partition were formed into the Mianwali district in the same year.

Enclosure No. 3.

Statement showing the relative burden of taxation on the land in the Punjab at each quinquennial period from 1854–55.

Year.	Fully assessed cultivated area.	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area.	Incidence per acre of land revenue on fully assessed cultivated area.	Gold value of rupee at current rate of exchange.	Gold Value of land revenue (column 3) at current rate of exchange.	Gold Value of incidence of land revenue per cultivated acre (column 4) at current rate of exchange.	Price of Wheat for the quinquennium at Amritsar market per maund of 82⅔ lbs.	Equivalent in wheat at Amritsar prices of the incidence of land revenue per cultivated acre (column 4).	Percentage of total area irrigated to net area cropped.	Average price per acre of total area at which land was sold during the quinquennium.	Average price per acre of cultivated area at which land was sold during the quinquennium.	Price per rupee of land revenue assessed on the land sold.
1	2	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
	Acres.	*R.*	*R. a. p.*	*s. d.*	£	*s. d.*	*R. a.*	lbs.		*R.*	*R.*	*R.*
1854–55 ...	12,751,151	1,47,00,884	1 2 5	1 11·378	1,431,989	2 2·90	1 3	79·76	...	...	...	...
1869–70 ...	20,171,558	2,17,09,288	1 1 3	1 11·268	2,104,715	2 1·08	2 3	40·55	32·73	...	...	...
1874–75 ...	22,640,894	2,20,88,201	0 15 7	1 10·221	2,045,091	1 9·62	1 11	47·49	33·14	...	...	...
1879–80 ...	23,523,504	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	1 7·895	1,853,510	1 6·95	2 1	38·02	33·38	...	...	...
1884–85 ...	24,935,133	2,28,56,018	0 14 8	1 7·347	1,842,481	1 5·72	1 10	46·41	29·58	17	...	35
1889–90 ...	Figures not given.	2,35,53,776	0 15 6	1 4·562	1,625,406	1 4·03	2 2	37·51	38·58	19	38	41
1894–95 ...	21,785,843	2,56,52,764	1 2 10	1 1·100	1,400,213	1 3·41	2 4	43·04	30·83	31	58	57
1899–1900.	19,313,636	2,61,27,422	1 5 8	1 4·069	1,749,340	1 9·75	2 15	37·93	72·25	38	70	67
1904–05 ...	25,065,266	2,73,44,015	1 1 5	1 4·045	1,828,061	1 5·45	2 6	37·71	41·00	42	74	84

Note (*a*).—The figures in columns 2, 3, 4 and 10 from 1854–55 to 1879–80 inclusive have been taken from the Punjab General Administration Reports and those for the remaining years from the volumes of Agricultural Statistics of British India. The decrease in the cultivated area from 1889–90 to 1899–1900 is due to the exclusion of current fallows which were included in the figures for previous years. The decrease in 1899–1900 was also partly due to drought.

Note (*b*).—The figures in column 5 are taken from Table No. 1, Section XVII., in the Financial and Commercial Statistics for 1907.

Note (*c*).—The figures in column 8 are taken from Table No. 34 in the volume of Prices and Wages for 1906, except the figures for 1854–55, which are taken from the Amritsar Settlement Report, 1888–1893.

Note (*d*).—The figures in columns 11 to 13 are obtained from the figures in the statements showing the sales and permanent transfers for value, in the Punjab Land Revenue Administration Reports except those for 1885–86 and 1886–87 which are taken from the Reports on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab and those for 1901–02 to 1904–05 which are taken from the Reports on the working of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900.

Note (*e*).—No figures are given for 1859–60 and 1864–65 as no information is readily available for those years.

EAST INDIA (MILITARY OPERATIONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 November 1908:—*for*,

"RETURN of the Military Operations undertaken by the Government of India on the North-West Frontier, the North-East Frontier, and beyond India, in the period 1899—1908 inclusive."

India Office,
26 November 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Bellairs.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *November* 1903.

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MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER, THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER, AND BEYOND INDIA, IN THE PERIOD 1899—1908, INCLUSIVE.

— 1.	Date. 2.	Operations. 3.	Object of the Operations. 4.	Locality in which the Troops operated. 5.	Approximate Number of Troops employed. 6.	Approximate Cost of the Operations. 7.	Amount of any Contribution towards Cost from British Treasury. 8.
North-West Frontier	1900—1902	Mahsud-Wazir Blockade and Punitive Operations.	To enforce payment of accumulated fines of one lakh of rupees.	Waziristan -	12,500	Rs. 37,25,000	
	1902	Kabul-Khel Expedition -	To punish outlaws for continued raiding.	Waziristan -	3,500	Not available	
	1908	Bazar Valley Expedition	To punish Zakka Khel Afridis for raiding in British India.	Bazar Valley (Tirah).	10,000	8,55,000	
	1908	Mohmand Expedition -	To quell religious disturbances fomented by certain Afghan and other Mullas.	Mohmand country	11,500	22,50,000	
North-East Frontier	1899	Mishmi Expedition - -	To inflict punishment for an outrage committed on the village of Mitaigaon.	North - East Frontier of Assam.	1,200	2,57,000	
Beyond India - -	1900—1901	China Expeditionary Force	To relieve the Peking Legations and to deal with the Boxer movement.	China - -	19,000	—	Borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government.
	1901	Ogaden Punitive Expedition.	To revenge the murder of Sub-Commissioner Jenner.	Jubaland - -	601	Not available	
	1900—1902	The Makran Expedition -	To put a stop to raiding by Baluchis on Perso-Baluch Frontier.	Makran -	300	Not available	
	1903—1904	The Aden Boundary Commission.	To act as escort to mission employed in conjunction with the Turks in delimiting Aden Frontier.	Aden Hinterland	3,500	64,29,000	The question of a contribution by the British Treasury towards the cost of this Commission is under consideration.
	1903	3rd Somaliland Campaign	To break up the military power of the Mulla.	Somaliland -	3,000	—	Borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government.
	1903—1904	4th Somaliland Campaign	To break up the military power of the Mulla.	Somaliland -	1,500		
	1903—1904	Tibet Mission - -	To negotiate on various matters with the Chinese and Tibetan authorities.	Tibet - -	5,200	1,50,46,000	
	1899—1902	South African War -	Defence of Natal - - - -	South Africa -	8,821	—	Borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government.

EAST INDIA (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER).

PAPERS REGARDING

I. ORAKZAIS: Request of certain Clans to be taken under British Administration.

II. ZAKKA KHEL AFRIDIS: Operations.

III. MOHMANDS: Operations.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

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PART I.

ORAKZAIS: REQUEST OF CERTAIN CLANS TO BE TAKEN UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

No. 1.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 18th August, 1904. *Received 5th September,* 1904.

(Extract.)

We have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province, submitting a proposal to extend protection to certain of the Orakzai clans on the Kohat border. The clans in question are the Mani Khel, Bar Muhammad Khel, Sipaia, Abdul Aziz Khel, Ibrahimzai, and Chappar Mishtis, whose total fighting strength is estimated at 2,710 men. Of these clans, the Chappar Mishtis only are Sunnis, the others are Shias. The tract which these sections occupy is approximately 30 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of some 14 miles. It extends over both slopes of the Star Ghar range from the Oblan Pass on the east to Dāppa on the west, just short of the point where the road made in 1897 crosses the Sampagga Pass. On the north, the boundary is the Mastura River, with the exception of the portion between Zera and Osi, where land on both banks is owned by the Sipaia; on the south, their territory runs down to the broken and undulating country within the limits of Kachai and Marai, in British territory. The Orakzai clans are divided into two religious sections, of Shias and Sunnis, between whom exists a long-standing animosity, easily fanned by a fanatical leader into bitter conflict. This was the case last summer, when a Muhammadan fanatic, coming, it is believed, from Ghazni, and known as the Malang Fakir, created disturbances in the Orakzai country, and preached a *jihad* against Shias. Several Orakzais joined him, till he had a large following, which had several conflicts with the Shias, in one of which the Fakir was wounded. The Shias in adjacent British territory asked for permission to help their co-religionists, but were not allowed to do so, though probably some of them crossed the border. The organised attack on these Shia clans caused also great excitement amongst their co-religionists in Kurram; and, if matters had proceeded to extremities, it would perhaps have been difficult to have prevented them from joining in the fray in large numbers. The Shias applied for assistance from Government, which was not given them, and declared their intention of asking, in a body, after the termination of the fighting, to be taken over by Government. In August, 1903, owing, it is said, partly to treachery on the part of the Aka Mulla, who, jealous of the ascendancy acquired by the Malang Fakir, gave secret intimation of their plans, the Sunnis were defeated by the Shias. This weakened the influence of the Fakir, though he subsequently managed to raise a general Afridi jirga to carry on the war. The Shias defeated this combined attack, and burned or mutilated the bodies of the Sunnis whom they had killed. This defeat led to the break-up of the jirga, amid mutual recrimination, and to the termination of hostilities. The Orakzais openly denounced the Malang Fakir as an impostor, and he departed from the country, after a futile attempt to raise another jirga. It is rumoured that he returned in June of this year from Afghanistan, and is again trying to raise another gathering to attack the Shias. While the fighting was still in progress last year, the

Chappar Mishtis applied to be taken over by the British Government. They were told that Government could not interfere in a religious dispute, and that no petition could be entertained until peace had been restored. At the end of the year, after the restoration of peace, the Shia clans commenced to sound the local authorities as to whether, if they petitioned Government to take them over, there was any chance of Government agreeing to do so; they suggested that their tract should be taken over on the lines of Kurram, and expressed their readiness to pay tribute or revenue. It is stated that the so-called religious attacks on the Shias have their real foundation in the desire of the Afridis to annex their neighbours' rich lands; and though the Shias on the last occasion proved that they were able to defend themselves, their wish to be brought under British protection is undoubtedly genuine. The question is constantly mentioned by the tribal jirgas at their meetings with the local political officers, and it is desirable to come to some decision as to the reply to be given to the tribes. Colonel Deane considers that there are many advantages from this extension of control; to take over the country—he says—would definitely stop this so-called religious war, thus affording a very substantial guarantee for the peace of the border; while, if we leave things as they are, and if the persecution of these clans by the Afridis and Orakzais, under the cloak of religion, is persistently carried out, there must be a risk of the clans being gradually weakened and ousted, or of their being compelled to throw in their lot with the Afridis, in which case their attitude towards us, which has been hitherto uniformly friendly, will be changed, rendering the administration of this portion of the frontier more difficult than it is even at present. Colonel Deane further points out that, if we take over the tract, it will facilitate a greater political control over adjacent Afridi sections, notably the Zakka Khel and Aka Khel, and the undesirable contingency of the Afridis making a settlement right on the Kohat border will be avoided, while there will be the obvious strategical gain of obtaining a position in rear of the Afridi country, whence troops could act, when necessary. He admits that the arrangement would be unpalatable to the Afridis, but he thinks that this may be disregarded. He accordingly recommends that we should give to the clans named the protection which they are anxious to secure, and administer the tract somewhat on the lines of the Kurram, by a Native Assistant working under the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, collecting a cess of four rupees per house, and raising for the actual protection of the border a corps of 200 local levies, to be affiliated to the Samana Rifles. The subject has already been considered by the Government of India, in connection with somewhat similar proposals to the present one. In 1894, the Bar Muhammad Khel, one of these Shia sections, submitted a petition to be taken under the control and protection of the British Government. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, believed that the offer was a genuine one, but expressed the opinion that it would be absolute folly on our part to accept it in any shape or form. In 1895, some of the leading men of the Baba Nmasi and other Shias of the Ali Khel clan also petitioned to be taken over by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the same opinion as he had in regard to the Bar Muhammad Khels. The Ali Khel lands form an isolated block in the west of Tirah which in existing circumstances could hardly be taken over. The Government of India accepted His Honour's views in both instances. We enclose a copy of the correspondence which then took place, as Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's opinion, which was fully concurred in by Mr. Udny, states the case very strongly against the extension of our responsibilities in the tribal tracts beyond the Kohat District. So matters remained until the frontier disturbances of 1897-98, during which these Shia clans maintained an uniformly friendly attitude towards us. At the close of the disturbances the lines on which our frontier policy should be conducted were laid down in Lord George Hamilton's despatch, dated 28th January, 1898.* The leading principles, inculcated in this despatch, were that no new responsibility should be taken, unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities, and the protection of the British border; that interference with the tribes must be avoided, where possible; that we must not give any countenance to the idea that Government intended to administer the tribal country, or to enclose it within provincial limits, since the extension of direct administration across the border involves an increase of responsibilities; while annexation would imply a still larger addition to our civil and military establishments, with a very serious and growing burden upon our financial resources. It was further stated that the demarcation of the Durand line had aroused suspicion and misgiving among certain of the tribes as to the ultimate intentions of Government, and that "to gradually allay these doubts should be one of the primary objects of our future actions." It was laid down that "the immediate difficulty to be dealt with is not so much associated with apprehensions of interference from without, as with that of restlessness within the area of our influence." We do not at this stage propose to discuss the details of Colonel Deane's scheme, since, while the proposal itself involves *pro tanto* a departure from the principles of the frontier policy which were laid down for our guidance in Lord George Hamilton's despatch, dated the 28th January, 1898, in the discussion which has arisen on the proposal the applicability of those principles in their entirety to existing circumstances has been directly challenged. Should His Majesty's Government be prepared to reconsider the principles therein indicated, we would probably be ready to take action somewhat on the lines now suggested by Colonel Deane, which have undoubtedly much to commend them; but before doing this, we desire, without committing ourselves to any definite expression of opinion, to lay before you the arguments for and against adopting a departure from the the policy to which we are at present committed. We are impelled to take this step, partly because we are not unanimous as to the desirability or necessity of extending our responsibilities, and partly because His Excellency Lord Ampthill, who is only in temporary charge of the office of Viceroy, considers that a definite recommendation on an issue which, in view of the light in which it is put forward by some of his advisers, involves a vitally important question of frontier policy, could best be made when permanent arrangements for the Viceroyalty have come into existence. It is urged by opponents of the present proposal that, besides being in contravention of the policy laid down for our guidance, the scheme is calculated to cause excitement among the Afridis; it entails our assuming responsibility for protecting the sections concerned; it will cost not less than a quarter of a lakh of rupees a year, plus a considerable initial expenditure, in return for which we are to receive, by way of tribute, a cess of four rupees per house, or about Rs. 8,000 per annum. Those in favour of the scheme contend that the present proposals differ materially from those before Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in 1894. Then only one of the sections concerned, and that not the section adjoining British India, had applied for arms or protection; now all the sections, owning a compact block of territory, and running down to within four miles of Kohat itself, have repeatedly asked to be incorporated in British India. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, then, could hardly have foreseen the great success which has attended the taking over of the Kurram in 1893, under similar but perhaps more unpromising conditions, as the Turis were hopelessly broken, and this success is cited as an example of what we may expect in the present instance. The cost involved is declared to be small in comparison with the results to be achieved. Further, it is urged that, as these tribes have been consistently friendly to us, and have shown that they possess a considerable power of resistance against aggression, it would be as unchivalrous as impolitic to leave them to be crushed by an overwhelming coalition of their Sunni enemies who have been almost as consistent enemies to us. It is also obvious that if we can hold this tract, and so secure in friendly territory a good road to the heart of Tirah, we shall acquire a most potent lever against the Afridis and Orakzais. In fact, passing from the comparatively petty case in question, our military advisers, while fully recognising that this involves a departure from the policy hitherto laid down for our guidance, consider that the time has arrived when the essential principles of that policy should come under reconsideration. In brief, they are of opinion that our general frontier policy should contemplate the gradual and peaceful extension of our close control over the tribes as far as the Durand boundary, at any rate, where this is necessary on strategical considerations. Lord Kitchener, after a prolonged tour along the whole length of the frontier, during which he penetrated, with a small Militia escort only, into tracts hitherto almost entirely closed to our officers, is convinced that the policy of peaceful penetration is working admirably, and that in the Militia forces that we have raised we have not only reliable bodies for the work that they have to perform, but most valuable instruments of pacification that in the course of time will bring the whole of the tracts, in which they are employed, under our full control. The instance of Baluchistan is adduced to show how the tribes have settled down wherever the direct influence of our officers has been introduced, and even allowing for differences in the Pathan tribes north of the Gomal and those to the south of that river, it is held that the same results are rapidly following, where, as in Kurram and the Tochi, our officers are dealing with the tribes from within. The tribesmen look to them for guidance in their disputes and difficulties, and our practical interference with the administration of the tracts concerned of necessity increases as time goes on, and is even now much greater than when the country was held by purely military garrisons. It may take longer to bring the Afridis into line, but it is impossible to predict how long it will take until a beginning is made, and if we reject so excellent a chance of making that beginning as is offered to us by the spontaneous and repeated offer of these Shia clans, we can hardly hope that other tribes elsewhere will elect for that closer union with us, which is so essential in the event of military operations, while the Afridis will infallibly attribute our refusal to extend our protection to tribes asking it of their own free will, to our dread of themselves, which will render them even more difficult to deal with in the future. The main objections to this policy are indicated in Lord George Hamilton's despatch already cited. There is the additional objection that the occupation of the tribal territory up to the Durand line brings us into direct contact with a large section of the Afghan frontier, across which raids and counter-raids are of frequent occurrence, for the continuous settlement of which we have not yet found any adequate means. If we eventually bring all the tribes that now lie between British and Afghan territories under our administrative control, we shall become immediately and directly responsible, both for protecting them against attack from, and for restraining them from excursion across, the Afghan border. Then, if the policy of peaceful penetration is actively pursued all along the border, we shall add seriously to our responsibilities. The weaker tribes who have come over to us have undoubtedly benefited largely, and are contented with their position, but it is doubtful if the stronger tribes would view the matter in the same light. The Pathan tribes are greatly attached to what they regard as their independence, that is to say, their freedom to manage their own affairs in their own way, and their exemption from the payment of revenue to any suzerain Power. It seems doubtful whether the stronger tribes would ever voluntarily consent to such relinquishment of their independence as would be involved by inclusion within our administration; and if, by force of temporary circumstances, such a tribe were to agree to absorption in British India, it is probable that, when the special circumstances had passed away, they would regret the action which they had taken, and desire to return to their former status of limited independence. In such an event, serious trouble might arise, if not immediately, at any rate in time of difficulty; and our position, when we were compelled to advance, might become weaker rather than stronger, owing to their discontent. Turning now again to the definite proposal which has given rise to this correspondence, news that the Shias are contemplating making over their country to the British Government has already reached the Afridis, where the question has aroused great interest:—as one emissary graphically expresses himself, "there is not a tree in Maidan under which you will not find three or four men discussing the Shia affair." Some argue that, if the Shias wish to give up their country, the Afridis have the first right to it; others are in favour of making an alliance with the Shias, binding themselves never again to attack them or interfere with them, and the general idea is that, if the Shias can be induced to withdraw from the step which they were about to take, the Orakzais and Afridis would make a united protest against the occupation of the tract. It is considered doubtful whether the Afridis and Orakzais generally would proceed to extremities, but the feeling amongst them against annexation is undoubtedly strong. The question of the annexation of the Shia Orakzai tract is also closely connected with the proposal to withdraw the troops from Fort Lockhart, on the Samana, and to replace them by military police, a proposal to which we attach great importance, but to which the military authorities have hitherto been opposed. In view of the great strategical importance of the tract, giving as it does a stronger political and military control over most of the Afridi and Orakzai sections, our military advisers would be prepared, in the event of it being taken over, to concur in the withdrawal of the regular troops which, by removing a visible armed menace to Tirah, might go far to reconcile the tribes to the altered position in the tract in question. This undoubtedly is a strong argument in favour of this small extension of our closer control. Such are the arguments for and against Colonel Deane's present proposals, and for a partial change in the policy laid down in 1898. The force of circumstances has led to a gradual extension of the direct influence of our officers throughout the greater portion of the tract south of the Safed Koh, and to this extent there has quietly grown up a certain amount of interference with the administration of the border tracts there. None of us is in favour of unduly forcing the pace or of forcible interference with the tribes anywhere, but we are not entirely in accord as to the absolute necessity of availing ourselves of every suitable opportunity, such as that now offered, of extending our friendly control more closely over those tribes whom it is, for strategical reasons, necessary to bind firmly to us in times of peace, so that we may not be leaning on a broken reed when the stress of war is upon us. We therefore think it best to state all the facts and arguments for your consideration at once. Circumstances may render it necessary to arrive at an early decision on the particular case that has given rise to this discussion, and it will doubtless be convenient that it should have been fully reported in advance. Otherwise, we propose to leave our decision on the particular matter over until the autumn, by which time we shall have had further proof of the real wishes of the Shia clans, and shall also be perhaps in a better condition to judge of the probable effects of our acceptance of their offer, if it is again made. On the general question of the desirability of a more active prosecution of our present policy of extension of friendly influence and control over the tribes on the British side of the border up to the Durand line, where this is desirable for strategical reasons, we are content to await the decision at which His Majesty's Government may arrive after full consideration of the weighty arguments that our military advisers have now adduced.

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* *See* Cd. 496 of 1901, p. 5.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 26th September, 1894.

(Extract.)

I am directed to submit, for the information and orders of the Government of India, a copy of letter, dated 5th September, 1894, and enclosures, from the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, on the subject of the wish of the Bar Muhammad Khel clan to put their country under the control and protection of the British Government, and to convey the following remarks and observations of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Muhammad Khel tract, of which the Bar Muhammad Khel tract is a portion, lies in the south-eastern part of Tirah. It is a Shia patch in a Sunni country and its inhabitants are hard pressed by their neighbours. An idea prevails among the people of those parts that our Government entertains aggressive designs on Tirah, as some of its subordinate officers undoubtedly do, and it is accordingly the most natural thing in the world that the Bar Muhammad Khels should offer us a footing in their country in return for protection against their enemies, especially as they see how we have recently delivered the Turis from their Sunni persecutors. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick accordingly quite agrees with the local officers in thinking that the offer is a genuine and *bonâ fide* one, and with them he should be quite prepared to find that the other sections of the Muhammad Khels would soon join in it. But His Honour thinks at the same time that it would be absolute folly on our part to accept it in any shape or form. From the point of view of the maintenance of peace with the tribes on our border, there may be something to be said in favour of establishing a position for ourselves there, provided it was an overwhelmingly strong position. Such a position would give us a powerful hold over the Afridis as well as the Orakzais, and would place our arrangements in the Khyber on a more secure footing than they stand at present, but the cost of establishing and maintaining such a position would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks no one can doubt, be out of all proportion to the advantages to be derived from it. Any movement forward in advance of our present position on the Samana would excite against us the bitterest animosity of the Orakzais and Afridis, and if such a movement was to be made at all, it would have to be made in very great strength. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick thinks, therefore, that any idea of establishing for ourselves in Tirah any really strong position in which we would be able to hold our own and dominate the country may be dismissed from consideration. There remains the suggestion that we should put in what may be called "the thin end of the wedge," that we should start some sort of tribal militia in the tract in question, to be paid and armed by us, which would give us some sort of footing in that tract and would to some extent strengthen the inhabitants of it against their enemies. But the Lieutenant-Governor is just as strongly opposed to this. It would no doubt cost little to start the thing, but it would, in His Honour's opinion, be worse than useless to start anything of the kind; for it would give us no real hold on Tirah and would create such an amount of suspicion and irritation in the minds of the people of that country as would most detrimentally affect our relations with them everywhere and in particular in the Khyber. Moreover, it would be vain to imagine that we could stop, for any time to speak of, at what is proposed. Our protégés would be attacked, and we should have to send a force of regular troops to defend them and would inevitably end by keeping it there, which, as already observed, would be a most serious burthen on us. It is all very well to say at starting that we would not guarantee protection to any one. It would be impossible, with any regard to our own credit, to adhere to that. It cannot be too often repeated, when proposals of this sort are under consideration, that it is absolutely impossible to get a hold over any section of a tribe or any tract of country on the frontier in this way without at the same time giving it a hold over us. These observations would apply to a proposal of the nature now before us in regard to any tribe or section of a tribe in Tirah, but there is an additional reason, and a very weighty one, against adopting any such proposal in the case of these Bar Muhammad Khels, namely, that they as Shias are regarded with fanatical hatred by the great mass of the people of the country round, who are Sunnis, and that to go in there on their invitation and as their protectors would be about the very worst introduction we could possibly have. It must be remembered that we have already established with these Shia communities friendly relations of the same sort that we have established with their Sunni neighbours, that is to say, we employ them on certain frontier services and give them allowances for those services, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick feels assured that we had better be content with that, at least till we have disposed of the Waziristan question and the other large questions that may arise out of the demarcation. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has mentioned what has been proposed to Mr. Udny, and that he agrees with His Honour in thinking that it is altogether inexpedient to make any move of the sort suggested.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 5th September, 1894.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to forward, for the information and orders of Government, copy of a letter of 30th August, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, reporting that the jirga of the Bar Muhammad Khel have represented that the clan desire to put their country under the control and protection of the Government of India, finding themselves cut off from local supplies of arms and ammunition, owing to the influence of the preaching of Sunni Mullas, and fearing that they will be unable to hold their own against the more numerous and powerful Sunni clans in Tirah. From the Deputy Commissioner's report there seems no doubt that their fear and the wish that is born of it are genuine. Like their brethren of the Mani Khel and Abdul Aziz Khel sections of the Muhammad Khel division of the Orakzai tribe, the Bar Muhammad Khel are Shias, and consequently an object of hatred to the surrounding clans; but the physical advantages of their country have enabled them, though outnumbered, to maintain their position. These Shia clans hold the hills between Afridi Waran on the north and the Samilzai ilaqa of Kohat on the south, and are interposed between settlements of the Daulatzai clans and the Mastura Towi Valley. They command one of the shortest routes to the centre of Tirah from the Kohat side, by the Landuki Pass. From their country there is access by the Maturi Pass or the Uchpal Pass to the Bara Valley, and by Waran to the Khyber Afridi settlements in Rajgal and Maidan on the west. Their position overlooks the Hamsaya clans, Mishti, Shekhan and Malla Khel, and lies in rear of the Ismailzai sections, Rabiya Khel, Akhel and Mammuzai. The Deputy Commissioner represents the advantage which control over the Bar Muhammad Khel country would secure to us in the event of operations in Tirah, and the same view is expressed in the article on Tirah in the North-Western Frontier "Gazetteer." Major Leigh is not explicit as to the manner in which our control would be exercised or protection afforded if Government should desire to take any action upon the offer of this clan. It will be noted that the Mani Khel and Abdul Aziz Khel, who are in a similar position, are likely to come forward with the same petition. His view apparently is that we might extend the Border Military Police system so as to raise a tribal Militia holding certain posts in their country, and by this means protect them from their neighbours. The most detailed expression of the views of Government in regard to extension of control over a trans-border clan that I can quote at present will be found in the instructions which were issued by the Foreign Department of the Government of India in connection with the expedition of 1891 against the Black Mountain tribes. The system approved is there described as one "of tribal management, in which the co-operation and goodwill of the tribal chiefs would be enlisted on the side of peace and order by the grant of tribal allowances in return for service rendered," with the object "by means of allowances and the entertainment of levies to strengthen the authority of the headmen sufficiently to enable them to protect and escort British officers visiting their country, and ensure their attendance when required in the settlement of tribal disputes or tribal outrages." We have here then an opportunity of extending control over the Muhammad Khel Orakzais at a cost perhaps of a few thousand rupees in pay of tribesmen enlisted in a militia as a kind of adjunct to the Border Military Police. The control would no doubt ensure protection of British officers visiting their country, if Government still consider that an object of importance, but in return the tribe ask for some assistance for their own protection. It is, I presume, unlikely that Government would care to guarantee the protection of an independent clan against its neighbours, but it does not seem necessary that we should bind ourselves to do more than to pay and perhaps arm a small tribal militia; ammunition, if not arms, could be given in lieu of money allowances. It is quite possible that when the Sunni clans hear the step which the Bar Muhammad Khel have taken, they may think it worth while not to bully their Shia neighbours to the point of desperation; and this offer may have been actuated by some such hope. I do not suggest that Government should accept anything which would involve responsibility for the protection of the Shia clans, but if with the aid of a purely tribal militia paid by us, but not as servants of Government, and of some assistance in the shape of supply of ammunition, they can hold their own, and in return for that are willing to open their country to us, the offer which they have made should be worthy of consideration; and as they are actuated by the strongest of all motives, self-interest, there is some assurance that the offer is genuine and may be trusted. More detailed proposals would be premature until it is known whether Government consider the advantage worth the expenditure of some few thousand rupees per annum.

Annexure 2.

Letter from Major H. P. P. Leigh, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, dated 30th August, 1894.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to forward a report from Mr. D. Donald, Assistant Political Officer, by which it will be seen that the Bar Muhammad Khel clan are anxious to be afforded British protection for the reason that, owing to the edict issued by the Mullas of Tirah, their supply of arms and ammunition has been cut off, and they will be unable in the future to protect themselves from the attacks of their Sunni enemies. I interviewed the Bar Muhammad Khel jirga on the 18th instant at Mastan, and they confirmed what they had already stated to Mr. Donald, and said that they were willing and anxious that their country should be taken over by us. I said that I would report their wishes for the orders of higher authority, but that it was out of the question that we could at present supply them with arms and ammunition. If it be agreed that we should not lose the opportunity now offered it would not be necessary to occupy the country with troops. The Bar Muhammad Khel, in common with the Mani Khel, receive a fairly large allowance for service, and we could easily extend our Border Military Police system to their country, when, with an unlimited supply of ammunition, the positions would be practically impregnable. That this is so is proved by the fact that the Shia Saiyids have up to the present time always held their own when attacked by largely superior numbers of Sunnis. If the Afridis were ever arrayed against us the possession of the Bar Muhammad Khel hills would be most important for us. If you agree that this is a matter for serious consideration (and I personally am of opinion that the benefits which will accrue will be great), I can have a rough survey of the country made showing the boundaries of Shia territory. The Mani Khel and Abdul Aziz Khel (the remaining sections of the Muhammad Khel clan) too would probably soon ask for our protection in the same way as their brethren have done, and it would be easy at any time for myself or Mr. Donald to visit the country and come to a definite conclusion as to what localities would be the best for towers for the defence of the Shia border, manned by their own people enlisted as Border Militia. It might be necessary eventually to give allowances to the Abdul Aziz Khel, which they do not now get, but with this exception a magnificent piece of country would become accessible to us at practically no cost whatever. The Shia clans have always been friendly to us: they gave us material assistance during the Miranzai expeditions, and I think it would be a calamity if they were now driven from their hills by the Sunni tribes, who would thus greatly strengthen their own position, while the Shias would have no course open to them but to flee to British territory, where they would be a source of trouble, and we should not know what to do with them.

Annexure 3.

Report by the Assistant Political Officer, Kohat.

On the 16th August a representative jirga of the Bar Muhammad Khel clan of Orakzais came to see me and requested that I should obtain through you the sanction of Government to help them with arms and ammunition, which would enable them to hold out against the attacks of the Sunnis. The jirga represented that they could not now obtain arms and ammunition from the Afridis, as the Mullas had issued edicts threatening to deprive all Sunnis who sold arms, &c., to Shias of funeral and other religious rites. I informed the jirga that the Government would not grant a request of this kind. The jirga then requested that their tribe may be allowed to come under British rule as they could not defend themselves much longer against the Sunnis as their chief source of supply of arms, &c., had now been cut off by the edict of the Mullas. The jirga also stated that the second request was made with the approval of the whole clan. I brought the jirga up before you on the Samana on the 18th August where the Maliks repeated their request of their clansmen being allowed to become British subjects.

I am of opinion that it is in the interests of Government that this clan should in some way be protected, as the Bar Muhammad Khels have always behaved well and seem well disposed towards Government.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 27th October, 1894.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 26th September, 1894, regarding the Bar Muhammad Khel clan on the Kohat Border.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India think that no action should be taken to meet the desire of this clan that their country should be put under the control and protection of the British Government.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th August, 1895.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter, dated 30th July, 1895, and of its enclosures, received from the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, giving cover to a petition from some leading men of the Baba Numasi and other Shias of the Ali Khel clan, praying to be taken under British protection and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that, as in the case of the similar request of the Bar Muhammad Khel clan, no action be taken on the petition.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 30th July, 1895.

I have the honour to forward copy of an endorsement, dated 27th July, 1895, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with translation of a petition from some leading men of the Baba Numasi and other Shias of the Ali Khel clan, imploring to be taken under British protection.

After the orders of Government upon the similar request put forward last year by the Bar Muhammad Khel, it seems unnecessary for me to say anything about this petition.

Annexure 2.

Endorsement by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, dated 27th July, 1895.

The following translation of a petition presented to me by the Baba Numasi and other Shias of the Ali Khel tribe on the 17th July is forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, for information.

On a previous occasion I recommended that the petition of the Shia inhabitants of the Bar Muhammad Khel country should be favourably listened to by Government, and that they should be recognized as British subjects. The suggestion, however, was not considered feasible. This petition is of a similar nature, and I have told the petitioners that though, as they wished it, their request would be forwarded, yet there was not the least chance of its being acceded to. In the former case the tract of country offered to us was an undivided stretch of hills with no inhabitants save Shias. In the present case, although some of the villages concerned are large and powerful, yet they are mixed up with Sunni communities, and their annexation would be impracticable, even if desirable.

Annexure 3.

Translation of the petition from Shias of Ali Khel, dated 16th July, 1895.

(Extract.)

Although we Baba Numasis, of Talai, Ali Khel and Mirwas Khel, number 1,000 armed men and possess rich tracts of Ali Khel, Chango Channa and other hilly tracts of Ali Khel, yet we are so hardly oppressed by the Sunnis and their mullas that we are much more inclined than before to submit ourselves to the yoke of the British Government and to obey its commands cordially. We have been making this request for some years past, and now hope that our request to be taken over by the British Government may be accepted. The 1,000 men of our tribe promise on oath that they will furnish supplies required by the British Government and will fight against the enemies of Government if ordered to do so. At present we are quite independent and shall be most grateful if taken over by Government. If we are taken over by Government, there would be no inconvenience to Government, nor would there be any opposition. We assure Government that we will pay revenue and render any services required of us, even if the Government do not take the trouble of occupying our country. We, therefore, first of all declare on oath that these 1,000 men are ready to sacrifice their lives for the British Government, and again beg to request that our old standing petition may once more be laid before Government, and that we may be made British subjects, which is the only course open to us to enable us to escape the tyranny of the Sunnis, and for this act of benevolence we shall ever pray for the prosperity of Government.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 6th September, 1895.

I am directed to reply to your letter, dated the 19th August, 1895, regarding a petition presented to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat by certain Shias belonging to the Ali Khel clan of the Orakzai tribe, in which they pray to be taken under British protection.

2. The Government of India agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that no action need be taken on the petition.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 14th May, 1904.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with the letter dated the 6th September, 1895, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, on the subject of extending protection to certain clans on the Kohat Border. The question has again arisen, and as circumstances have entirely changed since the time of the letter under reference, I deem it advisable again to lay the question before the Government of India. A reference to the diaries and reports of the summer of

1903 will show the detailed history of the religious war which was waged on the Kohat border. The Orakzai clans are divided into the two religious sections of Shias and Sunnis. The latter, assisted by the Afridis under the leadership of the Fakir, attacked the Shia clans in force. The nominal object was the conversion of the Shias, but the real inducement was the desire of the Afridis to annex their rich lands for themselves. The Shia clans showed themselves able to defend their own borders and the fighting ended in the discomfiture of the Sunnis. While the fighting was still pending, a Sunni clan, the Chappar Mishtis, applied to be taken over. They were told that Government could not interfere in a religious dispute, and that no such petition could be entertained until peace had been assured. In addition to this clan, the Shia clans of the Mani Khel, Bar Muhammad Khel, Abdul Aziz Khel, Sipaia and Ibrahimzai are now also making overtures to be taken over. They express their desire to come under Government control somewhat on the same lines as the Kurram clans, but are unwilling to make a formal petition, as on the former occasion, until assured that such a petition will not be rejected. The fighting strength of these tribes is approximately—

Mani Khel	600
Bar Muhammad Khel	1,500
Sipaia	350
Abdul Aziz Khel	80
Ibrahimzai	80
Chappar Mishtis	100
Total	2,710

but these numbers will increase considerably if the security of the tract is assured by occupation. The entire tract is approximately 30 miles in length, with a maximum breadth of some 14 miles, containing about 70 villages of the various clans. The soil itself is generally of an excellent nature. There are large irrigated tracts, especially down the valley of the Mastura, while the lands dependent on rainfall have always within experience rendered abundant harvests. Fruit cultivation is extensively practised. There can be no doubt that, with a continuity of peace, all the conditions of the country point to a growth of wealth. There are many advantages to be derived from this extension of control. To take over the country would be definitely to stop this so-called religious war, thus affording a very considerable guarantee to the peace of the border, as our numerous Shia subjects within the adjacent border must become involved in the feud should it show any signs of substantial recrudescence. The same remark applies to a certain extent to our Sunni subjects. If this persecution of these clans under the cloak of religion by the Afridis and Orakzais is persistently carried out, there must be a risk and danger of the present clans being gradually weakened and ousted or of being driven to throw in their lot with the Afridis; in which case their attitude, which has hitherto been uniformly friendly to Government, will be changed, rendering the administration of this portion of the frontier more difficult even than it is at present. The occupation of this tract would aid materially in the protection of the settled area within the Kohat border. The position is one which would render practicable a certain amount of political control over the adjacent Afridi clans, notably the Zakka Khels and Aka Khels, while the undesirable contingency of the Afridis making a settlement right on the Kohat border would be averted. There is, moreover, the obvious strategical gain in obtaining a position near the Afridi country, from which troops could act when necessary. As regards the objection that this advance will have an unsettling effect on the Afridis and other clans, I am not inclined to regard this seriously. The Pathan custom whereby a weaker seeks the protection of a stronger is so clearly defined and so frequently acted upon among the clans themselves that its extension to Government protection affords no reasonable ground for discontent. In return for this protection, if afforded, I would propose a cess of four rupees per house, which ought to yield about Rs. 8,000 annually. The tract might be administered somewhat on the lines of the Kurram, by a Native Assistant working under the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat. For the actual protection of the border, a locally raised Corps of approximately 200 levies, affiliated to the Samana Rifles and occupying 4 posts, should be sufficient to guard against outside aggression. The initial cost of this establishment would be roughly Rs. 24,000 and the annual cost Rs. 36,000. It is, however, to be noted that, in the event of these proposals being sanctioned, it would probably be possible later to do away with the Border Military Police posts at Marai, Kachai, Alizai and Danozai Tang, at an annual saving of approximately Rs. 4,000. As these clans constantly bring up the question at the meetings of their Jirgas with the local officers, I consider it my duty to refer it for orders. The policy of the Government of India, is, I understand, a forward one only when necessity compels, and stationary where circumstances permit. In the present proposals, political advisability and strategic advantage are clear. Actual necessity at the present time cannot be urged. But it is a question whether it is not better to act now, at the desire of the tribes concerned, rather than to run the risk of the difficulties which would be involved by the extension of Afridi influence and power over these clans. The present position may be compared with that in the Kurram, where aggression, with the real object of obtaining possession of their lands, carried on under the guise of religious war, compelled the Turis to seek Government protection rather than throw themselves on the mercies of their persecutors. After careful consideration, I have come to the opinion that to accede to the desire of these tribes and bring them under Government protection would be advantageous both to themselves and to Government.

No. 2.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 28th October, 1904.

(Extract.)

I have considered your Excellency's Letter in the Foreign Department, dated the 18th August, 1904, as to the proposal submitted by the Chief Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province to take under our political control certain clans of the Orakzais on the Kohat border, who have applied for the protection of the British Government. The reasons in favour of Colonel Deane's proposal are clearly stated in his letter of the 14th May, 1904, and it is further claimed for the step which he contemplates that, if successfully accomplished, it would render practicable the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Lockhart and their replacement by military police. Colonel Deane expresses the opinion that the proposed extension of our control will not have any seriously-unsettling effect on the Afridis and other tribes adjoining the district in question. On the other hand, your Excellency states that the action of the clans in applying for our protection has already caused considerable excitement in Tirah, and you recognise that the feeling on the subject among the Afridis and Orakzais generally is undoubtedly strong, though you consider it doubtful whether they would proceed to extremities, if effect is given to the proposed policy. I concur with your Excellency in thinking that the question must be considered not as an isolated one, but in connection with the general lines of policy laid down in Lord George Hamilton's Despatch of the 28th January, 1898, to govern our relations with the tribes along the frontier. It appears from your letter that those members of your Excellency's Government who are most strongly in favour of Colonel Deane's proposal advocate it on the ground that, for strategical reasons, the principle of avoiding, where possible, interference with the tribes must be abandoned, and that we must contemplate the necessity of extending our control as far as the Durand boundary on this section of the frontier, so as to obviate the danger which would arise, in time of war, if the tract of country between the Kurram and the Khyber should be left in the occupation of practically independent tribes, over whom we have exercised no direct influence. Lord Salisbury's Government, however, when they arrived at the conclusions formulated in Lord George Hamilton's Despatch, were fully alive to the force of the arguments in favour of a policy of gradual and continuous extension of the field of our political control, and to the anomalies arising from the absence of such control. But they were convinced, by the experience of the tribal risings of 1897, that the policy they laid down was the sound one; and the history of the last five years does not appear to His Majesty's Government to afford grounds for modifying it in any material sense. His Majesty's Government also attach great weight to the view, expressed in your letter, that, even if we eventually bring the tribes which lie between British and Afghan territories under our administrative control, the result will be to add seriously to our responsibilities. His Majesty's Government are therefore unwilling, after full consideration of both sides of the case as presented in your letter, to authorise, in present circumstances, any material departure from the general policy laid down in Lord George Hamilton's Despatch; and they see no sufficient reason, on the information now before them, for incurring the risks attaching to the proposed extension of the tribal area under our control.

PART II.

ZAKKA KHEL AFRIDIS: OPERATIONS.

No. 1.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th November, 1898. *Received 5th December,* 1898.

(Extract.)

We have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the settlement effected with the Khyber Pass Afridis.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to the General Officer Commanding, Khyber Brigade, Landi Kotal, dated 26th September, 1898.

(Telegraphic.)

The Government of India expect to be able shortly to issue to you and to Mr. Cunningham, who will be associated with you, instructions as to the terms on which the British Government is prepared to resume friendly relations with the Khyber Afridis, the payment of allowances and the management of the Khyber Pass. Please summon the jirgas of Kuki, Kambar, Malikdin, Zakka, Sipah and Kamrai to meet you at Peshawar, and to hear these terms and the orders of Government.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

From the General Officer Commanding, Khyber Brigade, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th September, 1898.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 26th. After consulting with Mr. Cunningham, I have summoned the jirgas therein mentioned to be at Peshawar on the 22nd October, with a view to the announcement of terms on the 24th.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Letter from General Officer Commanding, Khyber Brigade, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 3rd October, 1898.

(Extract.)

In continuation of my telegram of the 29th September, I have the honour to forward, for your information, a translation of the summons which has been issued to the jirgas of the Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Kuki Khel, Zakka Khel, Sipah and Kamrai sections of the Afridis, in accordance with your telegram of the 26th ultimo.

Annexure.

Translation of orders issued by the Political Officer, Khyber, dated Peshawar, the 28th September, 1898.

(Extract.)

The Government of India being now prepared to announce to your clans the terms on which the British Government is prepared to resume friendly relations with you, the payment of allowances and the management of the Khyber Pass, I have been ordered by the General Officer Commanding, Khyber Brigade, to summon you to attend with a full and representative jirga of your clan to hear the same from him and Mr. Cunningham in Peshawar on Monday, the 24th October, 1898, *i.e.*, the 8th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1316 H. You are particularly to bear in mind that your jirga which attends must be a full and representative one. You are accordingly summoned to attend on Saturday, the 22nd October, *i.e.*, 6th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1316 H.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Letter from Secretary to the Government of India, to the General Officer Commanding the Khyber Brigade, dated 7th October, 1898.

(Extract.)

The Governor-General in Council has decided to associate Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., with you for the purpose of communicating to the full jirga of the Afridi clans* with whom the Khyber agreement of the 17th February, 1881, was concluded the terms upon which the Government of India have decided to renew friendly relations with them, and to deal with the Khyber Pass. The jirga has been summoned by you to assemble in Peshawar on the 24th October, 1898, and I am now to convey instructions as to the manner in which you and your colleague will announce the Government terms and explain their nature and intention. The announcement to be made is to the following effect :—*First.*—The Afridis by their own acts ruptured all agreements, forfeited all allowances, and forced the British Government to take and hold the Pass, which, as already announced by Sir William Lockhart, will be managed and controlled as the British Government think most desirable. *Second.*—The Pass will be kept open for trade. The British Government will build a fort at Landi Kotal and posts between that and Jamrud, will keep up a good road or roads, and, if they want it, a railway, and will take such measures as they think fit to punish offences and preserve order on road and railway, in the fort and posts, and in the neighbourhood where necessary for their purposes. *Third.*—The Afridis will have no dealings with any power but the British. They will be left to manage their own affairs in their own country; but, in the Khyber Pass, they are responsible to the British Government that they will co-operate to preserve order and security of life and property on roads or railway, and within the limits of the Pass. *Fourth.*—The British Government will give allowances as formerly to the Khyber Afridi clans for discharging this duty, and will maintain a militia recruited from the Afridi and other tribes and commanded by British officers. The British Government do not undertake always to keep troops at Landi Kotal, but will make arrangements for supporting the Militia if circumstances require. *Fifth.*—Arrangements for trade in the Khyber will be made by the British Government, and the Militia will be used for guarding traders. *Sixth.*—The allowances granted by the British Government will commence to reckon from the date of the adhesion by the tribe to the terms settled by the Government of India; but they are subject to withdrawal for misbehaviour in the Pass, in British India, or against the friends or allies of Government.

* Kuki Khel.	Zakka Khel.
Kambar Khel.	Sipah.
Malikdin Khel.	Kamrai.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

Translation of written statement of acceptance of orders of Government handed in by Maliks, elders and representatives of the Khyber Afridis in full jirga.

To Mr. F. D. Cunningham, Commissioner, dated 26th October, 1898.

We, headmen, representatives, and men of the Afridi clans, Kuki Khel, Malikdin, Sipah, Zakka Khel, Kamrai and Kambar Khel, represent that on the day of the Darbar,† six terms (or conditions) laid down by Government were read out to us, and after that copies

† *i.e.*, 24th October.

of a Pashtu translation were given to us, we have thoroughly understood them; we now declare by this writing that we accept and acquiesce in these six terms which are attached to this paper, and this "jirga" for itself, and as representing all the clans concerned, agrees to these terms unconditionally.

(Here follow seals and attestations of over 200 *Maliks, elders, and representative men.)*

No. 2.

Letter from the Government of India, to the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 5th January, 1905. *Received 23rd January,* 1905.

(Extract.)

We have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the Afridis.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 25th September, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

Party of about 15, consisting of Zakka Khel, Kambar Khel, and Orakzais, committed a raid at Darshi Khel in Teri tahsil of Kohat district on night of 3rd September, looting shop of Bhamain Das and killing owner and wounding a Bannuchi Mulla, and breaking other houses. Village pursuit party turned out at once, and pursued raiders, who had retired into hills. Mr. Reid, of Salt Department, was first officer to arrive, and rendered valuable services in directing pursuit. Raiders finally succeeded in evading pursuit after killing five and wounding six villagers, and carrying off four Snider rifles from the villagers. Of the raiders one was wounded and captured, and another shot dead. Tribe mainly implicated in raid appears to be Zakka Khel, and it is reported that this tribe considers that it has committed itself too far, and intends to do further mischief on a large scale, and it is said revenge itself on Mr. Reid for action taken by him. Every possible precaution is being taken to guard against this, and Political Agent, Khyber, has warned Zakka Khel Maliks of absolute responsibility of tribe, and reports that Maliks are making genuine efforts. If further threatened raid takes place, a serious situation regarding the Zakka Khel will be created.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 28th September, 1904.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to refer to my telegram, dated 25th September, 1904, reporting a raid on the village of Darshi Khel, in the Kohat District, by a gang, consisting mainly of Afridis, mostly of the Zakka Khel Section. Later information goes to show that this was not a raid of an ordinary character, but rather an act of defiance to Government, and of hostility to the two Zakka Khel Maliks. Owing to an outlaw, Multan, harboured by the Zakka Khel having taken part in the dakaiti at Jangal Khel in the Kohat District, last spring, two Zakka Khel Maliks had gone to Tirah to try to obtain security for the future good behaviour of this outlaw. In their efforts they found themselves confronted by the partisans of Khwas Khan, who succeeded so well that, on the very day the Maliks left Maidan, a raiding party, headed by this very outlaw, started for the Kohat border, and committed the raid at Darshi Khel. The value of the actual damage inflicted in this raid including compensation for men killed and wounded amounts to approximately Rs. 6,000, while the allowances due to the sections implicated amount to only

Rs. 4,500, of which Rs. 1,000 is already due as fine for their complicity in the Jangal Khel dakaiti. The position thus appears to be exactly that desired by Khwas Khan and his agents. They have induced the Zakka Khel to commit themselves beyond their ordinary means of settlement, and to hope to extricate themselves from this difficulty by continuing their depredations on such a scale as to commit the entire Afridi tribe. An exactly similar point of view is that of the elders who have taken a leading part in organising or accompanying deputations to Kabul. A report has been received that, on the 16th September, a meeting was held at Bagh attended by all Afridis hostile to the British Government, who could be collected, as well as by agents of Khwas Khan. After discussing the situation, this jirga came to the conclusion that apart from this Darshi Khel raid, it was certain that some measures would be taken to punish those who had gone to Kabul this year, and that the best course lay in an attempt to commit the entire tribe to a common cause. To this end it was suggested that the raiders who had already committed the Darshi Khel raid should be induced to commit further raids, as the resulting fines would be so large as to necessitate their collection from the entire Afridi tribe, which would thus be rendered hostile to Government, and possibly blockaded from British territory. The raiders agreed to adopt this course, though whether they will do so remains to be seen. It was also suggested that, as efforts had failed to remove by violent means Major Roos-Keppel and Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, other measures should be tried. The question was discussed of addressing a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy against both these officers, but it was finally decided that there was no prospect of success in the case of a petition against Major Roos-Keppel, but that it might be tried in the case of Sahibzada Adbul Qaiyum. The situation has already been discussed with the Zakka Khel Maliks, who suggest that they should summon a jirga of the whole clan, which might then be arrested by the Political Agent on the ground that he did not summon it. This is, of course, not possible, but the expedient suggested by these Maliks is evidence that they feel they are losing control of their clan. As an alternative these Maliks suggest that the whole of the Afridis should be excluded from British territory this winter, or that Bazar should be taken and retained. Up to the present time the leading Maliks and elders have been doing their best to ensure the maintenance of peace. Their efforts are, however, being constantly frustrated by Khwas Khan, who is employing all his energies to give trouble, and who finds little difficulty in leading the more turbulent element of the Afridis in the direction in which it is already inclined to go. There can be no doubt that the state of affairs, which is due to the efforts of Khwas Khan, has become very serious, and that, if the raids contemplated do occur, Government may find itself committed to hostilities with the Afridi tribe. The case of the Darshi Khel raid will be taken up in the ordinary course with the jirgas, and endeavours will be made to come to a settlement regarding it, but in view of the serious state of affairs in the Afridi tribe, I deem it advisable to place the Government of India in possession of the facts with as little delay as possible.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 8th October, 1904.

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter of 5th October, 1904, from the Political Agent, Khyber, in which he proposes at the next distribution of allowances to the Afridi tribe to withhold the shares of those who this year have either themselves gone to Kabul or have sent representatives, and to distribute the money thus saved among those who have supported Government.

2. I agree with the view expressed by Major Roos-Keppel, and recommend sanction being given to his proposals.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 5th October, 1904.

I have the honour to point out that, by the existing system of distribution of tribal allowances to the Afridis, every head of a family or "kandi" receives his share direct from me, less fines recoverable from individuals whom he represents.

Before 1897 the allowances were paid to the Maliks who kept a large share, and divided the remainder among those who supported them. The present system came in at the settlement of 1898 owing to the absence of many of the Maliks. At present men who are known to be hostile to Government, who visit Kabul and receive large sums of money, share equally with those who have supported us, and who have resisted the very great temptations held out to them from Kabul. This naturally makes the latter very discontented and inclined to join the Kabul party, and I propose, if the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has no objection, to withhold the shares of those who have this year either been to Kabul, or have sent representatives, and to distribute the money thus saved among those who have supported us.

It is, I think, absolutely necessary to encourage these men, as they are getting disheartened and gradually detached from us.

There are no Government orders regarding the distribution of the subsidy, and the Political Officer has always distributed it as seemed best to him, but I am now asking for orders on this point, as my proposal involves the punishment of those who have gone to Kabul.

Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 8th October, 1904.

In continuation of my telegram, dated the 25th September, 1904, I have the honour to forward a detailed report of the raid on the village of Darshi Khel on the night of the 3rd September.

2. The raiding party which, it is believed, consisted of thirteen Afridis of the Kambar Khel and Zakka Khel sections, and two Mishti Orakzais, met at Bagnak Masjid within the limits of the Ali Khel Orakzai country. Here an Ali Khel Orakzai was induced to join the party on the pretence that the real object of the enterprise was the murder of a private enemy who was proceeding from Tirah to British territory. The party then proceeded viâ the Chargu Pass, near Kot and Ramdan, two Ali Khel Orakzai hamlets in Khanki, and from there to Saidarrai, a village belonging to the religious sect of Khadazai Orakzais, and thence viâ Bullula Tseri, to Askha Darra, some three miles from the Shinawari post, in Zaimusht territory. Here the party was seen by some Zaimushts, and the villages of Sperkot and Mauzabhi turned out to bar the raiders' passage. However, the Ali Khel Orakzai already referred to repeated the story told to him, and assured the Zaimushts that no harm was intended to them. The Zaimushts took the Ali Khel's rifle as security for his statement, and returned to their villages. The raiding party then proceeded on their way, with the exception of the Ali Khel who, being now weaponless, judged it best to retire from the enterprise. The raiding party then crossed to the Karboga Hills, and from there to the Manzalai Range, south of Anon Kot; then, leaving the Sperkai Border Military Post to the west, they hid in the hills and ravines north of Darshi Khel. They appear to have travelled by night, and, after their meeting with the Zaimushts, to have had no dealings with, or assistance from, persons in British territory.

3. On the afternoon of the 3rd September, three of the party came unarmed into the Darshi Khel village, and purchased some flour and other provisions at the shops of Bhawani Das and two other Hindus. This they had cooked in the village, and while waiting were doubtless enabled to familiarise themselves with the place without arousing suspicion. At about 8 p.m., the whole party came down armed, and sacked Bhawani Das's shop, shot the owner dead, and wounded a Bannuchi Mulla, who came to his assistance. They then proceeded to break into the adjoining houses of Hindus, and to rob the women of the jewellery they were wearing. The village alarm drum was at once beaten, and messengers ran off to warn the Bahadur Khel Thana and Border Military Police Post. It is to be noted that Darshi Khel consists of a small village with a large number of hamlets situated from a quarter of a mile to a mile-and-a-half from the parent village. The villagers turned out as promptly as the distance would allow, and those who possessed arms continued to fire on the raiders. The Police and the Border Military Police turned out sharply, but the raiders had left before they reached the village.

4. Mr. Reid, Superintendent of the Northern India Salt Department at Bahadur Khel, hearing the news, galloped up the village, and was able to render valuable services. At first, the pursuit party thinking the raiders to be Waziris, started towards the west. Mr. Reid, however, finding tracks leading to the north and

north-east, recalled the pursuit party, and directed them to follow these up. The night was dark; but with the aid of torches, the pursuit party, augmented from Bahadur Khel, Nur, and Kurram followed these tracks to the foot of the Surtang Range, and thence up a very steep and narrow hill-track which leads to the Surtang Salt post: here the raiders had evidently made use of the Salt Department hill-path.

5. At about 2 a.m., the pursuit party were surprised by a volley fired from above at a distance of 150 yards by the raiders, who were concealed in a ravine: this volley killed two men and wounded two others. In spite of this reverse, the villagers armed with Snider and Enfield rifles continued to oppose the Martini-Henry rifles of the raiders, who gradually retreated to the highest point of the range which stands some 3,000 feet above the plain, and is inaccessible from the south. The raiders retired by sections from this point, and were careful to take good cover.

6. The pursuit of the retiring raiders was continued throughout the day, but the superiority of their armament kept the pursuit party at a distance. In the afternoon a shot fired by a sepoy of the Surtang Salt post broke the thigh of one of the raiders. His comrades attempted to carry him off, but finding this impossible, took his rifle and cartridges, and left him concealed in a bush. He was subsequently captured and found to be a Zakka Khel Afridi, Khairabaz, a reservist of the 26th Punjab Infantry.

7. About 6 in the afternoon, the Khan of Teri's party and the Police of Teri joined the pursuit party, bringing with them a Lee-Metford and a Martini-Henry rifle, and this doubtless increased the speed with which the raiders then retired. The pursuit slackened off at dusk, when it is was found that the casualties among the villagers were two shot dead and six severely wounded; while four Government Sniders had also been taken. The raiders' tracks were followed during the night into the next day as far as Mardan, where they were obliterated by heavy rain. In the morning it was found that three of the villagers were missing; search parties went out and found their dead bodies in the Surtang Range.

8. Subsequent enquiries show that the raiders marched the whole of the night, and entered Zaimusht territory before dawn on the 5th September, thus escaping the parties of the Border Military Police and the Samana Rifles, who closed the passes as soon as they were in possession of information as to the direction taken.

Some days later a wounded dakait, who was subsequently identified as Dilbar, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel, was found on the Surtang Range with a Lee-Metford rifle by a patrol of villagers and shot dead. The casualties among the raiders were then one killed and one wounded and captured, while two others are known to be wounded. The casualties among British subjects were six killed and seven wounded, in addition to the loss of property valued at Rs. 2,000 and four Snider rifles.

9. The facts themselves and subsequent enquiries show that the inhabitants of British territory had not only not connived at this raid, but had, on the other hand, done all in their power to arrest the raiders, and in face of serious difficulties showed indomitable pluck and bravery with their inferior weapons. The question of suitably rewarding them is engaging my attention. I would also bring to the notice of the Government of India the prompt and practical services of Mr. Reid, superintendent, Northern Indian Salt Department. That officer's readiness and assistance enabled the pursuit to be carried on, and two of the raiders to be captured or killed; but for him they would have probably escaped scot free. This, indeed, is recognised by the raiders themselves, who are said to have vowed to be revenged on him for his action. I have directed the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, to see that suitable measures are taken for Mr. Reid's protection.

10. I have already in my letter, dated the 28th September, dealt with the case as regards the Afridis implicated in this raid. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is investigating the case as regards the Orakzais, of whom two belonging to the Mishti section are said to have actually taken part in the raid, while the Ali Khel section is being called upon to explain the passage of the raiders through its country. On the conclusion of the investigation, suitable action will be taken against these sections.

Enclosure 5 in No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 8th October, 1904.

(Extract.)

In continuation of the correspondence ending with my letter, dated 8th October, 1904, regarding the raid on the village of Darshi Khel, in the Kohat District, on the 3rd September, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter, dated 5th October, 1904, from the Political Agent, Khyber, regarding the measures which it is proposed to take on account of this offence. I have already pointed out the serious position in which Government has been involved with the Afridis by the intrigues of Khwas Khan. The case of this raid on Darshi Khel is such that it is impossible to obtain full redress from the Afridi sections concerned, and I can suggest no other means of meeting the case than by having it placed, as Major Roos-Keppel suggests, before a jirga of the whole Afridi tribe, and by seeing whether this jirga can, or will, continue to enforce peace and order on the border. The tribe should be specially called in for this purpose, and I consider it necessary that, pending their decision in the matter, the Afridi tribal allowances should be withheld. If the combined jirga take action in the matter, and render proper assistance in the maintenance of order, I see no reason to impose a heavy fine in addition to the redress which would be obtained for this raid. The imposition of such a fine would and must mean its recovery from all the Afridi clans, and to do this would be to achieve the result aimed at by those responsible for the raid, namely, to commit the whole tribe with Government. If the combined jirgas do make honest efforts to keep the Zakka Khels in order, it would be impolitic to make them discontented by the enforcement of tribal responsibility. On the other hand, if they refuse to give honest assistance, the hands of Government will be forced, and it will be necessary to deal with the Afridis as a whole. If the Government of India approve of the above views, which I have put forward as in my opinion the best calculated to avoid general trouble with the Afridis, I would solicit early orders, so that timely instructions may issue to Major Roos-Keppel.

Annexure.

Letter from Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 5th October, 1904.

I have the honour to state, with reference to the recent raid at Darshi Khel, that it has been ascertained that this raid was committed by a party of Afridis and Orakzais numbering about 15 or 16 men. The Afridis were greatly in the majority, their clans implicated being the Anai Zakka Khel, the Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel, and the Shalobar Kambar Khel in about equal proportions.

The amount of damage done in the raid (including blood-money for the twelve British subjects killed and wounded) is variously estimated at from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000, and if a fine is imposed, its amount would be, judging by fines imposed in former and less serious raids, not less than Rs. 6,000. Thus the total amount to be recovered from the relatives of fellow-tribesmen of the offenders is Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000, or, say, Rs. 13,000. I have given throughout the lowest possible figures and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner may not consider this amount to be sufficient, but it is necessary for the purposes of this report to name a definite sum, and arguments for and against the imposition of a fine of this amount will apply proportionately to any greater or less sum that may be decided upon.

I do not, of course, know in what proportion the Honourable the Chief Commissioner would wish to impose this fine upon the Afridis and Orakzais, but may safely assume that the share of the Afridis will be not less than one-half, or Rs. 6,500.

The Afridi allowances are paid half-yearly, and the autumn share ($\frac{7}{12}$th) is payable in November or December next. The following amounts will then be payable to the three clans concerned in the Darshi Khel raid, after deducting a sum of Rs. 1,000 due from the Anai Zakka Khel on account of a fine already imposed, but not yet recovered.

	Rs.
Anai Zakka Khel	1,800
Zia-ud-din ,, ...	350
Shalobar Kambar Khel	2,100
Total ...	4,250

The share of the Zia-ud-din is so small that it is impossible to equalise the incidence of the fine, and even if the whole of the allowances of the three clans were forfeited, the amount realised would be Rs. 2,250 short of that required. The general conduct of the Anai and Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel has been so bad that there would be no injustice in forfeiting the whole of their allowances, although to do so would be to alienate those of their elders who have hitherto supported us.

The case of the Shalobar Kambar Khel is different, as they are in general a well-conducted clan, and this is the first time that any of them have joined the Zakka Khel in raiding. In any case, the whole fine cannot be recovered from the three clans concerned and, as the matter is too serious to be passed over, we shall be forced to deal with the Afridis as a whole. The Zakka Khel Maliks have suggested the exclusion of all Afridis from British territory and the stoppage of all tribal allowances until the Afridis have brought the Zakka Khel to reason. This remedy would, I have no doubt, be effectual, but a paper blockade would be useless, and an armed blockade is almost certain to develop into an expedition. That we are bound to have an Afridi expedition sooner or later I am convinced, as no one could hope that the settlement of 1898 would be final, but, if Government for reasons of higher policy are not at present prepared to sanction strong measures, I would suggest, as an alternative to the Malik's proposal that I should summon at the end of November or the beginning of December a jirga of all the Afridis, and inform them that they must come to some understanding to punish the Zakka Khel, that they are responsible for their behaviour, and that payment of the tribal allowances will be withheld until they have brought the Zakka Khel to order or have at least done their best to do so.

That they will succeed on any large scale I do not expect, but it is possible that they may settle this last raid and may stop Zakka Khel raiding for a time.

It is also possible that they may try and fail, and may then ask us to deal with the Zakka Khel ourselves. In this case the only way to gain a permanent hold over this troublesome clan is to take and occupy the Bazar Valley.

I would not propose to suspend Maliki or special allowances, as the recipients have been and are working honestly in our cause, and it would be a mistake to discourage them.

Enclosure 6 in No. 2.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 15*th October*, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

Your letter, 8th October. Pending experience of effect of announcement of forthcoming Mission to Kabul, authority to make which we hope will shortly be sent you, Government of India still think it undesirable to take strong measures against Afridis. Within reasonable period of announcement of Mission, you should report effect on Afridis, when your proposals for dealing with Zakka Khels will be reconsidered. In the meantime no allowances should be paid except maliki and special allowances to men who have done service.

Enclosure 7 in No. 2.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 18*th October*, 1904.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 8th October, 1904, in which you furnish a detailed report of the raid by Zakka Khels and others on the village of Darshi Khel, in the Kohat District, on the 3rd September last.

2. The general views of the Government of India as to the necessity of refraining for the immediate present from taking strong measures against the Afridis, have been explained to you in my telegram, dated the 15th October, 1904. I am now to add that Mr. Reid, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Department, is being informed through the head of his Department that in the opinion of the Government of India his prompt and plucky initiative in organizing and conducting the pursuit of a well-armed gang of raiders is worthy of high commendation.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy has observed with satisfaction that the inhabitants of British territory had not only no concern with the outrage, but, on the other hand, in the face of serious odds, showed great bravery in their efforts to arrest the raiders. Your proposal to suitably reward them is approved, and His Excellency the Viceroy trusts that this will be done with the least possible delay.

Enclosure 8 in No. 2.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 20th October, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram October 15th. You are now authorized to publicly announce despatch of Mission to Kabul in following terms:—

Begins: Since the accession in 1901 of the present Amir of Afghanistan there has been no opportunity hitherto for a meeting for the discussion of general topics between His Highness and a representative of the Government of India. The Amir has now proposed to send his eldest son, Sardar Inayat Ulla Khan, to meet Lord Curzon on his return to India, and will receive at Kabul an official of the Government of India authorised to discuss with His Highness questions concerning his relations with the British Government. Mr. Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who has been selected for the purpose, will proceed to Kabul at the end of November. *Ends.* Please closely watch and report effect of this announcement.

Enclosure 9 in No. 2.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 13th November, 1904.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram October 20th. Government of India will be glad to learn effect on border tribes of announcement of Kabul Mission.

Enclosure 10 in No. 2.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 14th November, 1904.

(Extract.)

In continuation of the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 13th November, I have the honour to state that, since the announcement of the forthcoming mission to Kabul, there has been a lull in the going of tribesmen to Kabul and the general attitude of the tribes is now one of expectation. The effect of the announcement has been much as I expected; and so far as I can judge at present the announcement has put a stop to active restlessness, as the tribesmen are waiting to see the results of the Mission.

No. 3.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

On the 28th ultimo Afridis raided police post at Matanni, carrying off nine rifles and other property. Matanni is between Peshawar and Kohat.

No. 4.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 3rd instant. It is now reported that it was a gang of outlaws from Afghan territory that raided the police post at Matanni.

No. 5.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Deane reports another raid at Garhi Shahdad near Peshawar-Mullagori border on 8th March. One Hindu and two villagers killed, three wounded, and property looted. Same gang of outlaws mentioned in my telegram of 7th instant apparently implicated.

No. 6.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 15th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Raids recently made in ~~Peshawar~~ district. My telegram of the 13th March. Kaddam, Kuki Khel village, two miles from Jamrud, was successfully surprised yesterday morning by Roos-Keppel. No opposition was encountered. Leader of raiders was captured and his house burnt. Some clothing and jewellery which had been looted was recovered.

No. 7.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 25th May, 1905. *Received 13th June*, 1905.

(Extract.)

In continuation of our despatch dated the 5th January, 1905, we have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding offences committed in British territory by Afridis and by a gang of well-known outlaws and dakaits who reside at Hazarnao, in Afghan territory. The Afridi jirga has behaved well in inflicting severe punishment on the offenders concerned in the serious raid on the Darshi Khel in the Kohat district on the 3rd September last, and in recognition of the attitude of the tribe as a whole, we have waived the realisation of a fine from them in this instance, and the tribal allowances which had been temporarily withheld have been paid. We directed, however, that no payments should be made to those who went to Kabul last year or this, or who sent representatives there. We invite your attention to Colonel Deane's report on the more recent raid at Matanni on the 28th February, 1905, which was organized at Hazarnao by Shakar, the notorious dakait and rifle thief, and carried out by members of his gang, comprising several Afghan subjects and others who are harboured in Afghanistan in close proximity to Afridi limits.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending Saturday, the 17th December, 1904.

All the Bazar Zakka Khel came to Chora on the day of the *Id* (9th December, 1904) to pay their respects to Khan Bahadur Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Malikdin Khel. During the course of conversation, the Malik told them that they had, owing to their own misconduct, displeased the British Government; and that, unless they repented and gave good securities not to commit themselves again, they would suffer one day very heavily. They said that they had already held jirgas among themselves, but had arrived at no definite understanding owing to the intrigues of the ex-Malik Khwas Khan, and that they intended on their return to settle matters with their bad characters, if possible. The Malik gave them sheep, and they returned highly pleased with him. On 9th December, 1904, after the *Id* prayers, the Sipah elders held a jirga with the Kambar Khel, Malikdin Khel, and Zakka Khels, in the Kajuri Maira, for the punishment of the Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel concerned in the Kohat raid case, and elected 60 elders from among themselves to go to the Zia-ud-dins, and to ask them to show cause why they should not be made to give up the offenders. The Kambar Khel also intend to collect a lashkar for the punishment of Mirza Ali, accused in the Kohat raid case. A party of the Zakka Khels of Karamna, assisted by some Shinwaris of Loargi, are reported to have raided and taken to Karamna about 200 Kuchi sheep grazing near Kam Dakka. Certain Ghilzais while coming down to India from Ningrahar, *viâ* the Bara Valley, attempted to kidnap a three-years old son of Mulla Said Akbar, Aka Khel, but they were pursued by the Mulla's men and arrested near Shin Kamar and taken back to the Mulla, who ordered them to be sent to the Sarhang of Dakka with a letter, stating the facts and asking him to have them suitably punished.

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 7th January, 1905.

A large jirga of Afridi Maliks and elders, representing every clan and section of the tribe, waited on the Political Agent, Khyber, on the 2nd January, 1905, and asked to be paid their autumn allowances. They were told that, besides breaking their agreement with Government by sending jirgas to Kabul during the summer, some of their bad characters were concerned in some very serious raids in the Kohat district; and that, unless they thoroughly punished Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel, Multan, Zamir, and Amal Shah, Anais, Mir Akbar, Zia-ud-din, and Chaman, Khusrogi, six of the leading raiders and dakaits, they could not be paid their allowances. After a long discussion, the jirga asked to be allowed a day or two to think over the matter and give a final reply. They held jirgas among themselves in the city for two days, and decided to punish the offenders. They saw the Political Agent on the 5th January, 1905, and informed him of their decision. Their lashkars have since left for Tirah and Bazar.

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 12*th January,* 1905.

In continuation of my letter of the 8th October, 1904, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter, dated the 5th January, 1905, from the Political Agent, Khyber, reporting the results of an interview with the Afridi Jirga who visited him with regard to the holding up of the tribal allowances.

2. It is satisfactory to note that the Afridi Jirgas are making some attempt to prevent raiding into British territory. At the same time, owing to the want of combination amongst the Afridis, it would be too sanguine to expect that they will arrest and hand over the men implicated in the Darshi Khel raid, but if, by destroying the houses of the men concerned and confiscating their lands, they prove their intentions of maintaining peace with Government, a great point will have been gained, and a reasonable fine imposed as compensation for the loss occasioned in the Darshi Khel raid will be all that is necessary to secure adequate redress.

3. The point raised by the Afridis and mentioned in Major Roos-Keppel's letter is one which they have no grounds for complaint. The only occasion during the last three years on which an Afridi clan has been held responsible for allowing another tribe to pass through its limits, is one which occurred two years ago, when an Aka Khel raiding party collected in the Sipah village of Ilm Gudar close to the Bara fort, and from there raided into the Peshawar District. On this occasion, in addition to the fine imposed on the Aka Khel tribe, the Sipah also were fined Rs. 1,000 for the direct complicity of Ilm Gudar. On the other hand, the Daulatzai and other Orakzai clans on the Kohat border, and again lately the Zaimusht clan, have been held responsible on the principle of the enforcement of territorial responsibility for the passing of Afridi raiders through

their limits. On the occasion of my late tour on the Kohat border, the Orakzai and Zaimusht clans protested against being held responsible in all these cases, when, in many instances, full satisfaction had not been obtained from the Afridis, and they urged that such pressure should be put on the Afridi clans as would ensure their controlling their bad characters. The Zakka Khel, and more particularly the Zia-ud-din section of the Zakka Khel, are mainly responsible for so-called Afridi offences, both on the Peshawar and the Kohat borders; and though lately, as pointed out by the jirga to Major Roos-Keppel, there has been a considerable improvement in respect of such offences, the case of the Darshi Khel raid is one which calls for special notice, inasmuch as almost every Afridi clan must have known of the intention to commit that raid. It was openly hatched in Tirah, and committed, in defiance both of the Zakka Khel Maliks and of Government, by the party who were benefiting by the intrigues of Khwas Khan at Kabul, at a time when the Afridi clans generally were breaking their agreement with Government by visiting Kabul.

4. Although there were many threats that the Darshi Khel raid would be followed by others, it is satisfactory to note that none such have occurred. It is true that, in the Kohat district, two small salt posts were lately raided and six old Enfield rifles looted, and that this was attributed by the Khan of Teri to Zakka Khels. So far enquiries do not support the assertion that this offence was committed by Afridis at all, and there appears to be reason to believe that it was the work of local bad characters. The case, however, is still under enquiry.

5. It remains to be seen how far the Afridi Jirgas take definite steps to punish the individuals and families of those concerned in the Darshi Khel raid. Should satisfactory action be taken, it will afford some guarantee against future raids, and at present it is believed that the Afridi Jirgas have a genuine intention of putting pressure on the men concerned.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 5*th January*, 1905.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, that the Afridi Jirgas came in in large numbers during the Christmas week to ask for payment of their autumn allowances. They had not come in before, as they were waiting to be sent for.

On the 2nd instant, I interviewed a representative jirga, comprising all the Maliks and a number of representative elders of each clan. They asked why they had not been summoned as usual in November to receive their allowances, and when these allowances would be paid. I replied that, by their behaviour throughout the summer and autumn, they had deliberately broken the agreement which they came to with Government in 1898, and that besides their misconduct in sending jirgas to Kabul, some of their number had committed a raid in the Kohat district, in which six men, British subjects, were killed and six wounded; that this was practically an act of war, and could not be settled in the ordinary way, *i.e.*, by the imposition of fines upon the actual offenders. That the Afridis, as a whole, would be held responsible for this very grave offence, and that, until they had given us satisfaction, I should withhold their allowances.

The elders, in reply, put forward many arguments. They said that the difference between the state of the Peshawar border now and formerly was sufficient proof that they did their best to prevent any raiding into British territory. That as the British Government had not in sixty years succeeded in stamping out crime in settled districts or in cities like Peshawar, so they, the elders, could not make it impossible for individuals or small gangs to commit offences in British territory.

They complained that, when other tribes, *e.g.*, the Aka Khel, passed through Afridi limits to raid into the Peshawar district, the Afridis were held to their territorial responsibility, and were punished for the offences of others; but that, when individuals or gangs of Afridis joined Orakzais in the commission of offences in the Kohat district, the Afridis were again held responsible, though it was quite impossible for them to guarantee the peace of the Orakzai border.

After a long discussion, the elders asked if this Kohat raid case, which they did not deny, could not be settled by the imposition of fine, either upon the offenders' clans, or upon the whole tribe, and were told that this could not be accepted, as no fine upon the tribe would deter from further raiding the half-a-dozen men, who were ringleaders in all these cases. The elders then asked what terms would be accepted, and were told that they should hand over for punishment the following six men:—

Multan, Anai Zakka Khel,
Amal Shah, Anai Zakka Khel,
Zamir, Anai Zakka Khel,
Mir Akbar, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel,
Chaman, Khusrogi Zakka Khel,
Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel,

who were the leaders and organisers of every raid which had taken place during the last few years.

At first the elders replied that this was quite impossible, but after some discussion said that the six men named would probably either fight or bolt to Ningrahar or to the Orakzai country, where they could not follow them. They were told that, if six men and their near relations fought against a combined lashkar of the whole tribe, they would almost certainly be killed, and that this would be sufficient; and that if they fled to Ningrahar or to other tribal country, the elders should make it impossible for them to come back to Tirah by destroying their houses, confiscating their lands and cattle, and giving a heavy security against their return.

Some of the younger men said that they would never comply with such demands, but they were silenced by the elders, who, after talking the matter over among themselves, asked for time for consideration. They were given until the 4th, but, on the morning of that day, they had not come to any agreement, and I saw them again to-day.

They were in a quiet and business-like mood, and had agreed that the elders of the two Gara clans, the Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel, should leave Peshawar at once for Tirah, raise a lashkar, and, if possible, capture Mirza Ali and bring him in. The Samil clans, *i.e.*, the Malikdin Khel, Sipah, Kamrai, and Zakka Khel elders had come to similar agreement with regard to the five Zakka Khel offenders. A truce has been made for all feuds, both tribal and personal, and there is no doubt that the bulk of the elders are in earnest. They have agreed that any man not joining the lashkar shall be fined twenty rupees, that any man siding with the offenders shall have his house burnt, and have asked that, in the event of the Zakka Khel taking sides with the offenders, all Zakka Khel in British territory may be arrested. I have told them that I will arrest any Afridi whom they may point out.

I asked them what they would do if the whole Zakka Khel clan were to oppose them, and they replied that in this case they would not be strong enough to coerce them, but would assist us to do so either actively or by giving hostages who should remain in our custody while we punished the Zakka Khel of Bazar and Bara. The Maliks privately urged me to continue to withhold the allowances until the matter is settled, as this is the only hope of keeping the clans together.

The Maliks and elders and the bulk of the tribesmen are thoroughly tired of being constantly punished for the misconduct of a small handful of their tribe, and are now in earnest. There is no doubt of this, but how long the mood will last it is impossible to say, as once the lashkars meet in Tirah the Mullas and other mischief-makers will do their utmost to sow dissensions among them. The Zakka Khel will have a strong inducement to settle matters, as they will find the entertainment of the three other Samil clans a very heavy tax.

Enclosure 4 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 14*th January*, 1905.

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated the 18th October, 1904, regarding the raid on the village of Darshi Khel in the Kohat District.

2. The proposals for rewarding suitably the villagers who took a prominent part in following up the raiders have been under consideration, but could not be framed earlier, as the announcements of revenue under the new assessment were made only in November, and the intervening time has been taken up in the preparation of the Bachh statements in the villages concerned.

3. The villages which took part in the pursuit of the raiders were those of Darshi Khel, Bahadur Khel, and Nar, while the lambardars of Kurram also rendered valuable assistance. The revenue of these villages is credited, not to Government, but to the Khan of Teri, and the Khan has stated that he himself desires to join in rewarding the villagers, and asks to be allowed to bear one-half of the expense of any reward which Government deems suitable.

4. The exact numbers of the villagers who joined the pursuit party have been ascertained. It is found that the revenue for Kharif 1904 paid by these, excluding local rates and cesses, amounts to Rs. 910-9. I propose, therefore, that, in recognition of their good work, the revenue payable by these villagers for Kharif 1904 be remitted. As the revenue to be remitted is paid to the Khan of Teri, who is bearing the expense of one-half of the reward, I recommend that the other half Rs. 455-4-6 be adjusted by deduction from the annual payment of Rs. 18,000 presently made to Government by the Khan.

5. As regards compensation for the villagers killed and wounded, I would refer to my letter dated the 12th January, 1905, regarding the action to be taken by the Afridis against the perpetrators in this raid. Whatever be the result of the action taken, it will be necessary to impose a fine sufficient to cover the loss actually inflicted in the raid, and from this fine the wounded and the heirs of those killed can be compensated.

Enclosure 5 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 21*st January*, 1905.

The Samil Afridi jirga was interviewed by the Political Agent, Khyber, on the 20th January, 1905. They handed over Amal Shah, one of the five Zakka Khel bad characters, in person, and surrendered Sher Ahmad, Anai, who had stood surety for the good behaviour of Multan and Nur Abbat, a near relation of Mir Akbar, Zia-ud-din, as prisoners; and said that, owing to the severity of the winter and the heavy snowfall in Maidan and Tirah, they could not go beyond Bazar to punish the bad characters who had crossed to Ningrahar; but that, as soon as the weather was a little warmer, they would take a lashkar against the offenders, and would either bring them in or punish them thoroughly to the satisfaction of the Political Agent. After a long discussion, they volunteered to leave the leading Anai and other Zakka Khel elders as hostages to show that they really meant to punish the offenders, and also as a proof of their good faith; so twelve Anai elders were selected as hostages for Multan and Zamin, six Zia-ud-din for Mir Akbar, and four Khusrogis for Chaman and handed over by the Samil jirga with the three prisoners. They all were sent to the Political *havilat*. The jirga promised to take action against the offenders after the *Id-ul-zuha* (beginning of March), and did not press for the payment of the allowances.

Enclosure 6 in No. 7.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 31*st January*, 1905.

In continuation of my letter dated the 12th January, 1905, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, of 21st January, 1905, reporting the action taken by the Afridis in regard to the men concerned in the Darshi Khel raid. By their action the jirgas have shown their desire to put a stop to these depredations in British territory, and it is to be hoped that this end will to some extent be secured. Further, the action taken will enable the case of the Darshi Khel raid to be settled up by a fine in payment of compensation in the usual manner. Major Roos-Keppel deserves great credit for the manner in which he has conducted this matter.

2. I ask for sanction to pay to the Afridis the allowances which have been withheld in accordance with the Government of India telegram dated the 15th October, 1904. I also ask for instructions as to the line to be taken in regard to the breach of their agreement with Government by the Afridis in their visits to Kabul. The matter might be taken up when the jirgas attend to receive the allowances which it is not proposed to distribute until the instalment in spring also falls due.

3. Admittedly, it is practically impossible for us to prevent the Afridis from paying visits to Kabul. In my letter of the 8th October I recommended that Government should mark its disapproval of these visits by paying to other members of the tribe the allowances of such men as had gone to Kabul. I still recommend that this course be adopted, and ask for definite orders. I would recommend further that the subject be discussed in open Durbar, and the jirgas be told that Government has a right to expect that the Afridis should in future adhere strictly to their agreement. An announcement to this effect will, to some extent, strengthen the hands of the well-affected Maliks.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 21*st January*, 1905.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report, in continuation of my letter of 5th January, 1905, that I interviewed to-day the jirgas of the Samil Afridi clans (*i.e.*, the Malikdin Khel, Kamarai, Sipah, and Zakka Khel); all the Maliks were present, and the jirga was a thoroughly representative one, the total number being about 1,100. They informed me that they had taken the united Samil lashkar to Bazar and Bara, and had lived at the expense of the Zakka Khel for some time, and had brought pressure upon the five men wanted and upon their relations. Of the five men, (1) Multan and (2) Zamin (brothers) had fled to the hills beyond Maidan, where it was impossible now to follow them owing to the heavy snow and to the difficulty of feeding the lashkar. The lashkar propose, however, to go after them again as soon as the snow melts. They handed over, as a prisoner, Sher Ahmad, an elder, who had stood surety for Multan's good behaviour, and agreed to hand over, as hostages for Multan's good behaviour and for his eventual production, as many Anai elders as I might wish to keep. Amal Shah (No. 3) they had brought in as a prisoner, and handed him over unconditionally. As regards Mir Akbar, Zia-ud-din (4), who had fled at once on hearing of the jirga, they handed over his uncle, Nur Abbat, as a prisoner, and said that they would give us hostages from the Zia-ud-din elders. Chaman Khusrogi (5) left for Dakka with some other bad characters. The jirga say that he cannot escape them, as he owns land in Bara, and that they will arrest and bring him in sooner or later, and in the meantime will hand over elders of his section as hostages. The net result is therefore:—

(1) Amal Shah—brought in and handed over as a prisoner.
(2) Multan, (3) Zamin—Sher Ahmad brought in and handed over as a prisoner; Anai elders, including the leading men in the section, and one Shan Khel, a friend and connection of Multan, handed over as hostages.
(4) Mir Akbar—his uncle, Nur Abbat, handed over as a prisoner and six Zia-ud-din elders as hostages.
(5) Chaman—four Khusrogi elders handed over as hostages.

All the prisoners and hostages have been sent to the *Havilat*. The Gara jirgas, that is, the Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel, who had gone after Mirza Ali, have not yet returned, but with this example it is probable that they will bring him in, as it is believed that they had been waiting to see the result of the Samil lashkar before taking action. I would bring to the notice of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner the very good work the Samil Maliks Yar Muhammad Khan, Sher Muhammad Khan, Hafiz Samandar Khan, Nur Ahmad Khan, and Jabbar Khan have done during the whole of the negotiations, during the despatch of the lashkar to Bazar, and in the handing over of the prisoners and hostages.

Enclosure 7 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 4th February, 1905.

The Garai Afridi jirga, consisting of the Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel elders, who had been to Maidan to punish Mirza Ali, returned on the 1st February, 1905, and were interviewed by the Political Agent on the following day. They stated that, on hearing of the arrival of the Kambar Khel lashkar, Mirza Ali collected a party of 8 Kambar Khels, 4 Aka Khels, and 2 Orakzais, shut himself up in his garhi, and defied the lashkar, and that firing went on all the day without any result. The lashkar closely invested the village; but owing to a heavy fall of snow, the lashkar could not maintain its position, and the next morning they found that the village was deserted, and that Mirza Ali had fled to the Aka Khel country with his companions. The lashkar were unable to capture him, but burnt his garhi completely and destroyed all his property. They considered that they had done enough to punish him. It was, however, explained to them that it was not sufficient to burn his garhi, and that further efforts were required. After a long discussion they agreed to leave the leading elders of Mirza Ali's section (the Zena Khel) as hostages, and to make a fresh attempt to catch him. Mirza Ali has taken refuge at Lawata on the Aka Khel-Sturi Khel (Orakzai) border, and the Kambar Khel find it rather difficult to bring any effective pressure to bear upon him in foreign limits, but several of his relations have been pointed out by the jirga in villages near Peshawar and have been arrested. It is hoped that through them Mirza Ali may be forced to come to terms.

Enclosure 8 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 11th February, 1905.

The Zakka Khel of Bazar held a jirga on the 10th February, 1905, and decided to wait on the Political Agent, after the "Id," to arrange for the exchange of hostages. They think that, unless the elders among the hostages are replaced by their younger near relations, such as brothers and sons, there will be difficulty in raising a lashkar to punish or making any other "sarishta" (arrangement) to capture the men whose surrender has been demanded.

Enclosure 9 in No. 7.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 21st February, 1905.

In reply to your letter dated the 14th January, 1905, I am directed to convey sanction to your proposals for rewarding the villagers who aided in the pursuit of the raiders on the village of Darshi Khel.

Enclosure 10 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 25th February, 1905.

The Garhi Afridi jirga of Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel attended on the Political Agent on the 24th February, 1905; and after discussing at length the question of the further punishment of Mirza Ali and his companions [see diary for the week ending 4th February, 1905], decided to take a lashkar against Hamidulla, a relation and friend of Mirza Ali, and to press him to exercise his influence in getting in Mirza Ali, whose *garhi* was burnt and who himself has taken refuge with the Aka Khel and the Sturi Khel Orakzais at Lawata, near Barkai. The jirga seemed prepared to do their utmost in awarding effective punishment to their bad characters, and will take the lashkar as soon as the weather improves. At present the roads to Maidan are impassable. The Afridis can now fairly realise the extent of their loss and trouble on account of the misbehaviour of their bad characters, and are determined to punish them if they can get hold of them. The Political Agent visited the Afridi hostages in the Peshawar jail on the 24th February, 1905, and, at their request, arranged to get in some of their relations from Bazar to raise a *sarishta* for taking action against Multan and others. So much pressure has been put on Multan by the relations of the hostages now in custody that he has sent messages to the hostages, offering to return all rifles and property taken at Darshi Khel, burn his village, leave his lands, and move to Afghan territory, if he can obtain their release on these terms.

Enclosure 11 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 1st March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Report received from Peshawar that Matanni Thana was entered by Afridis last evening, and nine Martini rifles, with ammunition, two horses, and other property, carried off. No further information received as yet.

Enclosure 12 in No. 7.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 7th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

In view of present satisfactory attitude of Afridi jirga, Political Officer, Khyber, may be given discretion to pay Afridi allowances when he considers it desirable, on understanding that no payments are made to those who either went to Kabul last year or this, or who sent representatives there.

Enclosure 13 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10*th March*, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram of 1st instant. Another raid, supposed to be by the same gang as was concerned in Matanni Thana case, is reported to have occurred on 8th at Garhi Shahdad in Peshawar district, near Mullagori border. One Hindu and two villagers killed, and three wounded, and property estimated at Rs. 1,500 taken.

Enclosure 14 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 11*th March*, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of yesterday. Raid on Garhi Shahdad is found to have been work of six Kuki Khel Afridis from Kadam, near Jamrud, some Peshawaris, including one outlaw and two Khusrogis of China in Bazar, members of Hazarnao gang. Leading Kuki Khel raider, Sahib Gul, is now in Kadam, and it is believed that a wounded outlaw with him. Roos-Keppel proposes surrounding their village with Khyber Rifles, and to try and effect capture and burn house of Sahib Gul. He would want support of two guns in case of opposition. He is confident of success, and I support his proposal strongly, as otherwise these raids will increase. Please telegraph if Government of India agree.

Enclosure 15 in No. 7.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, dated 13*th March*, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram 10th March. Viceroy considers this succession of successful raids and dakaitis, in which apparently raiders get off unscathed, very unsatisfactory, and is disposed to doubt whether military police protection can be adequate. Please submit full report on the Matanni and Garhi Shahdad raids as early as possible.

Enclosure 16 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 11*th March*, 1905.

The Zakka Khel of Bazar held a jirga on Friday, the 10th March, 1905, and decided to take another lashkar against Multan Anai and Mir Akbar Zia-ud-din in Maidan. A "nagha" (fine) of Rs. 200 was fixed to be recovered from anyone failing to attend the lashkar. The whole lashkar is to assemble at Bazar on Friday, the 17th March, 1905. The Paindai Zakka Khel of Bazar sent a message to Usman, Khusrogi, to say that as he would not give up thieving and raiding in British territory, which must sooner or later lead to the occupation of Bazar by the British Government, they intended to invite the Government to take China which solely belonged to them (Paindais), and that if they asked the Political Agent to come up at once, the Khusrogis and other Bazar Zakka Khel should only thank themselves for it. Several raiding parties having passed near the village of Ilm Gudr, the Sipah Malik Sher Muhammad Khan again requested the Political Agent to put a post of Khyber Rifles in that village in order to satisfy himself that the inhabitants did not in any way harbour the raiders. With the approval of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner a post has been established in Sheikh Garhi, the furthest village of the group, no Sipah Sepoys being sent. Some threatening messages have been received from the Aka Khel, and from the Afridis living in Kajurai and Shin Kamr, but it is unlikely that they will take any overt action. A Shinwari, who was in Hazarnao on the 9th instant, reports that about 60 armed men were collected in Shakar's Garhi, about one-third of them being Khusrogi Zakka Khel. Great irritation was expressed at the measures being taken to punish the Darshi Khel raiders in Tirah, and it was suggested to retaliate by a determined attack on a caravan in the Khyber or on the Kafila Serai guard at Landi Kotal. The guards have been strengthened. An exceptionally brutal raid was committed at the village of Shahdad Garhi on the night of the 8th and 9th instant, four of the villagers, who were quite unarmed, being killed. It has been ascertained that the raid was organised at the village of one Sahib Gul, a Kuki Khel of Kadam (about four miles from Jamrud), and that the raiders, about 18 in number, included Shakar's followers Turai (a Peshawari outlaw), two Khusrogis of China in Bazar, Sahib Gul and some of his hamsayas and some five Peshawaris. Some Zakka Khel of Bazar who are at feud with Usman recently committed a raid into Dakka limits in order to get Usman into trouble with the Sarhang. They carried off a flock of sheep. This has annoyed the Sarhang so much that he has collected at Dakka a large number of Kuda Khel Mohmands nominally to defend his shepherds. It is, however, believed that these men should raid the flocks of the Shinwaris of Landi Kotal in order to recover his losses.

Enclosure 17 in No. 7.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 13th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram 11th March. Viceroy concurs in proposal to surprise Kadam. You can arrange with General Officer Commanding for guns.

Enclosure 18 in No. 7.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 14th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Surrounded Sahib Gul's village at dawn with Khyber Rifles. Cavalry and guns in support. Infantry in reserve. Village completely surprised. Arrested Sahib Gul. Searched village, finding clothing and jewellery, probably obtained in recent raids. Burnt Sahib Gul's house completely. No opposition.

Enclosure 19 in No. 7.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to Political Agent, Khyber, dated 15th March, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Viceroy desires to congratulate you on successful surprise of Kadam village.

Enclosure 20 in No. 7.

Extract from Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 18th March, 1905.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 14th March, 1905, a small force surprised a village of Kadam to arrest Sahib Gul, a Zora Khel Kuki Khel, concerned in the Shahdad Garhi dakaiti case [see last Diary]. The village was surrounded at dawn and searched, and Sahib Gul was arrested. The house of one, Naimulla, a notorious bad character, was also searched, and some jewellery and clothes found in the houses of Sahib Gul and Naimulla, and suspected to be stolen property were brought in with the prisoner. Everything went off quietly, and there was no occasion to use force. The Zakka Khel of Bazar took a lashkar against Multan and Mir Akbar on the 16th March, 1905, but the news of the advance of the lashkar having been received by them prior to the arrival of the lashkar in Maidan, Multan managed to escape to Ningrahar with his family, and the lashkar could only burn his garhi. Mir Akbar had, meanwhile, collected about 20 Aka Khel and some Feroz Khel and other Orakzais in his garhi, and offered opposition to the lashkar which surrounded the garhi. Firing went on during the night of the 18th March, and Mir Akbar himself was shot in the morning. Full details will not be known until the return of the lashkar. Akbar Khan, a nephew of ex-Malik Khawas Khan, came to Kahi from Mama Khel on 13th March, 1905, and having summoned Borai and some other Zakka Khels from Bazar told them that his uncle had deputed him to ask them either to do mischief in British territory in order to disgrace the Maliks and others engaged in punishing the offenders or to try to create dissensions among the lashkar going to Maidan. The Zakka Khel replied that they were too few to be able to do anything against the will of the rest of the tribe who had surrendered hostages to the Sarkar, but that they would do their best to carry out the wishes of their old Malik. They, however, returned to Bazar on the 17th March, 1905, by which time the lashkar had started for Maidan.

Enclosure 21 in No. 7.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 24th March, 1905.

(Extract.)

In continuation of my telegram of the 11th March, 1905, I have the honour to submit the report called for in your telegram of the 13th March, 1905, regarding the recent raids at Matanni and Garhi Shahdad. The raid on the Matanni Police Station took place between 6 and 7 p.m. on the 28th of February, 1905. At the time of the raid the police station was in charge of a sergeant, the Deputy Inspector being in Peshawar on duty. The sergeant, moharrir, and three village watchmen were at work in one of the towers: three other constables were in their barracks and one constable was on sentry duty inside the post over the gate which was closed. Some men came to the gate, and demanded admission saying they were village watchmen, come to report their departure on patrol. The sentry opened the wicket gate, and two men entered who at once fell upon him, and overpowered him. A number of other men then rushed in and shut up the rest of the occupants of the police station in the rooms in which they happened to be. The raiders then broke open the malkhana from which they obtained 9 Martini-Henry carbines, 1 sword, 1 double-barrelled gun, 6 bayonets, 1 saddle, 241 rounds of ammunition, and Rs. 33 in cash. They then went off taking with them two horses, the property of the Deputy Inspector, and a sowar. The alarm was raised, and the Matanni villagers turned out in force. It had been raining heavily, and tracking was simple. The tracks were followed to a spot within a few hundred yards of the ford over the Bara river between the Sipah villages of Ilm Gudr and Garhi Sheikh Ismail. Here the pursuit was abandoned, as unprotected Afridi territory had been reached. Enquiries show that this raid was planned and organized in Hazarnao in Afghan territory by Shakar, the well-known dakait and rifle thief. The raid was led by Shakar's brother Ilm Din. With Ilm Din were three Peshawari outlaws who live at Hazarnao, and 15 other men, residents of Hazarnao and Afghan subjects. This party of 19 proceeded from Hazarnao direct to China in Bazar. Here they were joined by Usman Khusrogi of Bazar; they were also joined by four more Khusrogis and by Mursil Khusrogi. Later six more men, three Orakzais and three Aka Khels, joined the gang. It is significant that while halting at Narhadai the gang sent for Multan, Zamir, Mir Akbar, and Mirza Ali to join them. These men, who have taken refuge at Lawata to escape the Afridi tribal *lashkars*, who are endeavouring to punish them for the Darshi Khel raid, refused to join, or even to visit, the raiders on the ground that all their relatives were in jail in Peshawar as hostages for their good behaviour. The raid on Garhi Shahdad took place at about 9 p.m. on the 8th March. A Hindu, Chaju Mal, was with his family and two chaukidars in his house, which is on the outskirts of the village, when suddenly the door was broken in, and a party of raiders, numbering some 18 or 20 men, entered. Some of the inmates of the house climbed on to the roof and raised the alarm. The raiders then commenced firing promiscuously, shooting Dhani Ram, Chaju Mal's son, dead on the roof where he had taken refuge. The villagers turned out in strength, but they had with them only one *jezail* in the way of fire-arms. They, however, resisted the raiders to the utmost as is shown by the fact that they lost two men killed and three badly wounded. The raiders who were strongly armed got away taking with them all the jewellery, clothes, and cash which they found in Chaju Mal's house, the total value being about Rs. 1,500. Enquiries show that this raid was not, as was at first suspected, the work of the same gang as committed the raid on Matanni Thana, but that it was planned at Kadam in the Garhi of Sahib Gul, Kuki Khel. In the party were Torai, Peshawari outlaw, living with Shakar at Hazarnao, two Zakka Khels of China in Bazar, Sahib Gul, Kuki Khel, with some other Kuki Khels and Zakka Khels and Peshawari outlaws. Subsequently, on 14th March, Kadam was surrounded by the Political Agent, Khyber, and Sahib Gul arrested and his house burnt, as reported in the Political Agent's telegram of the 14th March, 1905. Since the end of November last, in order to cope with raiders, six special patrols, three of the Border Military Police, and three of the Regular Police, have been organized: and the Border Military Police posts upon the Afridi section of the border have been strengthened. There have also been ordinary Border Military Police patrols both day and night between villages and between posts. The work has been onerous and difficult and the men have had little rest and very great hardships in the matter of food and shelter. That they failed to encounter any gang is due to the elaborate system of espoinage employed by trans-border raiders, and to the fact that the numbers of the Border Military Police render it an impossibility for them to guard and patrol every route traversed by raiding gangs. Owing to the wide sketch of country and its physical features it is perfectly easy for a gang to avoid villages, patrols, and posts. To capture or even to encounter a gang is an exceedingly difficult matter, and must in view of the above facts be a matter of chance, rather than a result to be normally expected. Moreover, Border Military Police and police protection to be effective requires the support of the inhabitants of the district, and these have been practically disarmed. Rifles and pistols are now denied to them except under licence, so that villages which formerly could and did hold their own, can now turn out armed only with *jezails*, swords, and sticks to combat a gang armed with weapons of precision and reckless of life. The number of Government rifles distributed to villagers on security is not great, and these rifles are merely Enfield muzzle-loading weapons of antique pattern and doubtful utility. The abject helplessness of our own villagers in respect of armament is well known across the border, and is a subject of widespread complaint by the people of the district. When large gangs, such as have recently been formed, decide to embark upon a series of dakaities within the border, their success may be held to be assured unless and until villages are armed with weapons which enable them to defend themselves. In view of the urgency of the matter I have directed the temporary issue on security of the smooth-bore Snider carbines discarded by the police, and I now ask that I be allowed to retain these weapons to arm the villagers. To prevent raids like that on the Matanni Thana, the main chance of success lies in gangs of this nature being stopped across the border. The Afridi Maliks, however, have pointed out their inability, so long as Bazar is in its present state, to cope with what are really gangs from Afghanistan. In the case of the raid on Garhi Shahdad, the robbery was planned close under the walls of Jamrud fort and was carried out from Kuki Khel territory which lies close to the village attacked. Blame can hardly attach to the Border Military Police that they received no information regarding this raid. The raid on Matanni Thana, however, raises a much larger question. This raid differs materially from ordinary raids in the fact that it was organized in Afghan territory by Afghan subjects. During the last three months there have been within the Peshawar district ten other dakaities and robberies, some of them serious and some of lesser importance, which have now after police and political enquiry been attributed to members of this gang from Hazarnao, and while members of that gang may not have been actually concerned in all of these, there can be no doubt that they have taken part in most, with the assistance of the bad characters in the villages themselves who take advantage of the state of unrest, which the presence of such a gang naturally creates, to act as their spies and assistants. While enquiries point to these dakaities being the work of this gang, it will at the same time be difficult to obtain absolute proof. It is known that rifles and horses obtained in these robberies are now with Shakar at Hazarnao. In one case in which a robber supposed to be a member of this gang was shot by the police, his companions cut off his head and carried it away with them to prevent identification, throwing the stripped body into the river. The body was recovered, but, as anticipated by the raiders, identification was impossible.

This new development of raids from Afghanistan is far more serious and more difficult to deal with than tribal raids on however large a scale. The originators of raids from Afghan territory are beyond our reach, and no arrangements we can make can be depended upon to prevent these gangs passing through the sparsely inhabited hills between the Sassobi pass and the British border. That tribal raiding can be stopped to a large extent has been proved by the absence of any such raids since that on Darshi Khel in September last and by the fact that the measures adopted by the Afridis against the leaders in that case led to the latter's refusing the invitation to join the Hazarnao gang. The Afridi Maliks the measures adopted by the Afridis against the leaders in that case, led to the that the *eclat* which must necessarily accompany the success of this gang, which has sprung into fame in so short a time, will secure the adhesion to the gang of every malcontent Afridi. It is, of course, hopeless to expect that the officials in Ningrahar will do anything to discourage this gang. The Political Agent, Khyber, has expressed the opinion that nothing but the closing of the Sassobi pass can prevent raiding from Afghanistan, and that in taking this measure Government would have the support of all the Afridi Maliks and of most of the elders. I have personally discussed matters with the leading Afridi Maliks, and their view is that troops should be sent into the Bazar valley. They state that after this is done they themselves, with tribal levies from the clans generally, are ready to occupy any post which may be built. This measure would of course lead to expense in the payment for the levies, and the troops would certainly encounter opposition not only from the Zakka Khels but from the malcontents of all Afridi sections.

Enclosure 22 in No. 7.

Extract from Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 25*th March*, 1905.

The Zakka Khel lashkar, who had been ordered to go to Maidan to punish Mir Akbar Zia-ud-din, Multan Anai, and Zamir Anai, returned to Peshawar on the 24th instant. They went first to Multan's village, but he, on hearing of their approach, fled with his family to Afghan territory. The lashkar destroyed his village and crops, and levelled the walls and towers of the village after burning it. They then went on to Mir Akbar's village, and found him there. As he refused to surrender himself, the lashkar attacked the village and captured it and killed Mir Akbar. They then went to Bara and captured Zamir, whom they brought in and handed over to the Political Agent. On the 25th instant, the Political Agent interviewed the lashkar, who were accompanied by the Samil Maliks and elders, and told them that, as they had now carried out their promises to punish the Darshi Khel raiders, he would release their hostages and open payment of allowances. He pointed out that, during their absence, Usman, Khusrogi, had joined an Afghan band of raiders, and had, with them, committed serious dakaitis in the Peshawar District, and told them that it was absolutely necessary that they should, in their own interest, take steps to at once punish Usman, and any other Zakka Khel of Bazar who might help or harbour Afghan raiders. Reference diary for the week ending 11th March, 1905. On the 19th instant, the Sarhang of Dakka sent a message to the Khusrogis of Bazar, through a son of Madak Fakir, asking them not to raise a lashkar to punish his friends, Chaman and Usman, but the Khusrogis replied that the question of punishing the Afridi offenders had been taken up by the whole *ullus*, and that they had no power to stop it. The surprise of Kadam on the 14th instant has had an effect out of all proportion to its importance. The Afridis say that it is a very serious matter, as it is the beginning of a system of punishment by counter-raiding. It was at first suggested by some that the Political Agent had exceeded his powers in taking the force to Kadam, and would incur the displeasure of Government, but, at a large meeting held in Maidan to discuss the situation, the leading elders informed the people that it was a strict rule that "cannons could not be taken from their houses without the orders of the company," so all were forced to believe that the raid had the sanction of Government. The Afridis, who have recently returned from punishing the Darshi Khel raiders, have come in for a good deal of abuse in Peshawar city, where the people say that the Afridis are "Kafirs" for killing a Musulman at the bidding of a "Kafir."

Enclosure 23 in No. 7.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 28th March, 1905.

In continuation of my letter, dated 31st January, 1905, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter, dated 25th March, 1905, from the Political Agent, Khyber, reporting the further action taken by the Afridis against the leaders in the Darshi Khel raid.

2. The action which has been taken is in every way most creditable to the Afridis and to Major Roos-Keppel, the Political Agent.

In regard to the last paragraph of the Political Agent's letter, in which he asks what fine, if any, should now be recovered from the Afridis on account of the Darshi Khel raid, I am now of opinion that, after the exceptional action taken by the Afridis, to realise any fine from them for the Darshi Khel raid would be injudicious and impolitic, and I am instructing the Political Agent to this effect.

The compensation due for the villagers killed and wounded in this raid can be realised from the Orakzai clans through whose limits the raiders passed.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 25th March, 1905.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, that the Zakka Khel lashkar, who started on the 7th instant to punish Multan, Zamir, and Mir Akbar for their share in the Darshi Khel raid, have now returned.

They went from Peshawar to the Bara and Bazar in two bodies; and hearing there that the three men wanted had gone to Maidan, the lashkar joined forces in the Upper Bara and went after them.

They decided that the only effective way to punish Multan and Mir Akbar, the two leaders of the Darshi Khel raid, was to kill them, and determined to do this. They first went against Multan's village, but Multan just succeeded in escaping them and getting to Hazarnao, leaving, however, all his property.

He, with his nephews, Taza Khan and Zamir, owned a very fine garhi with several towers; the whole was valued at Rs. 4,000, British, which estimate, I am told by the Maliks, is approximately correct. The lashkar not only burnt the whole village and all the property in it, but levelled the walls and towers to the ground. They made every man of the lashkar take a share in this, in order that the responsibility of all towards the tribe might be equal.

They then went off to Mir Akbar's village and found him there. They demanded that he should give himself up, but he refused to do so. The lashkar then encircled the village and bivouacked round it for the night. In the morning they made a determined attack and killed Mir Akbar.

Hearing that Zamir had not gone to Hazarnao, but was in the Bara, the lashkar went after him, caught him, and have handed him over unconditionally to me to-day.

I have told the jirga that the behaviour of their lashkar has been eminently satisfactory, and that their hostages will be immediately released and their allowances paid in due course.

I have, however, warned them that, as long as they continue to own the Bazar Valley, it is necessary to hold them responsible for the passage of Afghan raiders and for the behaviour of Usman and the other Khusrogis who have joined Shakar's gang, and have impressed upon them that, in their own interest, they must punish the latter although this is outside the original orders, for the carrying out of which they had given hostages. They are quite prepared to do this, and will take their lashkar to Bazar and settle with Usman.

The really astounding success of their expedition to Maidan has, although only a few days' old, had a crushing effect upon the Bazar bad characters. Usman is hastily removing his property to the Sassobi villages, in Afghan territory, and his neighbours are grazing their cattle in his crops. He had sent me several messengers, asking for forgiveness, and begging that the lashkar may not be sent against him, and many less notorious men have sent messages to the Maliks and to the lashkar, offering to give securities for good behaviour if they can be spared.

The punishment for the Darshi Khel raid has now been inflicted in full. Mir Akbar has been killed, Multan has been driven out of the country, and his house, together with those of Mirza Ali, Zamir, and Taza Khan, have been totally destroyed. Amal Shah and Zamir, well-known Anai bad characters, have been handed over, and the Gara lashkar, after burning Mirza Ali's village, are trying to catch or kill him. He has, however, taken refuge with the Aka Khel and Sturi Khel and is protected by them. If the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, who has been asked to get him turned out, can effect this, he will either be killed or captured.

I have the honour to ask what fine, if any, should now be recovered from the Afridis on account of the Darshi Khel raid, pointing out that the fine can now only be recovered from the men who have punished the raiders.

Enclosure 24 in No. 7.

Extract from the enclosures of a letter from L. W. Dane, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary on Deputation with the Kabul Mission, dated the 23rd March, 1905.

(1.)

Translation of a letter from His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, to L. W. Dane, Esq., dated 15th Muharram, 1323 H. (22nd March, 1905).

(Extract.)

You also mentioned the movements of frontier people and made a friendly complaint that recently their intercourse (with Kabul) had increased. I write to say that in this matter, please God, I will not exceed my father's principles.

(2.)

Translation of a letter from L. W. Dane, Esq., C.S.I., to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, dated the 23rd March, 1905.

(Extract.)

I am glad to receive Your Highness's assurance that, in regard to the too frequent comings and goings of British frontier tribesmen, you are prepared scrupulously to adhere to the engagements of your father.

Enclosure 25 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 1*st April,* 1905.

The Gara jirga, who after burning Mirza Ali's garhi had been to bring pressure to bear upon his relations in Maidan to get him in from Lawata and surrender him, returned on the 29th March, 1905. They stated that, as Mirza Ali's uncles, Hamidulla and Nasimulla, failed to get their nephew in, although they were able to recover the rifle fallen to his share in the Darshi Khel raid case, they burnt their garhis also. They handed over the rifle to the Political Agent, and requested that the Kohat authorities might be asked to expel Hamidulla and others from the Aka Khel country, where they had taken shelter with some bad characters. Hearing that the Zakka Khel lashkar were coming to Bazar to punish them, Chaman and Usman, Khusrogis, have removed most of their property to Dakka, and are, it is said, prepared to resist the lashkar.

Enclosure 26 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 8*th April,* 1905.

Reference diary for the week ending 25th March, 1905. On arrival at Bazar, the Zakka Khel lashkar, which had been despatched to punish Usman, found that he and Chaman, Khusrogis, had shut themselves up in Usman's garhi at China, and had been joined by their friends, Ilmdin, brother of Shakar of Hazarnao, Ghani, Sangu Khel Shinwari of Nazian, Jafar, Rasul, Torai, Peshawar outlaws, Hazrat Shah, Aka Khel, and about 30 Ningraharis, Orakzais, and Aka Khels. The Ningrahar contingent were in favour of a desperate resistance, but Usman did not wish to finally debar himself from any chance of returning to Bazar and opened negotiations with the lashkar, who did not like the idea of attacking so well-defended a garhi and were very glad to let him go. He went with his family and portable property to Dakka, and the lashkar then burnt his share of the village, two houses, and some stack of bhoosa. The lashkar then went to Bara to the village of Sher Baz, uncle of Chaman, another Khusrogi bad character. and not finding Chaman there, burnt his uncle's village. The Kambar Khels were paid their allowances for the past year on 5th April, 1905. There were no serious cases against them except that of Mirza Ali's complicity in the Darshi Khel raid case, for which he has been thoroughly punished. All petty cases were settled on the spot. The shares of those who had been to Kabul during the year were cut from the tribal nowajib, and are being paid to deserving elders who did not go to Kabul and who rendered service to Government.

Enclosure 27 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 15*th April*, 1905.

Allowances for the past 12 months were paid to the following Afridi clans on the dates given below:—

Kamarais Malikdin Khel	11th April.
Kuki Khel	12th April.
Pakhai Shan Khel	13th April.
Anai	15th April.

There were no cases against the Kamarais and Shan Khel, and very few of them had been to Kabul. The Malikdin Khel, Kuki Khel, and Pakhais had gone in large numbers to Kabul and the shares of all who had been were cut. The Anais, though guilty of several serious offences in British territory, had done exceedingly well in punishing their offenders, and very few of them had been to Kabul during the year. They paid Rs. 1,000 on account of the fine imposed on Multan and Zamir in the Jangal Khel raid case of last year. All petty cases were settled on the spot. Mulla Said Akbar has convened all the Mullas of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes to a meeting at the beginning of next month (Muhammadan calendar). He has merely informed them that it is urgently necessary to make a very important "sarishta." His action has caused widespread speculation as to his intentions. A probable explanation is that the Mulla is much frightened at the action of the Afridi lashkars in punishing the Darshi Khel raiders, and, fearing that a lashkar may be sent against him, wishes to excite the tribes against their leaders of the lashkars.

Enclosure 28 to No. 7.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 20*th April*, 1905.

(Extract.)

I am directed to refer to your letter, dated the 24th March, 1905, regarding the recent raids at Matanni and Garhi Shahdad. You have therein pointed out that these raids were either deliberately planned and carried out by men living in Afghan territory, or were participated in by such men; that such raids are more difficult to cope with than ordinary tribal raids; and that the tribesmen within our sphere of influence are powerless to prevent them. You have not yourself proposed a remedy, but report that the Political Agent, Khyber, is of opinion that nothing but the closing of the Sassobi Pass will prevent raiding from Afghanistan, and that the Afridi Maliks and most of the elders would lend their support to this measure. Their view, which you have personally ascertained, is that troops should be sent into the Bazar Valley, and that thereafter any post, which might be built, could be held by tribal levies. At the same time you have pointed out that the troops would encounter opposition, not only from the Zakka Khel, but from the malcontents of all Afridi sections, and that the plan would lead to expense in the payment of levies. With this warning before them the Government of India are not inclined to consider the despatch of troops into the Bazar Valley, except in the last resort. His Excellency the Viceroy has already congratulated Major Roos-Keppel on the successful surprise of the Kuki Khel village of Kadam and the capture of the leader of the Garhi Shahdad raid. The question of arming the border villages with the smooth-bore Sniders discarded by the Border Police is under separate consideration.

Enclosure 29 in No. 7.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 20*th April*, 1905.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 28th March, 1905, reporting the further action taken by the Afridis against the leaders in the Darshi Khel raid.

2. The Government of India agree with you that the action taken is most creditable to the Afridis, and not less to Major Roos-Keppel, who has handled a very difficult situation with great ability, and has achieved a remarkable success. In recognition of the attitude of the Afridis as a whole, your instructions to Major Roos-Keppel not to realise any fine from them for the raid in question are approved, and the Darshi Khel villagers may, as you propose, be compensated from the fines to be realised from the Orakzais, through whose limits the raider passed.

Enclosure 30 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 22nd April, 1905.

Allowances for the past 12 months were paid to the Paindais, Sipahs, and Khusrogis on the 17th, 20th, and 21st April, 1905, and all pending cases settled. On the 17th instant Multan, Anai, returned to Bazar, and asked Dadai, Miras Khan, &c., elders, about the fate of his nephew, Zamir. Dadai informed him that Zamir was in jail in Peshawar, and told him that he could not remain in Bazar, upon which Multan went to the village of Sinjab Khan of Barkai, where he was joined by Mirza Ali, another of the Hazarnao gang. They stayed there for four days and returned to Ningrahar. Mulla Said Akbar and other Mullas in Tirah were approached by a deputation from the Zakka Khel bad characters recently expelled to Ningrahar, asking them to take up their cause, and to induce the Afridis to allow them to return to their homes. The Mullas said that they would do all in their power to help them as soon as the Afridi Kaddas returned to Tirah from the plains. It is reported that the Afridis will hold a big jirga as soon as they arrive in Tirah to discuss the question of whether to go to Kabul this year or not. Torai, the Peshawari outlaw, came on the 22nd April, 1905, to the Sipah Village of Dora, and asked Sarmast, Sipah, to allow him to cook food in the village for about 25 men, who, he said, were waiting at the Gandao Pass; but Sarmast replied that the Sipah allowances had been cut by the Khyber authorities for harbouring bad characters, and that he could not help him. Torai then went to the Miri Khel Aka Khel caves.

Enclosure 31 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th April, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

A dakaiti occurred last night at about 3 a.m., at the tonga chauki, near Matanni Police Station. Twenty raiders are reported to have taken off five tonga ponies. No lives were lost. It is not yet known who raiders were, but they are supposed to be the Hazarnao gang.

Enclosure 32 in No. 7.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th April, 1905.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram of 26th instant. Village chigha followed up raiders to Barkai limits, and recovered the stolen horses. The identification of the raiders is not yet established. Political Agent, Khyber, now reports another raid on the 24th near Jamrud, supposed to be by the same gang.

Enclosure 33 in No. 7.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 29th April, 1905.

On receipt of information that Torai, outlaw, a leading member of the Hazarnao gang, was in the Kajuri plains, in Sipah limits, the Political Agent, accompanied by Assistant Political Officer and some Khyber Rifle sepoys and

Sipahs, left in search of him on the evening of the 28th April; but failing to find him, returned the next morning, leaving some Sipah of Tandai to arrest him if he returned later. They lay in wait for him above the Gandao Pass, and tried to arrest him, and, as he resisted, shot him through the body. They were bringing him in to the Khyber Rifle post at Sheikh Garhi when they were attacked by a pursuit party of Sturi Khel from Barkai and Bini Garhi. They succeeded in making their escape, bringing with them Torai's rifle, but were obliged to leave him. The rifle has been handed over to the Political Agent, and has been identified as ~~one of those taken~~ from Matanni police post. Torai was taken to Bini Garhi, a hamlet of Barkai, by Jumma Khan and other Sturi Khel. The Sipah jirga went to Bini Garhi, and threatened to punish the Sturi Khel for having violated their limits by the taking away of the wounded man and demanded his surrender, but unfortunately Mulla Mir Ahmed, Akhundzada, Sultan Khel Aka Khel, of Bara, happened to be at Barkai at the time with a large following of Mullas. The Mullas came to Bini Garhi, and took away Torai to Barkai, thence to Vaisaki, Barwan, &c. It is reported that the outlaw cannot recover.

No. 8.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 16*th January,* 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khels. Letter from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 3rd December, 1906, and other papers sent home by mail of 13th and 20th ultimo.* It is presumed that previous reference will be made to me before any action is taken other than baramta and stopping allowances.

No. 9.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21*st January,* 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khels. Your telegram dated the 16th instant. We are sending you all papers as they are received. Reference will be made to you before any definite action is taken against tribe. After March next, question of further action will be considered in light of their behaviour between then and now; up to that time we have decided, as far as possible, to ignore tribe. Another raid is reported near Peshawar, probably by the same men as those who conducted the Pabbi raid, in which latter complicity of Zakka Khel has been proved. When British Agent made representations to Amir on the subject, latter replied that Zakka Khels were subjects, if of anybody, of the British Government, and that he had nothing to do with them.

No. 10.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29*th January,* 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated the 21st instant. On the 14th instant another raid was committed by gang believed to consist principally of Zakka Khel on serai at Matanni. Raiders escaped uninjured, carrying off 43 camels as booty. One Border Police horse wounded.

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* These papers are printed as enclosures 1–7 in No. 11.

No. 11.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable John Morley, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 7th March, 1907. *Received 23rd March,* 1907.

(Extract.)

In continuation of our despatch, dated the 25th May, 1905, we have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of papers regarding the hostile attitude of the Zakka Khel section of the Khyber Afridis. It will be remembered that in September, 1904, Sir H. Deane brought strongly to notice the attitude of the Zakka Khel, and warned us of the possibilities of our finding ourselves committed to hostilities with the Afridi tribe. The conclusion of the Convention at Kabul was followed by a cessation for a time of the serious raids upon British territory, and so no further action was taken, in the hope that the tribesmen would in the future behave with more regard for their engagements. In this hope we have been disappointed, so far as the Zakka Khels are concerned. Visits of the tribesmen to Kabul, though perhaps not in such large numbers as before, have continued, and while the conduct of the Afridis as a whole has, generally speaking, been good, the Zakka Khel have become more and more troublesome and defiant. The present position of affairs is summed up in the Chief Commissioner's letters of the 3rd December, 1906, and the 13th February, 1907. These formulate a very grave series of charges against the Zakka Khel. The offences outstanding against them have been tabulated by the Political Agent, in the enclosures of his letters to the Chief Commissioner, dated 26th November, 1906, and 7th February, 1907, and their hostile attitude towards Government is shown with great clearness in the correspondence. During the period that has elapsed since the first of Sir H. Deane's letters cited was written, four more serious raids have been committed in the Peshawar District. On the 5th December, the village of Badbher, eight miles from Peshawar, was attacked by a gang of 40 men, most belonging to the Zakka Khel. The raiders, besides lifting 2 ponies, 14 camels, and other live-stock, carried off 7 men, including 2 police constables. The two constables were ransomed by a Kamarai Afridi Malik, acting on his own initiative, but two Hindus are still retained as prisoners in Afghan territory. The seizure and detention in Afghanistan of these Border Military Police constables has caused a considerable stir along the frontier, which renders it very difficult, if not dangerous, to overlook the incident. On the 15th December, a gang attacked and looted the Pabbi Police Post, about 14 miles to the east of Peshawar, securing 5 rifles, and fired on a British officer and detachment of troops who were in the vicinity. There is no doubt that this gang also consisted mainly of Zakka Khels. On the 11th January, four bullock-drivers were seized on the road between Peshawar and Matanni, by thirty armed raiders, of whom half were Zakka Khels, and taken to independent territory, whence the men were allowed to return, their eight bullocks being held up to ransom. On 14th January, the same gang attacked the Serai at Matanni in the vicinity of a Police Station, and carried off 31 camels and other property after firing on a Border Military Police patrol. Other raids were contemplated during the dark nights at the beginning of February, but the raiders captured a large herd of camels owned by men of the Peshawar District, just across the administrative border, and so did not actually enter the district. It must be also remembered that, in addition to these specific offences committed mainly by the Zakka Khel at the end of a long course of misconduct which we have vainly tried to ignore or hush up by *pro formâ* settlements, we have to deal with the fact that, while the clan solemnly agreed in the spring of 1905 not to allow certain outlaws to return to Zakka Khel limits and to prevent the passage of raiders from Afghanistan, they have violated their promises in the most flagrant manner. One headman did try to carry out his promises as regards preventing the passage of raiders. The result was that the whole of the clan went against him and burnt his village and killed the headman and his brother and turned out his relations. This shows that the clan can act effectively when they choose, and they ought to be made to act for, instead of against, Government. We cannot hope to secure the support of well-disposed men of the tribe, if we ignore so open an act of hostility towards the British Government and their well-wishers as this.

Fortunately, a day or two after the Badbher raid, the local authorities were able to make reprisals and made prisoners of 21 Zakka Khel—of these, 11 belong to the Zia-ud-din subsection, with whom the Badbher raiders put up, both coming and going—and this promptly had the effect of bringing in the Zia-ud-din section to beg for the release of the prisoners. This success, satisfactory so far as it goes, cannot be expected to have any lasting effect upon the real problem. In order to minimise the risk of the Zakka Khel causing trouble while the Amir was on his way to India, either in the Khyber, or in Afghan territory, we brought the fact of the Pabbi and Badbher raids, and the general misconduct of the Zakka Khel, to the notice of the Amir, through the British Agent at Kabul. The Amir replied to the British Agent that the Afridis were under the Government of India, that he had no concern with them, and was not responsible for their acts. In conversation with our Foreign Secretary the Amir again disclaimed any connection with the Zakka Khel. Notwithstanding this, however, a great many of the Zakka Khel went to Basawal and Dakka in the hope of being recognised by the Amir on his journey to India; they argue that they are independent and can choose whether they shall be our or the Amir's subjects. In our telegram of the 13th December, 1906, we warned the Chief Commissioner against taking any action which was likely to lead to an open rupture, till after the Amir had gone back to Afghanistan. If the Zakka Khel continued thereafter to raid in British territory, and to maintain their defiant attitude, we were of opinion that it would be impossible any longer to avoid taking active measures to bring them to submission. Sir H. Deane represented that it would be useless to call in the Zakka Khel when the other sections of the Afridis came in for their allowances, and to patch up another settlement. Forbearance was regarded as weakness, promises given were broken as soon as made, and the section had, moreover, taken up an attitude of deliberate defiance. He proposed, therefore, not to call in the Zakka Khel, and, if possible, to ignore them till March. To ignore the Zakka Khel would have no worse effect than to call them in and stop the whole of their allowances for the payment of fines and the settlement of cases; and we therefore authorised Sir Harold Deane to adopt this course. It was not anticipated that this would bring the Zakka Khel to their senses, and though they might realise that the patience of Government was exhausted, and under pressure from other sections might possibly mend their ways, the probability was that they would continue to commit offences as before, in which case, Sir Harold Deane pointed out, the only course would be that recommended by the loyal Afridi maliks themselves, viz., the occupation of the Bazar valley. In putting forward this proposal, the Chief Commissioner explained that occupation entailed, first, the subjugation of the people by troops, and thereafter the establishment of posts in the country. The attitude of the Zakka Khel has not improved. The tribe regard themselves as committed to an attitude hostile to Government and have picketted all the roads and passes leading from the Khyber to the Bazar Valley, and it is reported that they are only waiting an opportunity to commit further serious raids. But, even should there be for the moment a cessation of raids, the clan alrealy owe, in the shape of fines and compensation for raids an amount which would not be covered even by the stoppage of their allowances for the next three years, a measure which would be undesirable as tending inevitably to lead to further disturbances. It would be manifestly unjust to make the other clans of Afridis, who have behaved well, responsible in any way for the misconduct of the Zakka Khel, and any such course would have the effect of driving the whole of them to make common cause with the Zakka Khel and consolidate the already weakening bonds of Afridi union. The immunity of the Zakka Khel from punishment is, it is reported, having the worst effect on the border tribes; and it is confidently expected that, if we do not speedily adopt severe measures, we shall be called upon, sooner or later, to undertake punitive operations on an extensive scale. The Amir, apparently, has genuinely changed his policy towards the Afridis and forbids his officers to intrigue with them. If this attitude is strictly maintained it will give us a much freer hand and relieve us of some anxiety in dealing with tribal territory on the Afghan frontier; and we are confident that, so far as our relations with the Amir and the tribes are concerned, better and more lasting results are to be expected by our taking a bold course and by holding the western exits from the Bazar Valley than by any minor temporary punishment of the tribe that might be inflicted. We should, as was done in the case of the Mohmands in

1897, give the Amir full information of our intentions and of the causes that have compelled us to take action, and would request him to prevent his bad characters from joining in, so that our operations may be confined to the territory of the Zakka Khel. The present would appear a very suitable time for carrying the project into execution, as the Amir has twice repudiated any connection with the Zakka Khel and has indicated clearly that the duty of keeping them in order lies with us. In ordinary circumstances we should have no difficulty in recommending to you a punitive expedition against this clan, or a blockade of their country. But the geographical position in which they are placed gives rise to several important considerations. Should we enter the Bazar Valley with a punitive expedition, only to retire from it as has previously been done in numerous instances, both there as well as in other parts of the frontier, we should merely raise a possible hornet's nest and a fresh outburst of hatred against us. The openings from the Bazar Valley over the passes into Afghanistan, and southwards into Tirah, would enable all the fighting-men and bad characters of the tribe to escape with ease, leaving only women, children, and the better disposed inhabitants to suffer the punishment that would be inflicted on their country; and, when we had withdrawn, the present raids and disorders would recur in an aggravated form. Whereas, if we were to remain and administer the Bazar Valley, we could, by making roads, develop it, protect the law-abiding portion of the population, and prevent further intrigues with Afghanistan. We cannot, however, place these considerations before you without letting you know that there is a possibility of the other Afridi clans taking part with the Zakka Khel, in which case the expedition would become one of greater dimensions. But we do not consider that such action on the part of the other Afridis is probable, as their sympathies are evidently not with the Zakka Khel in their misbehaviour and hostility to Government; and, if an expedition struck sharply and without long warning, the remainder of the tribes would probably agree entirely that the punishment meted out to the section was justly deserved. In any case, our position in the Bazar Valley would be an excellent one both from the political and military point of view, protecting the Khyber line and with easy communication with the settled districts we now occupy. If we remained in the Zakka Khel country the position we should hold would be strictly limited to the Bazar Valley alone, bounded on the North-West by the range crossed by the Sassobai and Thabai passes and on the South-West by the range dividing it from the Bara Valley. These natural boundaries would give clear lines of demarcation between our posts and Afghanistan on the one side and the remainder of the Afridi country on the other. If, after due examination of the facts and considerations placed before you, you agree with us that an expedition against the Zakka Khel is now advisable in order to maintain our prestige and authority amongst the tribes on the North-West frontier, we shall be glad to receive early instructions, as such an expedition should be undertaken in the spring and the necessary preparations will have to be made. If, on the other hand, you do not consider that any interference with tribal country is at present justifiable, we fear that, owing to the wild and mountainous country on our border line marching with Afridi country, it will be impossible by any extension of local guards or patrols adequately to protect our territory from nightly raids by the Zakka Khel. It seems to us that the only course we can follow in these circumstances will be to wait until the Zakka Khel have by their hostile acts rendered military operations of the nature we have discussed indispensable. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are thus running a considerable risk of other tribes on the frontier joining the Zakka Khels, which would no doubt entail military operations on an extensive scale in order to maintain the position we now hold.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 3rd December, 1906.

(Extract.)

(1) Political Agent Khyber's letter dated 18th November, 1906.

(2) Secretary to Chief Commissioner's letter dated 24th November, 1906.

(3) Political Agent Khyber's letter dated 26th November, 1906, and enclosures.

I have the honour to forward copies of the marginally noted correspondence regarding the future treatment of the Zakka Khel section of the Afridis, and to submit the following remarks for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. Ever since the settlement of 1897 the record of this section has been consistently unsatisfactory. The Khyber Diaries give continuous evidence of the misdemeanours of the Zakka Khel, and for the last three years their misconduct has on more than one occasion been tantamount to open hostility to Government. In my letter, dated 28th September, 1904, I was constrained to call attention to the attitude of open defiance assumed by the Zakka Khel in conection with the Darshi Khel raid case. But for special reasons it was impossible at that juncture to recommend strong measures against them. The following year showed no improvement. Indeed the accumulation of offences committed by the Zakka Khel between April, 1905, and January, 1906, was of so grave a nature that the Political Agent pressed for drastic action against them. A list of these offences is enclosed. After a very full consideration of the whole circumstances of the case I came to the conclusion that the time was not suitable to press Government to adopt measures which might lead to punitive operations on an extended scale. I accordingly asked Major Roos-Keppel to do his utmost to effect a settlement on the usual lines, and to induce the Zakka Khel by political methods to mend their ways. The result was the settlement last spring, which, while reflecting great credit on the diplomacy of the Political Agent and his Assistant, was obviously little better than a makeshift for the maintenance of peace. There was one element in it, however, which gave some hope that there was genuine wish on the part of the Zakka Khel not to break with Government, namely, that they definitely disclaimed all connection with the Hazarnao gang, and repudiated any idea of sympathy or co-operation with these marauders. The sequel, however, has been not only a continuance of raiding on the part of the Zakka Khel themselves, but an open declaration of their intention to support the Hazarnao gang against Government. The list of offences enclosed with Major Roos-Keppel's letter dated 26th November, 1906, shows that this section have no intention whatever of abiding by their promises made last spring, while the action of the section in combining to kill publicly the persons believed to have helped Government against a gang from Hazarnao, in which no Zakka Khel was included, is sufficient evidence of the intention of the tribe to support raiders from Afghanistan by all means in their power against Government. The actual execution of Zakka Khel by Zakka Khel is a matter with which Government, *ipso facto*, is not concerned; but where such execution is tantamount to an open declaration to Government of the adoption of a line of action directly opposed to Government, emphasised by the re-admission into the country of Multan and other bad characters, the matter cannot, I think, be ignored. The fact must be faced that the Zakka Khel have dared openly to take up an attitude of defiance to Government, and, as shown by Major Roos-Keppel, they and all other Afridi clans are waiting to see the result. It is impossible to ignore this factor in the case. Our information is very definite regarding the visits of Zakka Khel elders to Kabul. In view of the present position as described above Major Roos-Keppel has again pressed for definite action. I have personally discussed the whole question with Major Roos-Keppel and with Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, his Assistant, and have given the question very full consideration before deciding to address Government. But I think the time has come when Government must decide whether things are to go on as before or whether definite action is to be taken against the Zakka Khel. I am the more ready to bring the matter forward, as I am of opinion that whether Government decide, as proposed, to decline to call in the Zakka Khel and forfeit the allowances, or whether they prefer another settlement on the old lines, raiding and misconduct will continue; and indeed that inaction on the part of Government is more likely to encourage such offences than the forfeiture of the allowances. An exercise of patience is not likely to be more successful in future than it has been in the past. Indeed, the Maliks of the tribe themselves have long realised this; and I need only refer to the opinion given me by responsible Afridi Maliks, and reported in my letter, dated 28th September, 1904, to the effect that the only remedy was to be found in the occupation of the Bazar Valley. This alone will effectually protect British subjects in the adjoining settled districts against the constant depredations from which they have so long suffered. I think, therefore, that the least that should be done is to direct the Political Agent not to call in the Zakka Khel for their allowances, and to explain to the other sections when they attend for their allowances the reason. As already stated, I do not anticipate that this will effectually bring the Zakka Khel to their senses. It is possible that they may realise that the patience of Government is exhausted, and under pressure from other sections may mend their ways. It is more probable that they will continue to commit offences as before. In this case the only course will be that recommended by the Afridi Maliks themselves, viz., the occupation of the Bazar Valley, which will not only finally close this back-door for raiding, but will secure, what is infinitely more important, this flank of the Khyber. Such action would have the full punitive and deterrent effect which the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98 so signally failed to produce on this section. By occupation of the Bazar Valley, I must explain, is meant first, the subjugation of the people by troops, and then the building of posts at important points in the country to be held by the Khyber Rifles. It would be unnecessary to take further steps than this beyond disallowing the erection of fortified towers anywhere in the valley. I believe that such occupation would be speedily followed by the Zakka Khel settling down to the peaceful cultivation of their lands. In his reply to my letter, dated 24th November, 1906, Major Roos-Keppel suggests that, in the event of Government being driven to use force against the Zakka Khel, there is the possibility of an outbreak of what we call fanaticism, but which the tribesmen call patriotism. In cases of this nature, where not only our own subjects, but trans-border men as well, admit that Government is driven to use force, owing to the misbehaviour of a tribe, there is little fear of an outbreak of fanaticism, while with the Afridis generally the feeling of patriotism, which, I venture to say, is an entirely different thing from fanaticism, is far more calculated to keep other sections from taking part with the Zakka Khel. They have nothing to gain by so doing. And if the other sections are given clearly to understand that the action of Government is directed against the Zakka Khel alone, they will think twice before committing themselves to action which might lead to another invasion of Tirah. The fighting strength of the Bazar Zakka Khel is only 600 men, and while doubtless individual members of other sections might join them, I do not think it probable that they would do so in large numbers. I have thought it right to lay the whole facts as clearly as I can before Government, and to state, as far as possible, what seems the probable results of the course proposed; and I would ask for early orders as to the action, if any, approved by Government. In the meantime I propose to direct the Political Agent, in view of the fact that the allowances are paid early in January, not to call in the Zakka Khel pending the decision of the Government of India on the case. I would ask that the approval of Government to this course, if given, may be intimated to me by telegram.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 18*th November*, 1906

(Extract.)

I have the honour, as the Afridi jirgas will shortly be coming to Peshawar to receive payment of their annual allowances, to ask for an expression of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's wishes regarding the manner in which the Zakka Khel section is to be treated. Throughout the seven years during which I have held charge of the Khyber Agency the most troublesome and difficult question to be annually decided has been the treatment of this intractable clan. Everything that it is humanly possible to do by kindness, liberality and patience to show the Zakka Khel the error of their ways has been done, but to their minds liberality spells blackmail and patience fear or weakness. Bitterly hostile as they are to everything and every person connected with British rule, they would prefer to remain in savage isolation and to have no relations with us, but owing to the barrenness of their country and to their poverty and cupidity they are forced to pay bi-annual visits to Peshawar to receive their allowances and to purchase the necessaries of life. Each year there is a long tale of accusations against Zakka Khel for offences committed in British territory, and each year those offences which are considered proved are settled, or, to speak more truly compromised, and the clan gets a fresh start, with a clean sheet, on its career of mischief. The jirga of the tribe professes at each interview the greatest goodwill towards Government and a keen desire to live on good terms with us. As case after case comes up for discussion the elders point out that the offence has been committed by individuals, and that just as the police cannot prevent the commission of such offences in British territory, so it is unreasonable to expect that a community without head and without organization can restrain its individual members. There is something in this argument, but there would be more but for the fact that every man, woman and child in the clan looks upon those who commit raids, murders and robberies in Peshawar or Kohat as heroes and champions. They are the crusaders of the nation; they depart with the good wishes and prayers of all, and are received on their return after a successful raid with universal rejoicings and congratulations. Should a raider be killed during a raid, as has happened several times during the past year, he is pronounced to be a martyr, and is mourned as such. On the other hand his victims die as "Kafirs," and are condemned to eternal damnation for no crime but that of being British subjects. This feeling not only extends to members of the clan but to outsiders, Afghans and outlaws; in fact to any one who will openly defy and challenge the British authorities. Year after year the evil has grown, and each year the necessity of punishing the Zakka Khel has become more pressing. Circumstances, larger questions of policy, and the natural dislike of Government to strong measures, have saved the clan from the punishment which it so richly deserves. As long as these frontier tribes—hungry, heavily armed and hostile to us—continue to exist on our immediate border we must, of course, expect offences to be committed in British territory, and had nothing more serious occurred during the past year I would not have troubled the Honourable the Chief Commissioner with this representation, but would have, as usual, patched up some sort of a settlement to carry us on to next year, waiting for the day when the Government of India will decide to end a situation which cannot be a source of pride or satisfaction. I will therefore not refer to the usual list of raids, murders and robberies. It is not greater than usual, and is capable of settlement according to the precedents of the last seven years. This year the Zakka Khel have *as a whole* broken all their promises to us, have committed themselves to a deliberate demonstration against Government, have openly taken sides with our avowed enemies, and have formally inflicted a tribal punishment upon men who have ventured to serve us. All this has been done to avenge the deaths of three Peshawar outlaws, members of the "Hazarnao gang," and to crush out from amongst the Zakka Khel any remnant not actively hostile to us. Whenever the question has been raised of the "Hazarnao gang" and of the responsibility of the Afridis through whose country its members have passed when on raiding expeditions, the Zakka Khel elders have always protested that they were the greatest sufferers by the gang, being always unjustly punished for the offences of men, their enemies, who lived in Afghanistan and were able to cross the uninhabited hills between that country and Peshawar without observation. Under great pressure, and with the fear before their eyes of the loss of their allowances, they, in 1905, cleared themselves of complicity with these foreign raiders by burning the houses of some Afridis who were members of the gang, by driving them out of the country, and by giving a written agreement that these men would never be allowed to return. They have all returned, have rebuilt their houses without let, hindrance, or objection of any kind, are now stronger than ever, and take a leading part in the politics of the clan. The Zakka Khel elders also promised to do all in their power to prevent the passage through their country of raiders from Afghanistan, to resist them by force if necessary, and to co-operate in their capture. In July this year a Zakka Khel elder named Lal Baz gave information regarding the movements of a detachment of the Hazarnao gang, and he and his brothers, Inzarai and Sher Baz, and nephew, Kachkol, were induced to co-operate in the capture of the detachment. A most successful sortie by Captain Bickford resulted in the killing of two Peshawar outlaws, the arrest of one Peshawari outlaw, and of one Afghan subject, all members of the "Hazarnao gang." Although none of these men were Afridis, and though they had no connection with the Zakka Khel, their capture caused throughout the clan the greatest sympathy with them, and the greatest indignation against those who had been insrumental in their downfall. Within a few days of the return to Bazar of the men who had helped us it was resolved to take a jirga and lashkar of the whole clan to mete exemplary punishment to those traitors to the national cause who had dared to keep their promises and to aid the British authorities. The complete lashkar of the clan (excluding only the two Maliks and the Pakhai section who live in the Khyber and have little concern with affairs in Bazar) proceeded to the village of Lal Baz, the Elder who had helped us. Lal Baz was first ordered to pay a fine or "nagha," which he at once agreed to do, but this did not satisfy the avengers of the Peshawari outlaws. Both he and his brother Inzarai were shot dead, their village sacked, and their relations and dependents driven out of the tribe to take refuge with Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, the Malikdin Khel Chief of Chura. The Zakka Khel are now watching to see what action we will take in the matter. They have deliberately broken their engagements, have defied Government, and have executed and banished members of their clan for the offence of assisting the British authorities. If we pass over this matter it will be obvious to all that we do so out of fear of the consequences, and the other Afridi clans, who are closely watching this test case, will be encouraged to defy us. We can, of course, never hope to induce any individual Zakka Khel elder to help us again now that all have seen the consequences of such action, but we still have an important party and many loyal Maliks and Elders amongst the other Afridis. If we do nothing in support of the men who have died and been ruined in our cause, we shall destroy our only machinery for controlling the Afridi clans and shall make a great step towards open war with them, as all restraint will be removed by the loss of the influence now exerted by the loyal party. The only way to effectually and finally punish the Zakka Khel is to occupy and hold Bazar with posts at China, Mangal Bagh and Sassobi. This was recommended by all the Afridi Maliks in 1904, and it remains, and will remain, the only completely satisfactory solution of the problem. If, however, Government are not yet prepared to take strong action, I can only recommend that the allowances now due to the Zakka Khel (excluding the Pakhai) amounting to Rs. 5,950 shall be forfeited, and that compensation be paid to the families of the two men who were executed for assisting us after we have settled up the claims against the clan for offences in Kohat and Peshawar. Every opportunity will be taken to carry out the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's instructions regarding punishment by "baramta," but the Zakka Khel do not migrate to the plains in any large numbers as do the other Afridis each winter, and the men we want to get hold of seldom venture within the border except under the safe conduct of a jirga.

Annexure 2.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Political Agent, Khyber, dated 24th November, 1906.

With reference to your letter dated 18th November, 1906, regarding the future treatment of the Zakka Khel Afridis, I am directed to say that before definitely deciding what, if any, action should be taken in the matter, the Chief Commissioner would be glad of further information on the following points, viz.:—

(1) In the event of the Zakka Khel allowances being forfeited as suggested in your letter, what attitude may this section reasonably be expected to adopt? Is the immediate result likely to be a considerable increase in raiding and lawlessness on the part of the Zakka Khel?

(2) If so, and if the misconduct of the tribe is such as to force Government to adopt the only effectual measure possible to check it, *viz.*, the occupation of the Bazar Valley, what do you consider would be the attitude of the other Afridi clans? Would they openly join the Afridis in resisting Government, and thus necessitate another general Afridi war?

2. I am also to ask you to furnish a statement of the important cases now outstanding against the Zakka Khel.

Annexure 3.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 26th November, 1906.

I have the honour, with reference to your letter of 24th instant, to state in reply to your queries:—

(*a*) It is difficult to prophesy regarding the attitude of the Zakka Khel under and after serious punishment. This clan has no equal in unruliness and we have no precedent to guide us, as they have never been really punished. You will remember that even after the Tirah Expedition the Zakka Khel escaped, as their share of the Afridi fine was paid by the other clans, who have not yet succeeded in recovering any part of it.

Now that nearly all the Zakka Khel have committed themselves to a deliberate demonstration against Government (as explained in my letter of 18th instant), that some of their most powerful elders, such as Dadai and Sherzada, who were formerly in favour of peaceful relations with us, have openly thrown in their lot with the anti-British party in Tirah, and that the Afridi leaders of the late "Hazarnao gang" have returned to their country, we may, I believe, expect during the coming winter raiding on a more extensive scale than usual whether it is decided to forfeit the allowances or not. The Zakka Khel as a tribe are, I believe, cowards at heart, and if they take the forfeiture of their allowances to mean that the patience of Government is really exhausted and that their long delayed punishment is really coming, it is possible that they may be frightened into comparative quiescence for a time. On the other hand they may think that by repeated raids they may frighten Government into buying them off. They now feel that they have committed themselves almost beyond forgiveness, and are waiting in considerable trepidation to see what we will do.

If we send for them as usual, they will take it that their punishment is to be again indefinitely deferred, and will be proportionately elated. Their offences have been so serious that after deducting the compensation due to sufferers by their raids and fines imposed for their misconduct there will be no balance to pay, and this will irritate them all the more on account of the high hopes raised by receipt of the summons to come in. They would, of course, drag out every case and force us to feed their huge jirgas for so long that they would probably go away feeling that they had received allowances in fact, if not in name, but they would have the grievance that all, or nearly all, their allowances had been cut, and would proceed to "call attention to this grievance," as they put it, by raiding.

(*b*) If we call the elders of the other Afridi tribes, explain the whole case to them, and assure them that unless they deliberately join the Zakka Khel we have no quarrel with them, and have no intention of going beyond Bazar or of interfering with them in any way, it is probable that they will acquiesce in our action, though they will not be able to prevent individuals joining the Zakka Khel in their resistance. But if we go in without warning they may believe that our advance on Bazar is but the first step to the occupation of Tirah, and in that case they would assemble to defend the glacis of their position.

There is, of course, the possibility of an outburst of what we call fanaticism and what the tribesmen call patriotism, and this might unite all sections in a last struggle against us, but the dominating characteristic of the Afridi, his overpowering selfishness, gives reason to believe that he would sacrifice his neighbour to save himself.

2. I enclose a statement of the more important cases against the Zakka Khel, from which you will see that the estimate of compensation to be recovered from them is Rs. 6,058-8-0, and of fines Rs. 4,875, a total of Rs. 10,933-8-0.

This estimate is, of course, very rough. We have not yet heard the defence in any of the cases. Some it may not be possible to prove, and some of the claims for compensation may be exaggerated. On the other hand more claims may be sent in before the time comes for the distribution of the allowances. The amount for the past seven months due to the Zakka Khel (excluding the Khyber Pakhai) is Rs. 5,950, so there can be nothing to be paid to them, but by forfeiting their allowances, instead of sending for the jirga and going into each case separately, we shall save so much, by not having to feed them for ten days or a fortnight, that we should still be able to pay compensation to the families of Lal Baz and Inzarai, who were killed by the Zakka Khel jirga, if it is considered expedient to do so. In the list of cases I have not included the very serious raid by the Hazarnao gang on the village of Chogne on 21st March, 1906, in which property worth Rs. 15,722 was carried off, although it is said that some Zakka Khel were of the party, and although, according to Afghan and tribal custom, the Zakka Khel have now by their protection of the members of the Hazarnao gang acknowledged their responsibility for them.

Nor have I included any fine or "nagha" on account of the return to Tirah of Multan, Usman, Raktao, Mirza Ali, Khealai and other Afridis of the "Hazarnao gang," although the Zakka Khel were forgiven heavy fines in 1904 in return for expelling these men from their country and for swearing that they would never allow them to return.

Annexure 4.

Statement of serious offences of which Zakka Khel Afridis are accused since the settlement of 31st March, 1906.

No.	Date of occurrence.	Note of case.	Amount of compensation due.	Approximate fine to be imposed.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
1	28th March, 1906...	Alam Shah, Anai, Muhammad Asghar, Zia-ud-din, some other Zia-ud-din, Multan and some outlaws of the Hazarnao gang raided the grazing grounds of Masho Khel, Peshawar District, and carried off six buffaloes and six bullocks.	400 0 0	500	Information as to the offenders in this case was not received until after the settlement of 31st March, 1906. The owner of the animals, Usman, of Shahab Khel, went to Dakka and paid the Sarhang Rs. 50 to help him, paid Rs. 10 to Sadbashi Moghal, and Rs. 40 to Multan at Hazarnao. He eventually recovered three buffaloes and six bullocks through the assistance of the above. Putting the three buffaloes he lost at Rs. 100 each, he spent directly Rs. 400, besides incidental expenses. The offenders must be fined for violating British territory.
2	2nd May, 1906 ...	Sadozai Paindai, Azmat, Muhammad Asghar, Muhammad Afzal, Gul Mir, Mir Ahmad, Zia-ud-din; Multan and Rakhtu, Anai; Majid and Khawas Khan, Pakhai, of Bara, and other Zakka Khel kidnapped two Hindus, Indar Singh and Mangal Singh, of Lahore in Orakzai country, and held them to ransom.	500 0 0	—	The Hindus were eventually ransomed by their friends for Rs. 1,000 Kabuli = about Rs. 500 British. No violation of British territory occurred, so it is not necessary to impose any fine.
3	28th May, 1906 ...	A band of about 27 men, including Chaman, Khusrogi, and other Zakka Khel of Bazar, some Peshawar outlaws, and some Aka Khel Afridis, attacked the village of Shahab Khel in the Peshawar District. The villagers defended themselves and drove the party off. Two of the villagers were killed and one wounded, and one raider, a Zakka Khel, is said to have been slightly wounded.	1,500 0 0	1,500	This is a very serious case as an armed violation of British territory, and as including two murders and one attempted murder. The third person wounded eventually died from the wounds received.
		Carried forward ...			

No.	Date of occurrence.	Note of case.	Amount of compensation due.			Approximate fine to be imposed.	Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...					
4	7th June, 1906 ...	Usman and a band of Zakka Khel of Bazar kidnapped a Hindu named Jaimal Singh from the border near Jola Talab, Peshawar District. The Hindu was passed from hand to hand to Nazian, where he was held to ransom.	407	8	0	300	Jaimal Singh was eventually ransomed for Rs. 250 (British), and claims Rs. 157-8-0, value of a mule and other property stolen.
5	5th July, 1906 ...	Muhammad Asghar and other Zia-ud-din, with Multan, Anai, and some Hazarnao outlaws, attacked the village of Marai Bala, but the villagers were on the alert, and the raiders were driven off after some shots had been exchanged.	—			500	No damage done, but an armed violation of British territory.
6	6th July, 1906 ...	The same gang as No. 5 raided the village of Kajai Marai in the Kohat District. They killed two men and carried off two Government rifles—one Enfield and one Snider.	1,300	0	0	1,200	A clear case. The rifles were with the Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel, and have now been sent to Nazian for sale. The market value of a Snider rifle is about Rs. 200 and of an Enfield is Rs. 100.
7	29th/30th June, 1906	Usman, Gudai and Babai, Khusrogi Zakka Khel, with a band of Peshawar outlaws and Aka Khel, murdered three men of Matanni, Peshawar District.	375	0	0	375	In this case there were three Zakka Khel concerned out of a band of twelve. Putting compensation for the three men murdered at Rs. 1,500 and fine Rs. 1,500, the Zakka Khel would be liable for one-fourth of this sum.
8	29th August, 1906...	Amir Shah and other Zakka Khel of Bazar and Ghandal and other outlaws of Hazarnao raided the village of Urmur and carried off 31 donkeys and Rs. 336 in cash.	1,576	0	0	500	A violation of British territory. Urmur donkeys are worth from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 each. Taking the lowest figure, the 31 would be worth Rs. 1,240.
		Total	6,058	8	0	4,875	

Annexure 5.

Statement showing cases pending against the Zakka Khel Afridis since the 1st April, 1905.

Serial No.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Complainants.	Accused.	Nature of offence.	Remarks on the case.	Value of property still to be recovered.	General Remarks.
							Rs. A. P.	
1	9th April, 1905 ...	Ashtarzai, Kohat District.	Baz Gul of Ashtarzai ...	Zia-ud-din, Zakka Khel	Theft of seven bullocks valued at Rs. 210.	—	210 0 0	
2	24th April, 1905 ...	Near Wazir Talab...	Mir Ahmad of Kabul, Muhammad Rafiq, Zakha, of Barg, and Akbar, Kuki Khel, of Sarakas.	Mir Husain, Bandrai, Angrezai and Sarfaraz, Khusrogis, and Gul Badshah, Anai.	Plunder of property worth Rs. 216-9-0.	—	216 9 0	
3	Ditto ...	Banda Marai Bala, Kohat.	Madghani, Ali Muhammad, Bagh Ali, Mani Khels, now of Banda Marai.	Yar Ghulam, Haidar, Sahib Alam, Dedak, Zia-ud-dins, and three Pakhai Zakka Khel of Bara.	Theft of 16 sheep... ...	The sheep were eventually recovered.	—	
4	25th/26th April, 1905	Matanni	Shahzalla of Matanni ...	Hasan Gul, relation of Multan, Anai; Mehrab Shah and Abdul Wahid, Aka Khel.	Theft of five dâk tonga horses.	Hasan Gul is accused of having fed the offenders. The horses were recovered by the chigha party.	—	
5	9th/10th May, 1905	Adezai (Peshawar)	Crown through Bhagwan Das, son of Harji, of Adezai; Rohel Singh, Mahmud and Mozaffar, wounded.	Usman and Niazai, Khusrogis; Kachkol, Akbarai; Sher Ali and Lal Mast, Paindais; and some Aka Khel and Hazarnawis.	Dacoity with plunder of property worth Rs. 901; one Enfield rifle, and wounding of the three complainants.	—	1,001 0 0	This does not include blood money for three men wounded at Rs. 180 each.
6	31st May, 1905 ...	Kezar (Marai, Kohat District).	Villagers of Kezar ...	Multan, Anai; Jafar, outlaw; Ismail, Mishti; Sher Ahmad, Feroz Khel; and some Hazarnawis.	Plunder of 162 goats ...	The goats were recovered	—	
7	9th/10th June, 1905	Spin-Varai (Kohat)	Nand Ram, son of Bojah Ram, of Dara, Mani Khel.	Sarmast, Zia-ud-din	Rs. 42 on account of bhunga money for a mule.	—	42 0 0	
8	12th June, 1905 ...	Matanni (Peshawar)	Crown through the villagers.	Usman, Babrai, Gul Samand, Mazdur, Niazai, Muhammad, Gul Hasan and Shahmard, Khusrogis; Kachkol, Anai, hamsaya of Shino, brother of Santak, Shan Khel.	Theft of 16 camels ...	—	1,600 0 0	
9	20th/21st June, 1905	Shahab Khel ...	Crown through Haidar Khan of Shahab Khel.	Nur Ghulam, Shan Khel	Abduction of two women and theft of property worth Rs. 1,230.	—	1,230 0 0	
10	21st June, 1905 ...	Kohat border near Mishti.	Fateh Khan and Gulab Din of Hangu.	Said Nur, Mehr Haq, Muhammad Asghar, Mir Rahman, Sher Asghar, Zia-ud-din.	Theft of four bullocks and property worth Rs. 188-9-0.	—	188 9 0	
11	8th July, 1905 ...	Sadda (Kurram) ...	Ghain-ud-din, Salim, Mulla Umar, Nur Muhammad and Dharmu, Hindu, of Sadda.	Shah Mir, Shan Khel, Zakha Khel	Theft of two mares with two colts and kidnapping of two men.	The men effected their escape from Tirah.	200 0 0	
12	5th August, 1905 ...	Matanni (Peshawar).	Fahim and others of Matanni.	Usman, Nazar Gul, Dar Samand, Ahmad and Shino, Khusrogis, and Mir Khush, Anai.	Dacoity with plunder of 135 goats and 2 donkeys.	—	600 0 0	

13	30th/31st August. 1905.	Shahi Bala (Peshawar).	Crown through Maulvi Abdul Rahim Khan, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Yar Shah, Gul Raza and Akhtar Shah, Pakhais, of Barg; Kachkol, Inzar, Daulat, Paindais; Dar Samand, Khusrogi; Mehr Gul, Karigar, of Kadam.	Dacoity with plunder of property worth Rs. 700 and cash Rs. 40.	—	740	0	0	
14	4th September, 1905	Marai Bala and Payan (Kohat border).	Malik Babrai; Gul Din of Dara Sarakai.	Said Mir, Baz Mir, Payo Nur, Mir Akbar Muhammad Afzal, Asgharai Zia-ud-dins.	Theft of eight camels valued at Rs. 1,600.	—	1,600	0	0	Value of property as estimated by owners. Probable real value about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800.
15	26th September, 1905	Urmur Payan (Peshawar).	Lodi Khan, son of Arsalla, Mishti, of Mishti Darra, Kohat District.	Inzar and Akbar Shah, Paindais; Sabai of Bazar; Miran Shah of Bara.	Theft of four camels ...	—	400	0	0	
16	27th September, 1905	Hills near Maira Matanni (Independent territory).	Bazai, &c.; 25 men of Matanni (Peshawar).	Rakhtu, brother of Multan, Anai; Amir Shah, brother of Yar Shah, Ghandal outlaw; Ismail and Lall Khan, Mishtis; Sher Khan, Mir Badshah, &c., Aka Khel.	Dacoity with plunder of nine bullocks, three Snider rifles, and murder of one man.	Though the actual scene of occurrence was in independent territory, the accused committed the offence regardless of British or independent territory.	600	0	0	This does not include blood money for one man Rs. 360.
17	3rd/4th October, 1905.	Spin Khak (Peshawar).	The villagers	Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel; Muhammad Afzal, Muhammad Asghar and Waliz Khan, Zia-ud-din; Yasin Gul, Sher Aslam, Niqab Shah, &c., Aka Khel.	Theft of seven ponies with gunny bags.	—	350	0	0	
18	24th October, 1905	Maira near Jamrud Railway Station.	Dad Shah, son of Akbar Shah, of Lund Khowar, ilaqua Mardan.	Yar Shah, Pakhai, of Barg, with his hamsayas Aurang Shah and Muhammad Shah, Mians, of Barg.	Dacoity with plunder of six camels.	The camels have been recovered and restored to the complainants.	—			
19	28th October, 1905	Daulat, Rai Banda, Kohat border.	Izzat Khan, Sohbat Khan and Wali Khan, sepoys of 21st Infantry.	Saidak, son of Sherzada, Anai; Zar Gul, son of Taza, Paindai; and Ismail and Lal Khan, Mishtis, and others.	Kidnapping of three men	The complainants effected their escape by killing the two Zakka Khels in Tirah.	—			
20	7th November, 1905	Kachai (Landai, Kohat).	Gulab Sher, Shah Anwar Gul, and Miru.	Ghandal, Peshawari outlaw; Gul Samand and Bibrai, Khusrogis; Said Nur, Mir Asghar, Muhammad Afzal and Pahalwan, Zia-ud-din.	Kidnapping of Shah Anwar Gul and Miru, complainants, and plunder of clothes, &c., worth Rs. 35.	The two men managed to escape from Bazar.	35	0	0	
21	14th November, 1905	Mackeson Bridge on the Khyber road below Fort Maude.	Muhammad Zaman, son of Malik Afridi Khan, of Malazai.	Usman and Mursal, Khusrogis; Santak, Shan Khel, with ten others, and a Pakhai of Karamna.	Dacoity with plunder of eight camels.	—	800	0	0	
						Total	9,813	2	0	

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 8th December, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

On night of 5th instant party of some 40 raiders appeared near Badbher eight miles from Peshawar, and carried off four Hindus, one Muhammadan, two tonga ponies, fourteen camels, eight bullocks, two donkeys. A patrol of two police sepoys supposed to have come across the gang are missing. Raiders are reported to be gang headed by Multan, Zakka Khel, and Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel. Village chighas and Border Military Police pursued, but failed to come up with raiders. This case should be considered, in connection with proposals contained in my letter dated 3rd December.

Enclosure 3 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 11*th December,* 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram of 8th December, raid on Badbher. The police constables carried off by the gang are said to be alive, and at present detained at Nakhtarnao, between Nazian and Hazarnao, but we have no certain information as yet on this point. We have made a baramta of 21 Zakka Khels, of whom 11 are Zia-ud-dins, with whom the raiders put up, both coming and going, and this may assure safety of men carried off.

Enclosure 4 in No. 11.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 13*th December,* 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your letter 3rd December. In view of necessity of avoiding disturbance in Khyber direction during Amir's visit to India, and of baramta reported in your telegram of 11th December, do you still propose that Zakka Khel should be called in next month? It is essential to take no action likely to lead to open rupture till after Amir has gone back, and if Zakka Khel must be excluded from payment of allowances, might it not be better on some suitable ground to defer payment of all Afridi allowances until March?

Enclosure 5 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14*th December,* 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 11th December. Report now confirmed that two captured policemen are detained at Nakhtarnao, Nazian, in Afghan territory. Gang consisted of 40 persons, mostly Zakka Khel, but including some twelve Sangu Khel of Nakhtarnao.

Enclosure 6 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14*th December,* 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated 13th December. Payment of Afridi allowances has already commenced; anyhow to defer payment would only lead to general misapprehension. Baramta has had effect of bringing in Zia-ud-din section to beg for release of prisoners. They admit entertaining raiders but offer no restitution. We cannot deal with Zia-ud-din without remainder of Zakka Khel, who are unlikely to come in as majority of them have started for Jalalabad in hopes of securing recognition by Amir. I adhere to the opinion that Zakka Khel should not be summoned and, if possible, should be ignored until March. To this end I have given orders to Roos-Keppel to omit all mention of them to other jirgas, and if Zakka Khel approach him, to put them off till March. It is imperative in interests of British subjects to show Zakka Khel that their defiance followed by raid reported will not be overlooked.

Enclosure 7 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 16*th December*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Information received that on 15th instant gang of raiders attacked Pabbi and looted Police Post taking five Police rifles. At request of villagers Major Miles, who was in vicinity with Military Detachment, proceeded to village and was fired on by raiders who retired. Enquiry is proceeding as to constitution of gang and details of damage done and route taken. The gang was evidently a trans-border one.

Enclosure 8 in No. 11.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 20*th December*, 1906.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated 14th December. In circumstances reported, your proposal not to summon Zakka Khel and, if possible, to ignore them till March next, is approved.

Enclosure 9 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 3*rd January*, 1907.

In continuation of my telegram of the 16th December, 1906, regarding the raid on Pabbi, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter dated 24th December, 1906, from the Political Agent, Khyber, on the subject.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 24*th December*, 1906.

I have the honour to report that the result of my enquiries regarding the raid on Pabbi on the night of the 15th instant tends to show that the raiding party was composed as under:—

1. Multan, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi,
2. Rakhtu, brother of above,
3. Khialu, brother of above,
4. Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel Afridi,
5. Usman, Khusrogi Zakka Khel Afridi of Bazar,
6. Babbari, brother of Usman,
7. Gudai, brother of Usman,
8. Dawar Khan, Khusrogi Zakka Khel Afridi,
9. Madak (Fakir), Paindai Zakka Khel Afridi of Bazar,
10. Azghari, Paindai Zakka Khel Afridi of Bazar,
11. Saddozai, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel Afridi,
12. Mian Gul, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel Afridi.
13. Ibrahim, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel Afridi,
14. Mirullah, Sipah Afridi,
15. Muhammad Akbar, Sipah Afridi,
16. Nikab Shah, Meri Khel Aka Khel,
17. Hasham Shah, Meri Khel Aka Khel,
18. Wali Jan Shah, Meri Khel Aka Khel,
19. Zarghun Shah, Madda Khel Aka Khel,
20. Mullagai Shah, Madda Khel Aka Khel,
21. Nur Shah, Bizoti, a Hamsaya of Mulla Saiyid Akbar, Aka Khel,
22. Sher Rahman, Sturi Khel Orakzai of Bara,

23. Zari Shah, Sturi Khel Orakzai of Lawatta,
24. Muhammad Afzal, Sturi Khel Orakzai of Barwan,
25. Khairullah Khan, Sturi Khel Orakzai of Barwan,

with about six or seven Shinwaris of Nazian, Afghan subjects.

This party is reported to have been collected in the neighbourhood of Barkai before and after the raid and to have been entertained by Malik Sanjab. As they brought no cattle or other loot which could not be hidden, the case is not clearly proved against them, but it is generally believed that they committed the raid. None of my informers has seen the Police rifles taken at Pabbi, but it is probable that they would not have recognised them had they done so. In the event of my obtaining any more definite information I will report further.

Enclosure 10 in No. 11.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 5th January, 1907.

Large numbers of Zakka Khel went to Basawal and Dakka to pay their respects to the Amir, but could not find an opportunity of doing so. They lined the roads by which he was to pass, but no notice was taken of them. Some *rukhsatana* was, however, paid them by His Highness's orders, which did not exceed Rs. 2 Kabuli per man. They were much disappointed with the not-at-all warm reception they met with. A serious quarrel has risen between Dadai and Sher Ahmad, Anai Zakka Khel elders. Dadai seems to have incurred the displeasure of the majority of the Anai elders for having embroiled the whole Zakka Khel clan in *badi* (trouble) with the Sarkar, and there are some indications of a rupture among the Bazar Zakka Khel elders. They are sending in messages to be sent for, but so far with no definite proposals to settle anything. The Zakka Khel cattle that had been made *baramta* of last month were sold by public auction in Shilman during the week and fetched over Rs. 600 British. The money will be sent to district authorities to pay as part of compensation in the several cases pending against the Zakka Khel.

Enclosure 11 in No. 11.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 12th January, 1907.

The Zakka Khel are showing no signs of settling their cases, and are perhaps under the belief that sooner or later Government will release their men and patch up a settlement of the old type with them The mischief-makers among them are not slow in holding out to them all sorts of hopes and vague promises of support, and it is not seldom that self-deputed messengers arrive in Bazar from Ningrahar with summons for *jirgas* or invitations for individual elders.

Enclosure 12 in No. 11.

Endorsement by Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 14th January, 1907.

Copy of the following is forwarded to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for the information of the Government of India.

Annexure.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 13th January, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Report received from Fort Mackeson, 12th instant, states that at 7, evening, on 11th instant, while Hayatulla and Wahid and Sultan and Taj Muhammad, bullock drivers, of Dagi Banda, Taru Thana, were travelling from Peshawar to Matanni, they were seized near Haidu Talab by thirty armed Afridis who carried off then and there eight bullocks westward. When near independent territory some went towards Badbher, while six were left to look after the prisoners, who were released two hours later. Bullocks were carried off. This occurrence was reported at Matanni Police Station at 3 a.m. on 12th.

Enclosure 13 in No. 11.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 19*th January*, 1907.

Multan, Mirza Ali, and other members of the Nazian gang were seen lurking about in the neighbourhood of Barkai during the week. They are reported to have raided some bullocks on the Matanni road on the 11th instant, and having deposited the same in some caves near Barki, they returned and raided 43 camels from the Serai at Matanni on the 14th instant. They were assisted by some Zakka Khel and Aka Khel Afridis. In all their recent operations they have been freely passing through the Aka Khel, Barki, Sturi Khel, and Bazar Zakka Khel limits, and unless territorial responsibility is enforced against these clans, especially at this season of the year, when all their *Kaddas* are on the spot, there is no likelihood of their lifting a finger to stop the free use of their countries by the raiders day and night.

Enclosure 14 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 22*nd January*, 1907.

With reference to my endorsement, dated the 14th January, 1907, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 17th January, 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, reporting the commission of a raid upon the Matanni Serai on the night of the 14th instant.

Annexure.

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 17*th January*, 1907.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the commission of a raid upon the Matanni Serai on the night of the 14th instant. As far as has been ascertained, it appears probable that this raid was the work of the same gang as that which carried off the four men and eight bullocks from the Kohat road on the evening of the 11th instant, as reported in this office telegram, dated 13th January, 1907, and as that which raided Pabbi and Badbher in December last. The raiders carried off 43 camels from the Serai; they were seen by two Border Military Police sowars, who accosted them; the raiders in reply fired upon the sowars and shot one of the horses in the neck; the sowars at once gave warning at the Police Station and the village. A *chigha* turned out, but failed to come up with the raiders.

Enclosure 15 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 2*nd February*, 1907.

In continuation of my letter, dated the 22nd January, 1907, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the letters noted in the margin, from the Political Agent, Khyber, regarding the raids on Matanni on the 11th and 14th January, 1907.

(1) Dated the 26th January, 1907.
(2) Dated the 29th January, 1907, and enclosure.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 26*th January*, 1907.

I have the honour to report that our enquiries regarding the raids on Matanni on the 11th and 14th instant, show that these raids were committed by a mixed gang of Afridis and outlaws, Sangu Khel Shinwaris (Afghan subjects), Aka Khel, and Sturi Khel, the raids being led and organized by Zakka Khel.

About the 8th instant a party left Nakhtarnao (Nazian) in Afghanistan for Bazar; it consisted of the following men:—

(1) Multan, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi.
(2) Rakhtu, brother of Multan, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi.
(3) Khialu, " " " "

(4) Taza Khan cousin of Multan, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi.
(5) Zamir, nephew of Multan, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi.
(6) Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel Afridi.
(7) A brother of Mirza Ali, Kambar Khel Afridi.
(8) Fakir Shah, Kambar Khel Afridi.
(9) Malang, Kambar Khel Afridi.
(10) Ismail Khan, Mishti Orakzai.
(11) Samand Khan, „
(12 to 17) Six Sangu Khel Shinwaris of Nazian.

They came to Bazar *viâ* the Tabai Pass and spent the night with Dadai, Anai Zakka Khel, at Halwai, where they were joined by—

(18) Sahibdad, Anai Zakka Khel Afridi.
(19) Alam Shah, „ „ „ „
(20) Babri, brother of Usman, Khusrogi Zakka Khel Afridi.
(21) Niazai, Khusrogi Zakka Khel Afridi.

Thence they went to Barkai in the Lower Bara, where they were joined by—

(22) Muhammad Asghar, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel Afridi.
(23) Muhammad Afzal, „ „ „
(24) Nur Akbar, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel Afridi.
(25) Mehr-dak, „ „ „
(26) Ibrahim, „ „ „
(27) Baz Muhammad, Mada Khel Aka Khel, Lower Bara Valley.
(28) Khagai, Mada Khel Aka Khel, Lower Bara Valley.
(29) Mehrab Shah, Mada Khel Aka Khel, Lower Bara Valley.
(30) Zari Shah, Sturi Khel Orakzai, Lower Bara Valley.
(31) Muhammad Afzal, Sturi Khel Orakzai, Lower Bara Valley.

The party then went to the Aka Khel country limits opposite Mamani.

On the 11th instant, they went in the direction of Matanni and, having come across some cartmen on the Matanni road, carried off 8 bullocks and some property. They brought the looted bullocks and property to Benai Garhi and having deposited the same with Juma Khan, Sturi Khel, again proceeded towards Matanni on the 14th instant. On their way to Matanni they came across two Border Military Police sowars whom they fired at. They then entered the Matanni Serai and carried off 31 camels, which they took to Nazian together with the bullocks and other property deposited by them at Benai Garhi on the 11th. Both on their way to and from Matanni they were entertained by Aka Khels, Barki Sturi Khels, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel of Shin Kamar, and by the Zakka Khels of Bazar, and as usual they followed the route passing through Aka Khel Maira, Mamani, Shin Kamar, Wala Kandao, Bazar and Tabai Kandao, a route absolutely safe from our interference.

Annexure 2.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 29th January, 1907.

I have the honour to forward copy of a statement of a man who has just returned from Nakhtarnao after ransoming his bullocks which were carried off from Matanni on the 11th instant. This statement supplies clear proof, if such be needed, that these recent raids have been the work of Zakka Khel of Bazar and that all the prisoners and loot of these raids are regularly deposited at Nakhtarnao in Afghan territory and there disposed of.

Annexure 3.

Statement of Niamatulla, son of Aminatulla, of village Dagai-Banda, Nowshera tahsil, dated 29th January, 1907.

About 20 days ago eight head of cattle belonging to me and to three others were taken by Zakka Khel raiders from Matanni, where we were working with carts for hire.

I and Mosam and Sultan of my village went to ransom them

We first went to the house of Muhammad Rafik, Zakka Khel, in Walai village in the Bazar Valley. He told us that the cattle had been taken from Bazar to Nakhtarnao in Afghanistan.

He went with us to Nakhtarnao, where we were met by Multan, Zakka Khel, and after some negotiations we ransomed our cattle for Rs. 520.

We saw in Nakhtarnao 31 camels taken from Matanni the day after our cattle were taken and we also saw two Hindus and two policemen who had been previously carried off from Badbher.

The Hindus gave us messages for their relations to the effect that the Zakka Khel demanded one thousand rupees for their ransom and begged that their relations would send the money soon.

The policeman said that they had no relations who could pay ransom for them and asked whether Government were not doing anything to obtain their release.

I saw in Nakhtarnao the six rifles which were taken from Pabbi and the Zakka Khel asked how many police were in Pabbi now.

Finger-print of Niamatulla.

Enclosure 16 in No. 11.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 2nd February, 1907.

The Zakka Khel of Bazar have sent various messages to the Political Agent to the effect that they are willing to send in a *jirga* to discuss cases and to take oaths of innocence. They have been informed that they will be sent for when wanted, and that in the meantime it will be seen whether they take any action to stop the constant raids into British territory committed by members of their tribes, as the tale of these outrages is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to see what satisfactory settlement they can offer. The Zakka Khel consider themselves in a state of war with Government, and are apprehensive of attack by us. They have permanent pickets on all the roads and passes leading from the Khyber to Bazar and these pickets are detailed on a regular roster. Their raiding parties are now practically permanently out and in the neighbourhood of Kajurai, Gandao, Mamani, and Barkai, on the look-out for cattle grazing near the border, and it is understood that they are only waiting for dark nights and accurate information to commit more large raids. Reference diary for the week ending 19th January, 1907: Niamatulla, the owner of the bullocks carried off from Matanni on the 11th January, 1907, by Zakka Khel raiders, went to Nakhtarnao in Nazian to recover the bullocks and returned on the 29th ultimo. He states that he had ransomed his cattle on payment of Rs. 65 per head as *bhunga.* Yar Khan and Tor Khan, the owners of the raided camels, who had also been to Nakhtarnao to recover the camels, returned on the 31st ultimo, and stated that they had ransomed their camels on payment of Rs. 156 per camel as *bhunga* through Nur Ghulam, Sipah, who escorted them through the Afridi country. They stated that they could not get back their remaining two camels as the raiders said they were lost on the way on the night of occurrence. The two policemen and the two Hindus kidnapped from Badbher were also reported to be with Multan and others at Nakhtarnao, and Niamatulla was shown the police rifles carried off from the Pabbi post on the 15th December, 1906. Multan and party are reported to have carried off 53 camels belonging to Mian Biaz, Kaka Khel, and Lal Chand, Hindu (Peshawari), from near Barkai on the 2nd instant, and to be still lurking about in the neighbourhood, having despatched the camels to Nakhtarnao in Nazian in charge of two men.

Enclosure 17 in No. 11.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 9th February, 1907.

The Pakhai Zakka Khel attended on the Political Agent on the 4th instant, and petitioned that they had no connection with the Bazar Zakka Khel, and hoped they might be dealt with and paid separately. They were told that until they had made an agreement to hold themselves responsible for the conduct of all the Pakhai section, wherever they might be, they could not be separated. On the 9th a full Pakhai *jirga,* including the Pakhais of Burg, Karamna, Ilacha, &c., again attended on the Political Agent and presented an agreement duly signed by them all that the *jirga* would be answerable in future for the conduct of any Pakhai wherever he might be, and that any member of the section would be liable to arrest, &c., for the misdeed of other. On the 4th instant the telegraph wire in the Khyber was cut between Jamrud and Ali Masjid and several yards of wire taken away. The offenders are said to be Zakka Khel.

Enclosure 18 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 11th February, 1907.

(Extract.)

With reference to previous correspondence I have the honour to report that from information received it appears that the two policemen and the two Hindus who were carried off are still at Nakhtarnao, where they are said to live in a mosque and enjoy a certain amount of freedom except that they are placed in the stocks at night. They are reported to have sent letters to their friends, through the men who went to Nakhtarnao to ransom the live-stock carried off in this and other raids. The raiders are willing to release the two Hindus for Rs. 1,060 (Kabuli). It has also been reported that they are willing to release the two policemen for Rs. 100 each, and this sum the members of the District Police are said to have subscribed among themselves to obtain their brother constables' release. In justice to the two constables and in view of the widespread feeling amongst the members of the Police Force and on the Peshawar border generally, it is a question whether advantage should not be taken of any opening for ransoming the men who are constantly asking if Government will do nothing for them.

Enclosure 19 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 13th February, 1907.

In continuation of my letter, dated the 3rd December, 1906, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter, dated the 7th February, 1907, with its enclosure, from the Political Agent, Khyber, on the subject of the future treatment of the Zakka Khel section of Afridis, and to say that I have nothing to add to the view of the situation which I have already fully set forth in my letter dated the 3rd December, 1906, and which is now before the Government of India, except that I think that it would be a grave mistake to attempt to enforce responsibility for the Zakka Khel against the other Afridi clans, which would involve the risk of their all assuming a similar attitude. At the same time I agree with the Political Agent as to the desirability of the issue of early orders on the subject. The steady misconduct of this troublesome section is illustrated by the fact that during the last seven years no less than 32 British subjects have been murdered, 29 wounded, 37 kidnapped and help up to ransom by members of this tribe, either alone or in conjunction with the Hazarnao gang, while the value of property of British subjects carried off by them is estimated at over one lakh of rupees. In redress for all this only Rs. 14,000 have been realised from the tribe during this period.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 7th February, 1907.

I have the honour to report, in continuation of my letters of 18th and 26th November, 1906, that the situation in regard to the Zakka Khel Afridis has not in any way improved—in fact that it is now worse than it was three months ago.

In my last letter I estimated the amount to be recovered from the Zakka Khel to be—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of compensation	6,058	8	0
On account of fines	4,875	0	0

I now enclose a list of further cases, and in this list the amount to be recovered is—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On account of compensation	13,713	4	0
On account of fines	8,900	0	0

or a grand total of Rs. 33,546-12-0, of which Rs. 19,771-12-0 is on account of compensation and Rs. 13,775 on account of fines.

The annual allowance of the Zakka Khel Afridis (after deducting the share of the Pakhai section, with whom we have no quarrel) amounts to Rs. 10,200 per annum; so, even if we have no more raids in February and March, the clan is already liable for nearly two years' allowances for compensation alone, and for over three years' allowances if we exact the very moderate fines estimated in the various cases.

It is obvious that nothing can be paid to the Zakka Khel at the spring distribution, and if Government decline to take in hand the punishment of this incorrigible clan, the only logical course will be to recover the balance from the other Afridis, as it would be absurd to allow the Zakka Khel to continue to mortgage their allowances for years to come. The effect of punishing the other Afridis for the offences of the Zakka Khel would be to range them upon the side of the latter, as they would argue that, if they are to receive the same punishment whether they misbehave or not, they may as well join in the very lucrative pursuit of raiding the defenceless villages and roads of the Peshawar and Kohat Borders. The Afridi clans have behaved remarkably well under great temptation; only one man (a Kambar Khel named Mirza Ali) has, as far as is known, joined Multan's gang of Zakka Khel raiders and for his complicity the Kambar Khel paid a fine of one month's allowances

(Rs. 600) without hesitation. Men of other tribes—Aka Khel, Orakzai Sturi Khel, &c.—are joining the raiders and the temptation to the Afridis of all sections to do so is becoming overpowering as they see that, week after week, villages, police posts, caravanserais, and main routes, can be attacked with impunity, that cattle, camels, horses, women, and men, even Government servants, can be carried off and sold or held to ransom, while the authorities appear to regard the matter with indifference. The evil has, as I have said, already spread to the Aka Khel, Sturi Khel and others, and I venture to prophesy that if we persist in the present policy of drift we shall have shortly to deal with the whole of the Afridis and with a large proportion of the Orakzai instead of, as at present, with the Zakka Khel section alone.

Even the Zakka Khel are astonished, in spite of their long experience of the forbearance of Government, at our inaction and more and more of them are joining Multan and the "war party," while the other clans are watching closely the course of events and are learning from it an undesirable lesson.

It is most desirable that I should be informed as early as possible of the wishes of Government, as, if it is decided that the Zakka Khel are not to be punished and that a compromise of some sort is to be made with them, the sooner that is done the better. We cannot now compromise with dignity or with any hope of real improvement, but if we leave the matter alone much longer it will not be possible to arrive at any compromise at all.

Annexure 2.

Cases which occurred prior to, but were reported by Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, after, despatch of this office letter of 26th November, 1906, to Secretary, North-West Frontier Province.

No.	Note of case.	Amount of compensation due.	Approximate fine to be imposed.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	On 5th June, 1906, some villagers of Alizai, Kohat District, were robbed of cash and goods, value Rs. 60-4-0, in Sipaia Country on the Kohat border, by Zia-ud-din, Zakka Khel.	60 4 0	Nil	A trifling case. Complainants can claim to recover their property by *Baramta* of Zia-ud-din, Zakka Khel, in British territory, but no fine need be imposed as the offence was committed across the border.
2	On 16th June, 1906, a band of 11 Zakka Khel carried off ten bullocks from the village of Marai-Bala in the Kohat District. On their way back the raiders were attacked by a party of the villagers who recovered all the stolen animals.	Nil	500 0 0	No compensation due, but an armed violation of British territory.
3	On the 5th October, 1906, a band of seven Zakka Khel carried off one man and three women of Sher Koh, Kohat District, and recovered for them a ransom of Rs. 1,000, Kabuli.	500 0 0	Nil	The prisoners were carried off from Independent Territory, so no fine is necessary; but the amount paid as ransom is recoverable.
4	On the 5th November, a band of eight Zakka Khels carried off from Marai village, Kohat District, seven men and eight bullocks. The men were eventually released without ransom and claim the value of the bullocks and other property stolen from them.	293 0 0	500 0 0	Compensation and fine for armed violation of British territory.
5	On the 24th November, a band of about 21 men consisting of Zakka Khel, Sturi Khel, and Afghan Shinwaris, the whole under the leadership of Multan, Zakka Khel, carried off 100 goats from the village of Jangal Khel, Kohat District.	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	This is a more important case than the previous ones as the band was an organized raiding party coming from Bazar and Nazian, and not merely a party of armed prowlers as in the above-mentioned four cases—a bold violation of British territory.

Offences committed since despatch of this office letter of 26th November, 1906, to Secretary, North-West Frontier Province.

No.	Note of case.	Amount of compensation due.	Approximate fine to be imposed.	Remarks.
1	On the 5th December, 1906, Multan, Zakka Khel, with a gang of about 40 men—about half of whom were Zakka Khel—attacked the caravanserai of Badbher on the main road between Peshawar and Kohat, and carried off four Hindu and one Muhammadan villagers and two sepoys of the District Police, also 14 camels, two tonga horses, eight bullocks, and two donkeys.	3,100 0 0*	2,000 0 0	The Muhammadan and two of the Hindus escaped *en route* or were released, eight camels were ransomed by their owners on the 19th January for Rs. 1,240, Kabuli. The two remaining Hindus (for whom a ransom of Rs. 500 each is asked), the two Police sepoys, and the remainder of the looted property are still in the hands of Multan, Zakha Khel, at Nakhtarnao, Nazian, Afghanistan. A very grave and bold violation of British territory, including the abduction of two Government servants in the execution of their duty. * Includes Rs. 1,000 ransom for the two Hindus. This is being collected by their relations.
	Carried forward ...	4,453 4 0	4,000 0 0	

No.	Note of case	Amount of compensation due.	Approximate fine to be imposed.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward ...	4,453 4 0	4,000 0 0	
2	On the 16th December, 1906, the same band as in case No. 1 attacked and captured the Police Post at Pabbi, on the Grand Trunk Road, 25 miles from the border, carried off all the arms (six rifles) of the post, and proceeded to loot the village. They were disturbed by a party of 53rd Sikhs, so got no plunder from the village.	600 0 0	2,000 0 0	As grave a case as can be conceived. But for the accident of the presence of regular troops at Pabbi the flourishing bazar of Pabbi would have been sacked.
3	On the 12th January, 1907, Multan, Zakka Khel, with a party of about 30 raiders, of whom about half were Zakka Khel, attacked a caravan of traders on the Peshawar-Kohat road near Matanni, captured and carried off the traders, whom they released on arrival at the border, and carried off eight bullocks valued at Rs. 300.	260 0 0	500 0 0	The eight bullocks were eventually ransomed by the owners from Multan, Zakka Khel, at Nakhtarnao, Nazian, Afghanistan, for Rs. 260. These men saw and conversed with the two Hindus and two Policemen mentioned in case, and were shown the rifles mentioned in case 2.
4	On the 14th January, 1907, the band mentioned above (case 3) after depositing their loot at Barkai in Independent territory again entered British territory and attacked the Caravanserai of Matanni on the Peshawar-Kohat road. They fired upon a Border Police Patrol, shooting one horse, and carried off 31 camels and miscellaneous property valued at Rs. 550. On their way back they cut the telephone wire near Jola Talao, Border Police Post.	3,100 0 0	2,200 0 0	Twenty-nine camels were ransomed by the owners for Rs. 4,500 Kabuli, and one stray camel has been brought in by a Zia-ud-din. This is a grave case, including as it does armed violation of British territory, dakaiti, cutting the telephone wire and firing upon the Police.
5	On the 2nd February, Multan Zakka Khel, again brought his gang as above to Barkai, doubtless to raid into British territory. He happened, however, to find 53 camels belonging to Lal Chand, Hindu, of Peshawar City, and Biaz Mian, Kaka Khel, of Nowshera, grazing across the border, and carried them off to Nakhtarnao.	5,300 0 0	Nil	The case occurred across the border, so no fine is imposed, but the losers have a claim to compensation either from allowances or by *baramta*.
6	On 4th February a party of Zakka Khel cut the telephone wire three miles above Jamrud, and carried off some of the wire.	—	200 0 0	
	TOTAL	13,713 4 0	8,900 0 0	

Enclosure 20 in No. 11.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14*th February,* 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my letter dated 11th February. Two policemen have been ransomed by a Kamarai Afridi Malik and brought in to Political Agent, Khyber. Report follows.

Enclosure 21 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 15*th February,* 1907.

In continuation of my telegram dated 14th February, 1907, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter dated 12th February, 1907, from the Political Agent, Khyber, reporting the particulars of the release of the two Policemen who were carried off by raiders from Badoher on the 5th December, 1906.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 12th February, 1907.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to report that the two Police Sepoys captured by Zakka Khel on the 5th December, 1906, were to-day brought in to me by Malik Hafiz Samandar Khan, Kamarai, who obtained their release by a payment of Rs. 200 Kabuli to Multan, Zakka Khel, at Nakhtarnao, Nazian, in Afghanistan. The two Hindus who were abducted from Badbher at the same time as the Sepoys are still awaiting release at Nakhtarnao.

Enclosure 22 in No. 11.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 15th February, 1907.

In continuation of my letter dated 2nd February, 1907, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter dated 5th February, 1907, from the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, regarding the raid committed on the Peshawar-Kohat tonga road near Matanni on the 11th January, 1907.

Annexure.

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 5th February, 1907.

With reference to my telegram, dated 13th January, 1907, reporting that four men and eight bullocks were carried off by armed Afridis at about 7 p.m. on the 11th January, 1907, from a point on the Peshawar-Kohat tonga road, close to and north of Matanni, I have the honour to state that further enquiry shows that the raid was committed by a gang of about 30 Zakka Khel and Sangu Khel Shinwaris, assisted by one or two outlaws and, perhaps, some Aka Khels, and that the raiders returned through a corner of the Sultan Khel, Mada Khel, and Miri Khel limits of the Aka Khel, and thence to Nakhtarnao, *viâ* Shin Kamar and the Bazar Valley.

2. The four bullock drivers were released in British territory near the frontier. The bullocks were taken to Nakhtarnao. Two of the owners proceeded to Bazar Valley and persuaded Alla Dost, Bash Khel Zakka Khel of Walai, to accompany them to Nakhtarnao, where they arranged to ransom the eight bullocks for Rs. 520, Kabuli. Alla Dost stood surety for the payment of this sum. The bullocks were then sent down to the Bazar Valley and kept there while the money was being fetched from Peshawar. The money was paid over to Alla Dost and his cousin, Muhammad Rafik, at Walai, and the bullocks reached Peshawar on the 30th January, 1907.

No. 12.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

See my despatch of 7th instant regarding Zakka Khel. As less hostile attitude on the part of some of Zakka Khel elders seemed to be indicated by entries in Khyber diaries, we requested Deane on the 17th instant to give his views as to present attitude of the section as a whole, and as to prospects of amicable settlement being effected. Telegram from Deane, dated 18th instant, states that an attempt to induce hostile party to settle with Government has been made by those among the Zakka Khel who have gained nothing by raids, but anticipate that if section is punished they may incur loss. Defiant attitude is, however, maintained by hostile faction. Police tower was raided on night of 15th by a gang of 15, mostly Zakka Khel; three rifles, ammunition, and some property were carried off, and a constable was severely injured. Further raid is reported by Roos-Keppel to be in contemplation. Chief Commissioner says he is compelled by situation to adhere to recommendation made in his letter of 3rd December last, as desire of section is to escape punishment, without giving up offenders or making adequate reparation for offences committed. It is satisfactory to learn that the Amir pointedly ignored those Zakka Khel who went to Basawal to meet him on his return from India.

No. 13.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 31*st March*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my telegram of 24th March. Zakka Khel. Two villagers and fourteen head of cattle were carried off from Khaizara, near Marai in Kohat, by ten well-armed raiders on 20th March. Raiders stated, on reliable authority, to be members of Zakka Khel tribe. The villagers were released in independent territory nine miles beyond the border.

No. 14.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9*th April*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khels. My telegram of 31st ultimo. Release reported of one of Hindus kidnapped on 5th December from Badbher. Zakka Khels, in despair of getting ransom, have now released him themselves. Other Hindu, who is old and ill, is still in Nazian.

No. 15.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 10*th April*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khels. Your despatch of the 7th ultimo. I should be glad to know the strength and constitution of the force you would employ in the event of operations, probable duration of the latter, and latest date to which it is possible to defer starting. Having regard to present attitude of Amir and the pressure of other sections of tribes, I am not satisfied of expediency, under present circumstances, of immediate resort to punitive measures.

No. 16.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22*nd April*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Your telegram dated the 10th instant. Two brigades of infantry with usual complement of mountain artillery, sappers and miners, &c., would constitute force to be employed in the event of sanction being given to operations against the tribe. A reserve of one brigade of infantry would also be held in readiness. The 1st May is latest date to which commencement of operations can be deferred. Two weeks' operations would probably suffice for permanent establishment of our troops in the Bazar Valley, unless other sections of Afridis should join against us. Lord Kitchener considers that postponement of operations till October next would be preferable, and we accept his advice. We would propose in September next to re-submit case for your consideration.

No. 17.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 1*st May*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Your telegram dated the 22nd ultimo. Proposal to defer operations and re-submit case for consideration in September is entirely approved.

No. 18.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable John Morley, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 30th May, 1907. *Received 17th June,* 1907.

(Extract.)

In continuation of our despatch dated the 7th March, 1907, we have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence on the subject of the behaviour of the Zakka Khel Afridis. In accordance with the decision conveyed in your telegram, dated the 1st May, 1907, consideration of the question of punishing the Zakka Khel will be deferred till next September.

Enclosure 1 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 16th February, 1907.

The policemen kidnapped in Badbher raid were brought in by Malik Hafiz Samundar Khan, Kamarai, from Nakhtarnao in Nazian and sent to the Superintendent, Police, Peshawar, on the 12th instant. They stated that the Hindus kidnapped along with them are still at Nakhtarnao. Certain Zakka Khel elders, headed by Kazi Sheikh Karim of Bara, visited Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Malikdin Khel, at Chora, on the 12th instant, and requested him to intercede on their behalf and ask Government to forgive their past offences in return for promises that they would behave well in future, but the Malik replied that he would not approach the authorities with any request on their behalf, since they had so often broken promises and violated securities, and that, unless they thoroughly punished their bad characters for past offences, there was no hope of Government making any settlement with them. The elders returned disappointed and went to Mulla Saiyid Akbar, Aka Khel, in Bara.

Enclosure 2 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 23rd February, 1907.

The Zakka Khels are now holding daily jirgas and consultations in Bazar and this occupation has caused a temporary cessation of raiding into British territory. They look upon an expedition to Bazar as inevitable and the occupation of the valley as probable. The tribesmen appear to be living in a state of some discomfort, with all portable property packed and all women, children, and cattle prepared for instant flight to Tirah or to Afghanistan. Each visit of the Political Agent to Landi Kotal causes a stampede from the nearer villages of Bazar and the inhabitants of these villages are feeling some of the inconveniences which they have caused to the villages of the Peshawar Border during the last eight years. Messengers from Bazar visit the Political Agent from time to time to ask when the tribe will be summoned to "settle" cases and to receive allowances. They are informed that the matter has been referred to Government and that any orders on the subject which may be received will be communicated to them.

Enclosure 3 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 2nd March, 1907.

On the 27th February a deputation of eight Zakka Khel elders of Bazar visited the Political Agent to sound him as to the intentions of Government regarding the tribe. There were no men of note among the party. They stated that the Zakka Khel were willing to make peace with Government on the usual terms, *i.e.*, the deduction of a reasonable fine from their allowances and the return of a few articles of stolen property. They professed inability to accept responsibility for Multan or his gang, but said that they were prepared to take oaths as to the innocence of other members of the tribe. They stated that they could not punish by tribal action any of the leaders in the numerous raids committed last year. They were informed that the question of their treatment had been referred to the Government of India, and that as soon as any orders were received they would be communicated to them.

Enclosure 4 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 9*th March*, 1907.

The Bazar Zakka Khel sent a deputation to the Fakir in Tirah to ask him to gain the support of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes in their dispute with Government, but they received a very discouraging reply from the Fakir who stated that, while he was ready to join and lead them himself, he could not guarantee the assistance of the tribesmen, who were angry with the Zakka Khel for wantonly forcing on a quarrel in which all stood to lose. Some of the more far-sighted of the Zakka Khel elders are urging their fellow tribesmen to send in to the Political agent a jirga with a few rifles and some stolen property, as they argue that if they can stave off punishment until the hot weather something will probably occur to distract the attention of Government from them and they will escape with the loss of their last year's allowances, which they already regard as forfeited. A few days ago a few Aka Khel bad characters went to Bazar and told Usman and other Zakka Khel that they were prepared to assist the Zakka Khel in case Government took any active measures against them and that the Bazar people might depend on their help.

Enclosure 5 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 16*th March*, 1907.

For the last month discussions have been going on among the Zakka Khel as to the best means of evading the punishment which they know that they have earned. Each elder is anxious to sacrifice his neighbour lest he should suffer himself and some of those who have received no share of the booty gained in the raids of the past six or eight months have suggested that some of the leading raiders should be arrested by the tribal jirga and handed over for punishment to Government and that some of their property should also be given in. Unfortunately, they appear to have reckoned without their hosts. The raiders, and their friends and supporters, who were taken by surprise by this proposal, agreed, in order to gain time, to hold jirgas with their fellow tribesmen to discuss the question and sent re-assuring messages to the effect that they were prepared not only to make full restitution but to sacrifice their liberty, and if necessary their lives, to the salvation of the clan. After interminable discussions with their fellow tribesmen, during which they had been privately sounding every man of note to know how far they could depend upon them, the leaders of the raiding party came to the conclusion that they were strong enough to defy the tribe. They announced to the jirga that they would do nothing to carry out their promises and that they meant to keep what they had got and to gain more. They then held forth to the effect that the best course was to continue to raid, and Dadai, the most influential man in the tribe, sent off messengers to the Zia-ud-din urging them to commit a raid and promising to send men to join them. If the tribe really wished to put a stop to raiding and to punish the raiders they could of course do so by taking a lashkar against them, as they did in the case of Lal Baz and Inzarai last summer, but their utmost desire was to patch up matters by a nominal restitution and now even this seems unlikely at present. On the night of the 15th instant, a raiding party of about 16 men attacked the Police post of Jangli Burj on the Kohat road, severely wounded one policeman and carried off the rifles, ammunition and clothing of the guard. According to our information the gang was composed of about ten Zakka Khel and six Aka Khel, the whole under the leadership of the notorious Muhammad Asghar, Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel. It is reported from Bazar that the Zakka Khel intend to carry off, if possible, some man of importance, Khan, Malik, or Native Police Officer, from the Peshawar border and to offer to exchange him for the prisoners taken in the *baramta* of 9th December, 1906.

Enclosure 6 in No. 18.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 17th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your letter, dated 15th February. With reference to Khyber Diaries weeks ending 2nd and 9th March, which appear to indicate less hostile attitude on part of some of the Zakka Khel elders, Government of India would be glad of your opinion as to present attitude of section as a whole and of the prospects of effecting satisfactory amicable settlement with them. Do you see anything in present situation which would lead you to desire to alter recommendation submitted in your letter of 3rd December last?

Enclosure 7 in No. 18.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram, dated 17th March. Those amongst the Zakka Khel who have gained nothing by raids but anticipate loss if section is punished have tried to induce hostile party to settle with Government. Their endeavours have ended in defiance on part of hostile party, who on night of 15th raided Jangli Burj police tower, one constable being badly hurt, and three rifles and ammunition and property carried away. Report just received from Khyber that this was work of gang of 16, mostly Zakka Khel. Roos-Keppel reports further raid intended. Present attitude of section as a whole is that they wish to escape punishment without making any adequate reparation for offences committed or give up any offenders. Therefore difficult to see what settlement is possible, and I regret that the situation compels me to adhere to recommendations submitted in my letter of the 3rd December last. Zakka Khel, who went to Basawal, lined road as Amir passed; he averted his head and ignored them.

Enclosure 8 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 23rd March, 1907.

On the 20th instant some six or seven Zakka Khel came to Lala China bringing with them one of the Hindus carried off from Badbher on the 6th December, 1906. They consulted one of the Kuki Khel headmen as to the possibility of exchanging the Hindu for one or more of the Zakka Khel prisoners taken in the *baramta* of the 9th December, 1906. The Kuki Khel, however, refused to make any such request for them, as he knew that it would be refused. The Zakka Khel then went to Kajurai, taking the Hindu with them. They asked the elders of the Malikdin, Kambar and Kamarai Afridis to make a truce among themselves in order to hold *jirgas* with the Zakka Khel who were anxious to obtain their support and assistance. This the elders refused, after some deliberation, to do. The Zakka Khel were taking the Hindu to Bara, but the other Afridi elders objected, saying that the man was now in their limits and that they were not going to share in the blame attaching to the Zakka Khel. After some argument the latter, who were tired of keeping and feeding the Hindu for so many months and were despairing of getting any ransom for him, let him go, and he was brought in to the Political Agent by Subadar Anar Gul, a Kamarai Afridi, late of the Khyber Rifles. The other Hindu, Ganga Ram, of Badbher, is still imprisoned in Nakhtarnao, Nazian. He is a very old man and ill, and will probably die. On the 18th instant, information was received that a strong raiding party of Zakka Khel had gone in the direction of Kohat and Hangu, and a warning was wired to the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat. The raiders carried off a herd of cattle and two men from the neighbourhood of Hangu on the 20th. They were pursued by Border Police and villagers and released the men, but got away with the cattle. The well-known raider Multan, Anai Zakka Khel, has left Bazar for Tirah but it may be presumed that he intends to commit mischief. The report that the attack on the Jangli Burj Police Post was made by Zakka Khel is now fully confirmed.

Enclosure 9 in No. 18.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 24th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Reliable information received that raid on Marai near Hangu on 20th was committed by Zakka Khel. Report that raid of 15th on Jungli Burj was committed by Zakka Khel now fully confirmed.

Enclosure 10 in No. 18.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th March, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, reports that about 6 p.m. on 20th instant, two villagers of Khaizara, a hamlet of Marai, while returning with their 14 cattle from grazing, were set upon close to border, but within British territory, by ten armed men who kidnapped the villagers and drove off cattle to Torapkha pass to the west of Zera pass, where they were joined by further party of ten armed men. Whole gang then apparently travelled in northerly direction through Tirah Sturi Khel limits as far as Kukukadda hill, some eight or nine miles across border, where the two villagers were released. Our two villagers say they recognized one of the offenders, namely Phalwan Zia-ud-din. They also say that one of raiders was addressed as Mir Azam, and that from talk and appearance whole gang appeared to be Afridis. Gang were well armed with rifles, including two Lee-Metford rifles. Border Military Police failed to come up with raiders. This is the raid alluded to by Political Agent, Khyber, in his telegram addressed to you on 24th instant.

Enclosure 11 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 30th March, 1907.

A deputation of 150 Zakka Khel elders went to the Kajurai Plain on the 28th instant and asked the Malikdin Khel to intercede on their behalf with Government, but the latter replied that they had done so so often and that the Zakka Khel had never kept their promises of good behaviour and that now the Zakka Khel must prove that they were in earnest by punishing their bad characters, recovering the stolen property and surrendering Multan, Usman, Dadai, and three or four other leading bad characters to Government for trial before they could again intercede with Government on their behalf. They further said that they had themselves petitioned the Political Agent not to hold them responsible for the misdeeds of the Zakka Khel and would not now mix themselves up in Zakka Khel affairs. The elders are still in Kajurai, trying to secure the sympathies and co-operation of the Afridis, but with little success.

Enclosure 12 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 6th April, 1907.

Reference last diary. The Zakka Khel elders who had been to Kajurai to effect a reconciliation between the Malikdin Khel and Kambar Khel, failed in their endeavours and returned to Bazar on the 4th instant. They threatened to take sides with the Malikdin Khel in fighting and to stop the Kambar Khel *Kaddas* from passing through their limits, but neither of these threats could frighten the Kambar Khel. The two clans have fortified themselves in *sangars* at different places in Kajurai and fighting is going on between them. The Kambars are assisted by the Sipahs and the Malikdins by the Kamarai, but the former have the sympathy of the majority of the Khyber Afridis and are numerically stronger than the latter. On the 5th a fight took place between them in which two men were killed and several wounded. The result would have been disastrous had not the Kuki Khel of Jam and Kadam intervened and put a truce between them for a few days. The period of truce is about to expire and both parties are making preparations to resume hostilities. The Malikdin Khel have applied to the Aka Khel and Zakka Khel for assistance and the Kambar Khel are begging their Gara brethren, the Kukis, to save their honour. Some Zakka Khel elders have remained in Kajurai to make a second attempt to mend matters, but with no great hope of success. The Zakka Khel seem to think that, if peace is made between these two leading clans, there will be more chance for them to move the Afridis to take sides with them against Government, but the Afridis do not at present appear to be inclined to do anything of the sort, as they themselves are tired of the Zakka Khel, who are showing no signs of improving their behaviour, and who have taken no steps to punish their bad characters. They are simply hoping to see fortune turn in their favour by a change in the tide of Afridi politics. Their raiding parties came twice to the neighbourhood of Barkai during the last few days, but the tribal feuds going on in the Kajurai absorbed their attention so much that they did not raid.

Enclosure 13 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 13*th April*, 1907.

A few days ago a party of about 60 Zakka Khel headed by :—

(1) Usman, Khusrogi,
(2) Niazai ,,
(3) Dadai, Anai,
(4) Gulistan ,,
(5) Rahdar ,,

went to Jalalabad to pay their respects to the Amir before his departure for Kabul, but they were not granted an interview by His Majesty and returned to their homes during the week.

Enclosure 14 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 20*th April*, 1907.

The Kuki Khel jirga was received on the 16th instant and allowances for the past half year were paid. They have behaved well and there were only a few trifling cases to settle. They are at present much incensed with the Zakka Khel and pressed to know whether the latter were to be punished, offering to assist in every way. They were informed that, unless the Zakka Khel made reparation and reformed, they would eventually have to be punished, but that Government was at present occupied with more important matters and no orders regarding the Zakka Khel had yet been received. The Malikdin jirga was received on the 19th instant, a truce for four days having been put for the purpose. They had committed no offences of any sort and their allowances were paid in full. It was known that they had promised the Zakka Khel that they would ascertain the intentions of Government towards them, but the only reference made to Zakka Khel was a request that two political prisoners in the Peshawar jail might be released. This request, however, led to some discussion during the course of which the Malikdin Khel were told that, if they really wished to help the Zakkas to a settlement with Government, they should stand security for their future good behaviour. This suggestion produced a storm of protest, all the Malikdin elders saying that the quarrel of the Zakka Khel with Government was no concern of theirs, that they would not be mixed up in it at all, that they would not help the Zakka Khel either by standing security for them or in any other way, and that they would never pay any fine for them as they had not recovered a penny of the amount which they paid on behalf of the Zakka Khel fine in 1898. No messages of any sort have lately been received from the Zakka Khel, and according to report they are waiting for the conclusion of the payment of allowances to the other clans to see whether their allowances are to be paid or not. The leaders of the tribe, Dadai, Usman, Sheikh Ahmad Nur, and others, are in Kajurai enjoying the opportunity of exercising their talents for intrigue in a profitable manner by acting as intermediaries and arbitrators in the feud, and Multan has gone to Maidan with the whole of his family and possessions.

Enclosure 15 in No. 18.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 27th April, 1907.

The Kambar Khel, Sipah and Kamarai jirgas came in for their allowances during the week and were interviewed by the Political Agent on the 23rd and 24th instant. All cases pending against them were settled and their allowances for the past five months were paid. They were paid Rs. 1,300 as compensation for land taken up for the doubling of the Khyber road. None of these clans made any petition on behalf of the Zakka Khel. The Zakka Khel held a jirga in Bazar on the 27th April, 1907, and decided to turn out from their "garhis" at China the families and children of the near relations of Lal Baz and Inzarai who were killed by the Zakka Khel for giving assistance and information to the Political Agent last year. The jirga destroyed their crops and are threatening to burn their villages, for no other fault except that they happen to be the near relations of the unfortunate men killed.

No. 19.

From Viceroy to the Secretary of State, dated 31st October, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

On 28th October last, at 6.30 p.m., band of Afridis, estimated number 12 to 30, appeared at Pabbi, on railway between Naushera and Peshawar, and seized three Hindus and proceeded with them towards Peshawar, capturing on the way two Hindu patwaris. Village pursuit party turned out and followed; near railway station, raiders came upon detachment of 45th Sikhs camped there. The Havildar in command enquired what was happening. Raiders replied with a volley, wounding severely one sepoy and a Zamindar. Sikhs fired in reply, causing raiders to abandon Hindus and retreat by Cherat Road. On receipt of news at Peshawar, police and sepoys were sent out in several directions to intercept party, raiders proceedings to Nasargarhi, where they robbed 10 cartmen, thence to Turnab, where Hindu Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner was in camp; they wounded latter with knife, and would have carried him off, but he could not ride or walk. They looted his tents and carried off his three horses towards Hazar Khani; they were challenged about 3 a.m. by a force of police on Kohat road about 2 miles from Peshawar. They replied with a volley, wounding two constables, and a running fight ensued in which one raider was apparently wounded, and horses and heavy loot had to be abandoned near Siahband. Raiders escaped in darkness. Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, telegraphs that he has no definite information as to the identity of raiders, but in view of Khyber reports they were probably Zakka Khels.

No. 20.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please see my telegram of 31st ultimo. Situation as regards Zakka Khel is reported by Chief Commissioner as very unsatisfactory. Adequate protection of our frontier against raids by this section of the Afridis has been found to be impossible, as was anticipated in our despatch of 7th March last. Besides the raid on Pabbi, which was reported in my telegram of 31st October, other serious raids, detailed below, have been committed by Afridis belonging mainly to the Zakka

Khel section, instigated apparently by Dadai and Multan. The following are raids referred to:—

(1.) An attack was made on the village of Samarai in the Kohat District on the 5th October. Two Hindus were abducted and one villager killed.

(2.) The village of Lachi in the Kohat District was attacked by a gang of 30 men on the night of the 13th November. The post office was looted, one villager was killed, and three were wounded. A party of Border Military Police were intercepted by the raiders, who killed two of the police and wounded two others, one of whom has since died. The raiders carried off loot, including jewels, and much greater damage would have been done had it not been for the conduct of the villagers. Although the frontier was guarded, the raiders made good their escape with the loss of two men, one of whom was killed by the Lachi Border Military Police and the other by a picket of the 56th Rifles near Hangu.

(3.) On the 7th November a similar raid, which involved the abduction of three Hindus and considerable loss of property, was committed at Banda Daud Shah in the Kohat district. The perpetrators of this raid have not, however, been yet fully traced. The places where the foregoing outrages were committed are all far from the frontier.

(4.) On the night of 22nd November, some shots were fired at Bara Fort by a similar band. The garrison of Border Military Police, which turned out, fell into an ambuscade 200 yards from the fort. At the first discharge four of the police were wounded. One of the raiders was wounded.

A new feature in these raids is the practice of abducting Hindus. The attack on Bara Fort is regarded by the Chief Commissioner as a very deliberate act of hostility against Government. Immunity of the Zakka Khels from punishment may, in his opinion, lead to other sections and tribes joining them, unless we take prompt action; and for this purpose he can only recommend the measures already proposed for the occupation of the Bazar Valley. I am afraid that it will soon become necessary to punish the Zakka Khels, and I cannot at present devise alternative measures to those which have already been submitted to you, as the policy of inactivity and reliance on pressure from other tribal sections has not, as I anticipated, been attended by success. I will address you again as to the actual measures which we consider necessary. In the meantime, I have forwarded to you copies of the letters and telegraphic reports which have been received from the Chief Commissioner.

No. 21.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30*th November*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

The following is in continuation of my telegram of 25th November as to Zakka Khel raids. Chief Commissioner reports two further raids,—(1) in Peshawar on cattle at Matanni, when post of Border Police was fired on, and (2) a raid in Kohat near Marai. Damage caused was not serious. In the Marai case the raiders were followed up by parties of regular troops, Border Police, and villagers, and two of the raiders were killed, both of whom are believed to be Zakka Khels. Bodies have been sent to Kohat for identification. The behaviour of the villagers was very good, and the chigha of one section of Bar Muhammad Khel Orakzai, across the border, co-operated by holding one of the lines of retreat. It is said that a larger body of raiders under Multan is in waiting in the Aka Khel country. The Chief Commissioner once more respectfully urges that we should not defer action against this tribe, as he anticipates that lawlessness will spread. He pronounces the position of the villagers, police, and Border Military Police to be intolerable. The Zakka Khel tribesmen have declared a feud against the Border Military Police. There has been a show of opposition by Khuda Khel and Khwaizai Mohmand Afghan subjects to the examination of the railway alignment at Smatzai and Shinpokh by Mr. Johns, of the Public Works Department, with an escort of 100 Khyber Rifles.

Chief Commissioner attributes this also to the continued impunity of Zakka Khel, whereby lawlessness along the frontier is being encouraged. No damage has been done in this case, and adequate measures for the protection of the party and of the British villages concerned have been taken by the Political Agent, Khyber.

No. 22.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 3rd December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

With reference to your telegram of 30th, please let me have information on following points:—(1) Is it certain that raiders into Kohat were Zakkas; (2) were the two men killed found to be Zakka Khels or were they not?

No. 23.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 4th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegrams of the 25th and 30th ultimo as to the Zakka Khel. Please keep me fully informed as to course of events.

No. 24.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram on the subject of Zakka Khel, dated 3rd instant. There seems to be no doubt that raids reported were all the work of gangs mainly composed of Zakka Khel. The Political Agent, Khyber, reports that the two raiders who were killed in the Marai affair were Rokhan Khusrogi and Yardin Zia-ud-din, both Zakka Khel. The former, usually called Rokhan Karigar, was a very notorious raider.

No. 25.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 11th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, reports that on 5th December a gang of 16 persons, of whom most have been recognised as Zakka Khels, made a raid on the village of Masho Khel near Bara. A bania was killed, and his shop looted. Some Zakka Khels, on the same day, captured 12 mules working on the Khyber road near Fort Maude, and carried them off to Bazar.

No. 26.

Papers transmitted by the Government of India by the mail of 5th and 12th December, 1907. Received 21st and 28th December, 1907.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Captain Brown, who is with Mr. Johns at Bar Ugda, wires to-day to Political, Khyber:—*Begins.* Two hundred Mohmands appear holding hills opposite Kuz Ugda rendering passage down river impossible. They refuse to send jirga or treat in any way. Mohmands are firing on Smatzai and Shinpokh. Have sent for Hasmzai Jirga. Camp stops at Bar Ugda till situation clears or other orders are received. Mohmands reported holding position opposite Narai. *Ends.* If Mohmands maintain attitude of opposition Johns will be unable to examine this portion of river route. He will meanwhile examine Harington's line. Our arrangements are confined to ensuring safety of Shilman.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Captain Brown reports, dated Camp Bar Ugda this morning, that Smatzai and Shinpokh have been under constant fire from across the river for the last three days. He started for Kuz Ugda yesterday and, on getting near the river, came under a very heavy fire from the hills on the left bank. Captain Brown saw one party of about 120 men, and according to local information the Mohmands numbered three to four hundred Khwaizai and Khuda Khel. Captain Brown did not reply to their fire, as he hoped to arrange matters peaceably. He sent a Shilmani Mulla across to speak to the enemy, who stated they would not treat until their full jirga had assembled in two days' time. The Mulla behaved with great gallantry, swimming the river under a heavy fire.

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram of 27th November. Roos-Keppel wires 28th instant:—*Begins.* Camp Loi Shilman, 28th November. Mr. Johns states that if he can see river at Shinilo Gudr he will not require to go down from Kuz Ugda. I will arrange for him to go to Shinilo to-morrow, and it is improbable that he will be interfered with. This will complete his work, as he has seen line from Smatzai to Kuz Ugda and from mile 300 to Warsak, besides completing his inspection of Harington's line. Strong force of Khuda Khel and Khwaizai Mohmands holding left bank of river from Palosi down. They are determined not to allow railway survey, but are not otherwise aggressive. It is reported that firing on Smatzai and Shinpokh has ceased. I have three hundred men here to-day and am expecting two hundred more to-morrow, but I shall now order these to stand fast at Landi Kotal, as I do not think they will be required here. The Khwaizai sent a message to Captain Brown last night that they would treat with him if he would send a jirga across the river to them, and he replied that they had fired upon us without provocation and that if they had any explanation to give or representation to make they could come to Shilman. It does not appear necessary now to treat with them in any way, so as soon as Mr. Johns' work is completed I shall make such arrangements as may be required for the safety of Shilman and then withdraw the force here as quickly as possible, when the Mohmand gathering will probably fade away. *Ends.* I have wired directing Mr. Johns to return to Peshawar after seeing Shinilo, and Roos-Keppel to withdraw Khyber Rifles from Shilman as soon as practicable. I have heard direct from Mr. Johns that he has collected all data necessary for his report.

Enclosure 4 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 30th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Mr. Johns has left Shilman, and all the Khyber Rifles are returning to Landi Kotal to-day.

Enclosure 5 in No. 26.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2nd December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram of 29th November. Mr. Johns has returned to Peshawar and proceeds to Lucknow, whence he will send his report. Roos-Keppel with all Khyber Rifles returned to Landi Kotal on 30th November, there being no apparent necessity for his remaining longer.

Enclosure 6 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Messenger from Jamal of Smatzai arrived here yesterday evening, and stated that yesterday morning a large body of men, estimated at five hundred, appeared opposite Smatzai and without warning opened fire on the people. Two cows were killed and the people took refuge in the village. It is stated that the force attacking Smatzai consists of Shinwaris of Ningrahar, Lalpura and Khuda Khel Mohmands and a few Khwaizai. The Mohmand Lashkar who were holding the left bank of the river from Palosi down, dispersed on the 1st instant.

Enclosure 7 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Messenger from Smatzai reports that firing on Smatzai was kept up from dawn till dark yesterday. No firing last night and no sign of enemy up to 8 o'clock this morning, though it is believed that they have not left.

Enclosure 8 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Number of Lashkar opposite Smatzai appears to have been much exaggerated, and Lashkar is believed to consist mainly of Mohmands. Messenger from Smatzai reports a little firing this morning.

Enclosure 9 in No. 26.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Jamal of Smatzai has arrived and reports that Lashkar opposite Smatzai has broken up and gone to Lalpura. They called out to Shilmanis that they had fired on Smatzai by mistake, having been informed that it was occupied by troops. They may return, but this seems improbable.

No. 27.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following dated 4th January from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province:—

> "Transport post at Jalozai in Peshawar district was attacked last night by large raiding gang, and one duffadar and one driver were wounded and 41 Government mules carried off."

Jalozai is half-way between Pabbi and Cherat.

No. 28.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 8th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of 4th January. Raid on transport post, Jalozai. Raiders comprised 15 Zakka Khel and a few others. The wounded Duffadar and driver have since died.

No. 29.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable John Morley, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 9th January, 1908. *Received 25th January,* 1908.

(Extract.)

In continuation of our despatch, dated the 30th May, 1907, we have the honour to forward further correspondence on the subject of the Zakka Khel Afridis. In our despatch of the 7th March, 1907, we gave an account of the situation as it then presented itself, pointing out that the conduct of the tribe had for a long time previously been most contumacious, that they had adopted an openly hostile attitude towards Government, and that their immunity from punishment was reported to be having the worst effect on the frontier tribes. We described the disadvantages of merely sending a punitive expedition into the Bazar Valley and thereafter retiring, and the advantages which we foresaw would result from our remaining and administering the valley, and we said that, if you were unable to agree with us that an expedition against the Zakka Khel section was advisable, and if you did not consider that any interference with tribal territory was at the time justifiable, we were afraid that it would be impossible adequately to protect our territory from raids by the Zakka Khel, and that it seemed to us that the only course that we could follow was to wait until the Zakka Khel should by their hostile acts render military operations indispensable. On his return from India to Afghanistan the Amir openly discouraged the advances made to him by the Afridis, and during March, 1907, there were indications of slight improvement in the attitude of some of the Zakka Khel elders, and we asked the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province his opinion as to the prospects of effecting a satisfactory amicable settlement. He replied on the 18th March that those among the tribesmen who had gained nothing by raids, but anticipated loss if the section were punished, had tried to induce the hostile party to settle with Government, but their endeavours had ended in defiance on the part of the hostile party, and the object of the section as a whole was to escape punishment without making any adequate reparation for past offences or giving up any offenders. He was therefore compelled to adhere to his recommendation for the occupation of the Bazar Valley, entailing the subjugation of the people by troops, and the building of posts at important points in the country to be held by Khyber Rifles. We informed you of Sir Harold Deane's views in His Excellency the Viceroy's telegram of the 24th March. Before the end of the month two more raids had been added to the list of Zakka Khel offences: in the first, on the night of the 15th, a gang of 15 men raided the Jangli Burj police tower, severely injuring a constable and carrying off three rifles and other property: in the second, on the 20th, two villagers and some cattle were carried off from near Marai in the Kohat district. The villagers were subsequently released. On the 10th April, you telegraphed to us asking, in the event of operations being sanctioned, what were the constitution and strength of the force to be employed, the latest date to which starting could be postponed, and the probable duration of operations. You added that in the existing circumstances you were not persuaded that it was expedient immediately to resort to punitive measures. We replied to you by telegraph on the 22nd April, furnishing the information called for, and stating that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it would be preferable to postpone operations until the month of October. We stated that we proposed to re-submit the case for your consideration in September. During the summer raids by the Zakka Khel temporarily ceased. The allowances due to them in June amounted to Rs. 11,900; the fines outstanding aggregated Rs. 13,775, and the claims against the section totalled Rs. 19,771-2-0, though the latter were probably exaggerated. On finding that there was no intention to call their jirga in along with the other Afridi sections to receive their allowances, a Zakka Khel jirga came in uninvited to Landi Kotal on the 2nd June, and announced that they had come to make peace with Government, to hear the charges against the section and to settle the cases. On being informed of the claims against them, they said they were absurd and could not be entertained. They were prepared to restore any stolen property which accused men might acknowledge to be in their possession, and to return three of the rifles taken from the Pabbi police station. They said that the system of deducting fines from the allowances must be stopped; that their oath must be accepted in all cases; that they would accept no responsibility for raiders passing through their country to Afghanistan; that in no circumstances would they surrender offenders for punishment; and that all restrictions on members of the tribe going to Kabul must be removed. Their attitude, in short, showed that they had no real desire to come to a settlement, and they returned to Bazar without matters having in any way advanced. During July and August many Zakka Khels, including all the most notorious raiders, visited Kabul. Within a few days of their return from Kabul, offences began to be reported with unceasing regularity. Among the more important may be cited the following:—On 5th October a gang of some 30 Zakka Khel under Dadai raided the village of Samarai in the Kohat district, killing one Muhammadan and carrying off two Hindus and property to the value of Rs. 600. On 28th October a gang of 30 Afridis, manly Zakka Khel, attacked Pabbi in the Peshawar district and seized five Hindus. They fired on a party of troops at the station, seriously wounding a sepoy and a zamindar. At Tarnab they attacked and wounded the District Revenue Officer in camp and carried off his Chuprassi and horses. *En route* they robbed ten cartmen. Near Peshawar they encountered a party of police and fired on them, wounding two constables. Here they had to abandon most of their heavy booty and retreated into tribal territory. On 13th November the village of Lachi in the Kohat district was attacked by 22 men, mainly Zakka Khel. The Post Office was looted and one villager killed and three wounded. The raiders met a party of Border Military Police and fired on them, killing two and wounding two others. They carried off four rifles, jewels, and other property. On 20th November a similar gang under Dadai fired on a village near the Bara Fort. The garrison of Border Military Police turned out and were at once attacked, two men being killed and two wounded at the first discharge. On 24th November a large gang of Zakka Khel attacked the Marai village in Kohat, but were driven off by the troops and villagers with a loss of two men killed and three wounded, all Zakka Khel. One of the men killed was Rokhan Karigar, Khusrogi, a well-known raider of the Dadai faction. On 25th November Multan with some 35 Zakka Khel carried off 400 goats from Matanni and attacked a police post, where they were repulsed. On 5th December the village of Masho Khel in the Peshawar district was attacked and a bania's shop looted and the owner killed by a gang of 16 persons, mainly Zakka Khel, and on the same day 12 mules working on the Khyber Road near Jamrud were carried off to Bazar by the Zakka Khel. It must not be supposed that these raids are mere border affairs such as might reasonably, in the circumstances of the frontier, be passed over without very serious notice or dealt with by local reprisals. Many of them, and those the most important, are organised raids by large and well-armed bodies of men on peaceful villages far in the interior of our administered districts or direct attacks upon Government posts and property, a fact which, in our opinion, necessitates much more stringent action on our part. Meanwhile the attitude of the Zakka Khel remains defiant. The position, in short, seems to us to have arrived, when the conduct of this truculent section leaves no alternative but to adopt punitive measures. On the 17th December, we enquired from Sir Harold Deane what, in his opinion, would be the effect on the Afridis and border tribes in Afghanistan, if we now took action again the Zakka Khel and occupied the Bazar Valley. He replied on the same day as follows:—"Judging from the present attitude of the Afridis there is no disposition on the part of other section to identify themselves with the Zakka Khel, and there is no reason to anticipate that they would join in opposing our advance into Bazar. Until the punishment of the Zakka Khel has been carried out, it is impossible to predict the future attitude of other Afridis, to whom the occupation of Bazar will doubtless be distasteful, but who, at the same time, have no desire to give Government cause for again entering Tirah. The only Afghan border tribe of any importance, viz., the Sangu Khel Shinwaris, have no interest in Bazar or Tirah, and I see no reason to anticipate trouble from them." Telegraphing again, three days later, Sir Harold Deane suggested that he should be permitted to summon the Afridi jirga, and clearly tell the clans that, unless they put an end to the present state of affairs created by the Zakka Khel, Government had decided to punish that section at once. If, he said, the Afridis express inability or unwillingness to coerce the Zakka Khel, and to take responsibility for their future behaviour, it would be tantamount to a public expression of our right to adopt coercive measures ourselves, and would deprive them of any excuse for joining the Zakka Khel. It may be that action in this direction may obviate the necessity for punitive measures, and though we confess that we do not anticipate this with confidence, we agree that every possible alternative should be exhausted before having recourse to such measures ourselves. We accordingly ask your sanction to authorise Sir Harold Deane to call in a jirga of the Afridi clans, and to announce to them that, if the tribe as a whole refuse actively to insist on the Zakka Khel affording reparation for the past and behaving in a proper and orderly manner, or if, after undertaking to do this, they fail to carry out their engagements, the Government of India will be compelled to take whatever steps they may consider advisable to punish the Zakka Khel section at such time as may be considered best. We should explain that we do not contemplate the despatch of a punitive expedition on the old lines, which included the burning of villages, blowing up houses, cutting down and ringing fruit trees and other acts of destruction. The action that we would propose to take would probably include the following measures:—The recovery of a fine and the disarmament of the section. The capture and trial of the ringleaders and those implicated in the recent raids. The construction of a road which would in the future contain this section and prevent their escape into the inaccessible regions to which they now resort. The road would be maintained on lines similar to those prevailing with regard to the Khyber, so far as they are applicable. The actual offenders in the recent raids and their supporters, if captured, would be dealt with by suitable tribunals locally assembled. It would be undesirable for Sir H. Deane to announce definitely that it is intended to send a force into the Zakka Khel country. If the other sections refuse or fail to keep them in order, he would report the fact, and the military authorities would then be requested to put into action the scheme which they have prepared. We ask, however, that, in the event of the failure of the reference to the Afridi jirga, we may be allowed discretion to order the advance into the Bazar Valley whenever this may seem desirable. It is most desirable that the movement should be made suddenly and without previous notice or discussion which may lead to premature disclosure of our plans, and possibly involve other sections in opposition to the advance. We think it desirable, as was done in the case of the Mohmands in 1897, to inform the Amir of our intentions before we take coercive measures against the Zakka Khel. As the most favourable season for military operations is drawing near, we should be glad to receive an answer to this despatch by telegraph.

Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 4th May, 1907.

The Zakka Khel are reported to have held a meeting at China on the 28th April to discuss their future course of action. They decided to do nothing definite until the completion of the harvesting of their crops, which will take place in the latter half of May. One of the regular messengers of the Political Agent brought in a letter without signature or seals, purporting to be from the Zakka Khel Jirga, in which they referred vaguely to services they had previously rendered to Government, and stated that they had recovered some stolen property from thieves. The bearer of the letter brought a verbal message to the effect that the Zakka Khel Jirga was willing to come in to visit the Political Agent and make peace with Government if formally summoned and guaranteed honourable and liberal treatment. The messenger was told to reply that the Political Agent did not purpose to summon the jirga, but that he intended to go to Landi Kotal within a week, and that the Zakka Khel might visit him there if they had any serious proposals to advance for the settlement of the numerous cases against them. A later messenger reports that the receipt of this reply has again unsettled the tribe, as the majority consider that by holding out and refusing to make any settlement, Government will be forced to condone their past offences and to pay their allowances.

Enclosure 2 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 11th May, 1907.

Reference diary for the week ending 2nd February, 1907. Of the camels raided by the Zakka Khel, 19 were ransomed by the owners through Khan Bahadur Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Malikdin Khel of Chora, during the week.

Enclosure 3 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 18th May, 1907.

The Bazar Zakka Khel are threatening the relations of Lal Baz and Inzarai, who were killed last year for giving assistance to the authorities in capturing outlaws at Tandai, that, unless they can induce the Khyber authorities to pardon the Zakka Khel for their misbehaviour, they will burn their villages and turn them all out of the country. Usman went so far as to occupy one of their *garhis*, but the jirga subsequently decided that they would wait for a month more and take up the case again if not sent for by the Political Agent. The Zakka Khel exacted a large number of sheep from the Afridis passing through their limits on their way back to Tirah with their *kaddas*, as transit duty. Now that the Afridis have returned to their homes in Tirah, they have re-opened their private feuds and are prosecuting them vigorously. No less than five men, including one Payao, a leading Anai Zakka Khel elder, were killed during the week. On the 18th instant, Muhammad Asghar, the notorious Zia-ud-din raider, who had been for many years the leader of raids into the Kohat District, was killed at Shin Kamar by a Zia-ud-din in the course of a jirga. It is stated that the elders wanted him to come down and settle his cases with the Political Agent, but as he persistently refused to do so, and they could not bring him in by force, they shot him dead. Some say that he was killed in a private feud and the real reason for his murder is being enquired into. Dad Shah, one of the Zakka Khel prisoners taken in the *baramta* of December last, was waylaid by his enemies in Bazar and killed on his way to his home on release.

Enclosure 4 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 1*st June*, 1907.

The Zakka Khel Afridis have been holding jirgas in Bazar almost every day for the last week or two to decide what they should say to the Political Agent, at Landi Kotal, where they propose to visit him. Much tall talk was indulged in and many defiant resolutions passed. The tribesmen seem to have quite recovered from the fear of punishment which they felt in the spring. Their jirga arrived in the Khyber villages on the 1st June *en route* to Landi Kotal. The murder of Muhammad Asghar, the Zia-ud-din raider, has caused a great stir in Tirah. Muhammad Asghar was a man of note in the tribe and was a bold and daring leader of raids. He had amassed much property by raiding, and was generally respected and liked. The way of his murder was that three men with whom he had a hereditary feud had given security that they would suspend the feud for a certain time. Feeling secure in this, Muhammad Asghar relaxed his caution and came to a tribal assembly at Shin Kamar without followers. His three enemies had hired a fourth man who openly shot him in the assembly. As the people did not know how many of those present were interested in the murder, no one moved or protested until the meeting broke up in the usual way, when Muhammad Asghar's relations went hot foot to Tirah and seized two villages belonging to Yar Ghulam, uncle of Ghulam Muhaiy-ud-din, the assassin. Yar Ghulam's family took refuge with Sahib Alam, a friend and neighbour. The Mullas then took a hand, and preaching that Ghulam Mohaiy-ud-din had been hired by the *Feringhi* to murder Muhammad Asghar, drove out all his relations and occupied their villages after burning Yar Ghulman's property. His relations, about 40 in number, have taken refuge in the Aka Khel country. An old feud between the notorious Zakka Khel Dakait, Multan, and one Santak, a Shan Khel Zakka Khel, was revived during the week, and is being vigorously prosecuted. Some of the Zakka Khel elders have volunteered to arbitrate between the rival parties.

Enclosure 5 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 8*th June*, 1907.

The Zakka Khel jirga, which arrived in the Khyber on the 1st instant, visited the Political Agent at Landi Kotal on the 2nd and 3rd. They announced, on arrival, that they had come to make peace with Government, but their attitude was independent, and it was obvious that to come to any sort of settlement with them, all concessions must be on our side. The proceedings of the jirga have been separately reported. The jirga left on the evening of the 3rd instant, saying that they would discuss matters among themselves in the Khyber villages and return next day, but on the 4th they all left for Bazar on the transparent pretext that they feared arrest. The leaders of the "War party," Dadai, Usman, Multan, Zamir, and others, had refused to accompany the jirga to Landi Kotal but were waiting its return on the Bazar border. On arrival in Bazar on the morning of the 5th instant the jirga dispersed, but a number of the leading elders proceeded to Chura to discuss matters with Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Malikdin Khel. Yar Muhammad's attitude is curious, as he has always taken the lead among the Afridi Maliks in pressing for the punishment of the Zakka Khel and for the occupation of Bazar, but he is intensely jealous of the two Zakka Khel Maliks who have been working well to bring their tribe to reason and he sees that any settlement in which they are concerned must result in strengthening their position to an extent which will be distasteful to him. It is possible also that it may have dawned upon him that an occupation of Bazar, or a settlement which would strengthen our hold on the Zakka Khel, might be inconvenient to him and might lower his importance. He is anxious that negotiations with the Bazar tribes should be conducted through him and not through the Zakka Khel Maliks.

Enclosure 6 in No. 29.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 14th June, 1907.

With reference to the previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, a copy of letter, dated 5th June, 1907, from the Political Agent, Khyber, dealing with the present attitude of the Zakka Khel and proposing that the allowances now due to the clan, amounting to Rs. 11,900, should be confiscated and utilised in settlement of the claims for compensation made by British subjects on account of losses suffered in the raids committed by the Zakka Khel during the last twelve months. These claims amount to Rs. 19,771-12-0, but, as pointed out by the Political Agent in his letter, are doubtless exaggerated.

2. The present position of affairs, as described by Major Roos-Keppel, more than confirms my report on the attitude of the tribe, submitted in my telegram dated 18th March, 1907, and it is evident from the Political Agent's letter that the attitude of the Zakka Khel continues unconciliatory and uncompromising. There appears to be no probability of a satisfactory settlement with a clan who, instead of offering redress for their offences, put forward a number of preposterous and impossible proposals. The fact that the principal offenders were present at the jirga held before the Zakka Khel attended at Landi Kotal and that they openly refused to be bound by any agreement which the tribe might come to with Government, is in itself sufficient indication that there is at present no hope of a satisfactory settlement.

3. There seems to be no immediate necessity for finally confiscating the accumulated allowances and for paying them to the injured parties, until Government have definitely decided what action, if any, is to be taken in regard to the Zakka Khel. I would, however, ask for sanction to the accumulated allowances being placed meanwhile in deposit, with a view to meeting claims for compensation later.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 5th June, 1907.

(Extract.)

In continuation of my letter of the 7th February, 1907, I have the honour to report, with regard to the Zakka Khel Afridis, that in February and March last, rumours were widely current in Peshawar and on the border that a punitive expedition was to be sent against the tribe. This rumour put the Zakka Khel on the defensive and deterred them from raiding for the time, as they feared that any night the Bazar Valley might be surprised. They organised a syetem of defence and for many weeks, in all weathers, their pickets occupied the numerous passes leading from the Khyber to the Bazar Valley. By the beginning of April, when the fear of invasion had begun to pass away, the usual messages were sent to all the other Afridi tribes to come in to receive their annual allowances, and the Zakka Khel waited to see whether they would be sent for or not, as they still hoped that we would be anxious to patch up some sort of a "settlement" by which they would retain their gains by paying a nominal fine in return for a free pardon. During this month they had approached each clan of the Afridis in order to induce them to take their part, but without success, and at the distribution of the allowances none of the jirgas expressed any sympathy with the Zakka Khel, while some openly said that they would be glad to see them punished. Early in May it became obvious to the Zakka Khel that it was not intended to summon them, so they began to send messages asking why they had not been invited, and enquiring whether they might come in to discuss matters. As the sending of an invitation to them would have implied that it was intended to pay their allowances, their messages were invariably given the reply that no invitation would be sent, but that the jirga could come in at any convenient time to see the Political Agent, to ask any questions, or to make any proposals. A lingering fear of attack induced them to cause delays until the crops of the Bazar Valley were harvested and threshed, and this interval was employed in sending childish messages regarding the nature of their reception. To these messages, which were sent with the object of gaining time, no replies were given. By the 25th May a fully representative jirga, including all the leading dakaits, had assembled in Bazar, and a week was spent in discussions as to the demads to be put forth by the jirga and the extent of concession to be made by them. On the 1st June, the jirga crossed into the Khyber villages, but the more notorious raiders and organisers of raids, such as Multan, Usman, Zamir, and Dadai, refused to accompany it or to be bound by its decisions. The jirga came to Landi Kotal on the 2nd, and that and the following day were spent in discussions with them. The jirga announced that they had come to make peace with Government, to hear the charges against the tribe, and to settle the cases. They were informed of the claims against them, and they replied that these claims were absurd and that they could not entertain them. They went on to explain that they were prepared to restore any stolen property which accused men might acknowledge to having in their possession, and that they would return three of the smooth-bore rifles taken from the Pabbi Police Station. Fines, they said, were irrecoverable, as they had decided to insist upon reverting to the "old system" (which they state was in force before 1897) by which stolen property was claimed from the tribe, who then decided, by questioning the actual accused, whether in their opinion the claim was or was not a valid one. They also said that their allowances must in future be paid in full, as the system of deductions on account of fines, which had been introduced of late years, was, in their opinion, unfair and must be stopped; that their oath must in future be accepted as settlement in all cases; that they would acknowledge no responsibility for raiders passing through their country from Afghanistan or for property taken to Afghanistan, and that all restrictions on members of the tribe going to Kabul must be removed. As regards the punishment of notorious offenders, they said that they would never, under any circumstances, give them up for punishment, but would, if they considered their guilt proved, punish them in their own way, *i.e.*, by a demonstration and a feed at the expense of the culprit. Unfortunately this mild remedy can only be applied to a very weak man. From the above it will be seen that their desire for a settlement was not very real, nor their attitude promising. Had they seriously wished to settle their cases they could have done so by the deposit of half the rifles they had brought with them, until recovery of the value from the raiders, but in their then mood no settlement would have been satisfactory to them which did not involve the abandonment of practically all our claims. I do not suppose that all their terms and demands need be taken literally. For several months they have had a very real fear of actual punishment before their eyes and now that this fear is removed the revulsion is proportionately great. By the afternoon of the second day of discussion they had talked themselves out, and they left for the Khyber villages saying that they would discuss the matter amongst themselves and return next day. Next morning, however, they did not come but sent messengers, followed by the two Zakka Khel Maliks, with frivolous messages asking for formal invitation, guarantees of safe-conduct, &c. No answer was sent and by the time the Maliks returned to the Khyber villages in the afternoon the jirga had left for Bazar. What the result will be it is not possible to say. The jirga may decide to come in again with more reasonable suggestions, the tribe may remain quiet in the hope that things will blow over, or there may be a recurrence of raiding. Of the three alternatives the latter seems the more probable. It is clear that in the present mood of the tribe there is no hope of any settlement unless Government is willing to pay blackmail by abandoning its claims and those of the unfortunate sufferers by the raiding of the last year, and even such a settlement as this would only wipe out past offences while encouraging the tribesmen to further outrage. The Zakka Khel believe that they have tried their strength with us and that we have shirked the issue and the result is that their mood is now anything but conciliatory. The allowances due to the Zakka Khel up to the 31st May total Rs. 11,900. I propose to send this amount to the Deputy Commissioners, Kohat and Peshawar, for *pro rata* distribution to the sufferers by the raids of the past twelve months. The claims amount to Rs. 19,771-12-0, but they are doubtless exaggerated, and Rs. 11,900 should settle them. The claim of Government for Rs. 13,775 on account of fines can stand over for the present, and can be enforced or remitted in the autumn according to the behaviour of the Zakka Khel in the meantime.

Enclosure 7 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 15*th June*, 1907.

Messengers from Tirah state that Muhammad Asghar's brothers [diary for the week ending the 1st June, 1907] are being pressed by the Zia-ud-dins to give up Yar Ghulam's *garhi*, but that they are supported by Multan and several other Zakka Khel and are offering opposition to the tribe. The Mohib Khel section of the Zakka Khel sent in a message to the Political Agent during the week to say that there were no serious cases against them and that they were prepared to make peace with Government if their similar offences were pardoned. No reply was sent, as it is quite impossible to deal with the clan piecemeal. It is reported that a few days ago a party of Zakka Khel headed by Usman, Khusrogi, while on one of their ordinary visits to Ningrahar, kidnapped a Hindu, with a donkey load of miscellaneous goods from Battikot, and brought him to the Bara Aka Khel country. The Hindu managed to escape from Bara and took refuge with Malik Yar Muhammad Khan at Chura and has sent a message to his relations to come and take him back to Ningrahar.

Enclosure 8 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 22*nd June*, 1907.

The Bazar Zakka Khel held a meeting at China on the 17th instant to discuss the question of their future behaviour towards Government, but with no definite result. The majority of them were of opinion that they should make no overtures for peace until the autumn when they will have learnt more about the intentions of Government, and that, if they then found the Government firm in their demands for full restitution and for the thorough punishment of their bad characters, they will decide what to do. The old feud between the Zarif Khel and Hatim Khel sections of the Khusrogi Zakka Khel was finally disposed of by the former killing three of their own men to settle up their account with the Hatim Khel. The Zarif Khel had also the inheritance of the large estates of the deceased for their second object in view. Sher Baz, Paindai, whose brothers Lal Baz and Inzarai were killed by the Zakka Khel *lashkar* last summer for assisting us in the Tandai affair, and who had taken refuge at Chura, returned to China on the 19th instant, and with the assistance of Mir Ahmad Shah, Pakhai of Barg, occupied a *garhi* at China which he is still holding against Usman and other Khusrogis who had taken a leading part in the murder of his brothers. Usman has applied to Dadai and other Zakka Khel elders for help, reminding them that it was they who had put him up to the mischief and that they should therefore support him through thick and thin. Saiyid Mir and Jabbar, two of the Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel tried by jirga, were found guilty of being members of a notorious gang of dakaits and sentenced to seven and four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Enclosure 9 in No. 29.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 3rd July, 1907.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th June, 1907, in which you recommend that the accumulated allowances (amounting to Rs. 11,900) withheld from the Zakka Khel on account of their misconduct, may be placed in deposit, pending a settlement as to the line of action eventually to be followed in regard to the Zakka Khel. The proposal is made with a view to the sum confiscated being available hereafter to meet claims for compensation preferred by those who have suffered loss at the hands of Zakka Khel raiders during the past twelve months.

2. I am to inform you that the procedure proposed is irregular and cannot be sanctioned. The unpaid allowances, if they have been drawn by the Political Agent in the Khyber, should be recredited to Government, and if, hereafter, sanction is given to the payment of compensation to sufferers at the hands of the Zakka Khels, the expenditure must be met from general revenues.

Enclosure 10 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 6th July, 1907.

The visit of the Bazar Zakka Khel jirga to the Political Agent seems to have temporarily quieted the tribe as, although the raiding season has begun, no movements are reported.

Enclosure 11 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 13th July, 1907.

The Zakka Khel of Bazar having finished the sowing of their kharif crops have started with their Kaddas for Tirah. They have as usual left behind a guard of 30 men to guard their villages. Before leaving for Tirah they held a jirga in which they discussed the question of their future dealings with Government. Some of them were in favour of not committing any mischief in future in British limits, others suggested the resumption of hostilities, but nothing definite was arrived at, and the jirga decided to go into the question again on their arrival in Tirah in consultation with the Zakka Khel of Maidan, Bara, and Waran. The usual Afridi visits to Kabul have commenced.

Enclosure 12 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 16*th July*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Reference correspondence ending with my letter dated 15th February, 1907. Political, Khyber, reports that Ganga Ram, the Hindu who was abducted from Badbher in December, has been brought in by a Kambar Khel jirga.

Enclosure 13 in No. 29.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 27*th July*, 1907.

(Extract.)

With reference to the release of Ganga Ram, who was abducted from Badbher in December last, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter dated 15th July, 1907, with its enclosures, from the Political Agent, Khyber, from which it will be seen that the Hindu was ransomed for Rs. 64, Kabuli, by a Kambar Khel.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 15*th July*, 1907.

I have the honour to report that to-day a jirga of the Shalobar Kambar Khel brought in to me Ganga Ram of Badbher, who was carried off by a raiding party on the 5th December, 1906, and who has since been kept a prisoner in Nakhtarnao, a hamlet of Nazian village, in Ningrahar, Afghanistan.

Mirza Ali, the only Kambar Khel member of the band of Zakka Khel raiders, who so harassed the Peshawar border last summer and winter, was instrumental in obtaining the release of the prisoner and in handing him over to the jirga of his tribe.

When the autumn allowances of 1906 were paid to the Kambar Khel Afridis on the 15th December, 1906, the tribe paid a fine of one month's allowances as a settlement of Mirza Ali's share in recent raids, and bound themselves to either reform him, or permanently expel him from their country. Since then Mirza Ali has entirely severed his connection with the raiders and the unconditional bringing in of the Hindu is a hopeful sign of his reformation, and the jirga seem quite determined that they will not allow him to compromise them further.

The Kambar Khel jirga made a petition for Mirza Ali's pardon, and were informed that his past offences would be so far condoned that no further action would be taken on this account against him through his tribe, but that if he were to enter British territory he would be liable to trial for the dakaities in which he had taken part. The jirga were quite satisfied with this reply.

I enclose translation of the petition of the jirga and of the Hindu's statement.

Annexure 2.

Translation of a statement by the Shalobar Kambar Khel Jirga, dated the 15*th July*, 1907.

We harassed Sadr Ali, brother of Mirza Ali, the Kambar Khel outlaw, very much, and told him that, if the latter would cease to raid in British territory and would hand over to us the Hindu carried off from Badbher, we would allow him to return to his country and at the same time would recommend him to Government for pardon. Sadr Ali, who has since been killed in a feud, communicated our words to Mirza Ali who consequently settled the Nakhtarnao Shinwaris' claims regarding the Hindu, handed him over to us and promised before us that he would never henceforth commit any mischief whatever in British territory. We then brought the Hindu with us and proceeding *viâ* Samana reached Kohat where we reported the matter to Mr. Donald. He detailed a sepoy with us to avoid our being interfered with in the way. We reached Peshawar the day before yesterday, and as you were not present there we have now brought the Hindu before you here, and beg to request that, as Mirza Ali has not offered any excuses in the restoration of the Hindu, has paid a large sum of money to the Nakhtarnao Shinwaris in effecting his release, and has moreover promised never to commit any mischief in British territory, his past offences may be pardoned.

Annexure 3.

Translation of a statement by Ganga Ram, son of Nand Kaur, of Badbher, dated the 15th July, 1907.

(Extract.)

About seven months ago when I was going to my village after closing my shop in the Badbher serai at about 9 p.m., a raiding party of about 21 men arrived there. At first they made me, Ramji Mal, and two other Hindus, prisoners. Before this they had seized two Police sepoys. Six of the raiders took us to a distance and seated us there, and the rest went to attack the serai from where they raided 11 camels, two horses, six bullocks, and two donkeys. They then returned to their homes and took us too with them. Early in the morning we reached Shin Kamar. The raiders released one of us named Hukma in the way as he was ill, and the other, who was dumb, they released on arrival at Shin Kamar. Next day the raiders took me, Ramji Mal, and the two Police sepoys, also the looted property, to Lakarai Ziarat, and the following day they got us to Nakhtarnao. The raiders had robbed me of a *khes*, valued Rs. 10, and cash, Rs. 11. The ringleaders of the party were Multan Anai Zakka Khel and Nur Rahman Afghan Shinwari, of Nakhtarnao, and the other members of the gang were either their relations or fellow-tribesmen. During may stay at Nakhtarnao, Multan, with a gang consisting of his brothers and other Zakka Khels and of Shinwaris of Nakhtarnao, had twice left Nakhtarnao for British territory with intent to raid. In the first raid they sacked Pabbi and carried off six rifles and other miscellaneous property, and in the second they attacked the Matanni serai and carried off 31 camels and eight bullocks. Sheikh Ahmad Nur, of Bara, ransomed the two Policemen for Rs. 160, Kabuli, and brought them in, while the Kamarai, Malikdin Khel, and Sipah Jirga, effected the release of Ramji Mal and brought him in to Peshawar. Mirza Ali paid Rs. 64, Kabuli, to Nur Rahman Shinwari, of Nakhtarnao, on my account, and thus effected my release and handed me over to the Kambar Khel jirga, who brought me to Peshawar *viâ* Kohat, and from there they brought me here and presented me before you. Mirza Ali has now given up raiding, as his enemies have killed his brother Sadr Ali in a feud, and he himself has been prevented by the Kambar Khel from committing raids.

Enclosure 14 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 24th August, 1907.

A Hindu and a Musalman, who were abducted from the Kohat border on the 11th ultimo, are reported to be the prisoners of Mir Khawas (a Sangu Khel of Naktarnao in Nazian, Afghanistan), who has held them to ransom. Enquiries made into the case show that the men were originally kidnapped by Gulab Sher and other Orakzais who handed them over to Taza Khan and other Zakka Khels for disposal. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, has been informed.

Enclosure 15 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 14th September, 1907.

A party of 24 men, Sangu Khel Shinwaris of Nazian and Zakka Khel of Bazar, is reported to have carried off from near Basawal in Ningrahar about 30 camels belonging to some Peshawaris, who were taking goods to Kabul, and to have brought the camels to Bazar. They are also said to have robbed the camel-drivers of Rs. 300 in cash. The Peshawaris are arranging to ransom their camels in Bazar.

Enclosure 16 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 21st September, 1907.

The theft of a drove of camels from near Basawal by a party of Sangu Khel and Bazar Zakka Khel raiders was reported in the Khyber Diary for week ending the 14th September, 1907. The Zakka Khel elders, headed by Dadai and Usman, called out the tribal *lashkar* and completely destroyed the villages of some of the Zakka Khel who had taken part in the raid.

Enclosure 17 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th October, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, wires 8th instant:—*Begins.* A serious raid occurred about 8 p.m. on night of 5th instant at Samarai village in Lachi Thana limits. The Officiating Superintendent of Police, whose report has reached me to-day from Samarai, reports that the raiders appeared to be Afridis and were well armed with Lee-Metford and Martini-Henri rifles. The raiders, said to be about 20 in number, divided into two parties and attacked the houses of two Hindus, namely, Kishan Ram and Moti Ram, who allege that goods to value of about Rs. 300 were taken from each house. The villagers tried to hold up the raiders at Moti Ram's house, but the raiders were too well armed and succeeded in getting out of the village, taking with them Shankar, son of Kishan Ram, and Ganga Ram, son of Moti Ram, and property to the value of Rs. 600; but as the raid was very quickly over it seems probable that complainants have exaggerated their losses. Villagers attacked raiders with stones and swords, upon which one villager named Muhammad Jan was shot dead. Eighteen empty Lee-Metford cartridges and 15 empty Snider cartridges were found on the scene of the occurrence. Kishan Ram, who is a rich Hindu, is trying to ascertain whereabouts of his son in order to pay ransom. Officiating Superintendent of Police reports that raiders are believed to be Zakka Khels, and it seems probable that some of this gang were Zakka Khels. The raiders made good their escape before special patrols could be sent out and the place where they crossed into independent territory after committing raid is not yet known.

Enclosure 18 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10th October, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 9th October, 1907. Political Agent, Khyber, wires 9th instant:—*Begins.* A party of 27 Zakka Khels, headed by Dadai and Yar, left Maidan on 4th instant saying that they were going to raid. They have not yet returned, and it seems probable that they committed raid on Samarai in Kohat district; enquiries are being made. *Ends.*

Enclosure 19 in No. 29.

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 10th October, 1907.

(Extract.)

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 27th July, 1907, I am directed to request that you will furnish the Government of India with a report on the present position as regards the Zakka Khel Afridis. I am to enquire, with reference to the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 24th August, 1907, whether the Hindu and Muhammadan who were abducted from the Kohat border on the 11th July last, and held to ransom by Mir Khawas of Nakhtarnao, have yet been released.

Enclosure 20 in No. 29.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 24th October, 1907.

In continuation of my telegram dated the 10th October, 1907, regarding the occurrence of a raid on the night of 5th instant at Samarai village in the Kohat district, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Political Agent, Khyber's letter dated the 19th October, 1907, on the subject.

Annexure.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 19*th October*, 1907.

Reference Deputy Commissioner, Kohat's, telegram of 8th instant, to your address.

I have the honour to report that the raid of 5th instant upon Samarai village in the Kohat district was committed by a gang of about 27 Zakka Khel, including the following men:—

(1) Dadai, Anai.
(2) Tut, cousin of No. (1).
(3) Randu „
(4) Saidanai „
(5) Nurbai, Paindai.
(6) Yar Shah, Anai.
(7) Mir Akbar, brother of No. (6).
(8) Amber Khan, cousin of No. (6).
(9) Saiyid Akbar „ „
(10) Sarfaraz Khan, Shan Khel.
(11) Shermadi, son of Khanukai, Anai.
(12) Sobai, Anai.
(13) Shinai, Anai.
(14) Nazar Gul, Anai.
(15) Saiyid Mir, nephew of Saiyid Khan, Anai.
(16) Pahlawan, Zia-ud-din.
(17) Gulzaman, brother of No. (16).
(18) Mir Azam „ „
(19) Rakhtu, brother of Muhammad Jan, Zia-ud-din.
(20) Nur Khalim, Zia-ud-din.
(21) Majid, cousin of Multan, Anai.
(22) Murak, Anai.
(23) Mulla Ghulam Muhammad, Zia-ud-din.

Dadai, who has recently returned from Kabul and who is now the most prominent of the "Kabul Elders" among the Afridis, has been urging the Zakka Khel to recommence raiding. Failing to induce his fellow-tribesmen to pull the chestnuts from the fire for him, he has been forced to take the field himself, and this is the first time for five years that he has actually taken part in a raid. Dadai was in doubt in which direction to raid, he personally being in favour of attacking some village in the Peshawar district, as he said that this would most annoy Government, but his followers preferred Kohat, as they said that the risk there was less and the chance of booty greater. While still undecided, Dadai received information from one Mir Akbar, a Malikdin Khel Afridi of Mirobak, in the Kohat district, with whom he is connected by marriage, and from Mir Azam, a Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel, who is in the habit of visiting Kohat, that a rich Hindu at Samarai would be worth attacking.

Dadai consequently collected his gang at his house in Maidan on about the 3rd instant. He went first to Swaikot in the Bora to pick up his Zia-ud-din friends and from there proceeded *viâ* Zera and by Zangal Killi, in Shia limits, to Borakka and from there made his attack on Samarai. On his way he picked up two Firoz Khel Orakzai guides named Zarjhun Shah, Kasim Khel Firoz Khel, and Sher Ahmad, Haidar Khel Firoz Khel.

At Samarai they met with trifling opposition, killed one man, carried off what little loot they could find, captured two Hindus (one Shankar, son of Kishan Ram, and Ganga Ram, son of Moti Ram), and returned to Maidan *viâ* Kandauli and Ublan, thence through the Bizoti and Firoz Khel limits to Barki.

One of the raiders (No. 22), Murak, who is deaf, was left behind, and the raiders waited two nights and one day for him in the hills near Barkai, being supplied with food by Malik Sanjab Khan of that place. Murak eventually returned and the raiders broke up. Of the two prisoners, one is in the hands of Dadai, in Maidan, and the other is with Pahlawan, Zia-ud-din (No. 16), at Tseri-Kandao. The amount of loot actually taken appears to be small—it only gave each man Rs. 8.

I would suggest that the relations of the captured men should be dissuaded, if possible, from paying ransom, as to do so will only encourage this form of crime. There is no chance of the Hindus being killed or seriously ill-treated, and they will no doubt be released after a time if their captors find that there is nothing to be gained by keeping them.

The benevolent neutrality shown towards Zakka Khel raiders by all sections of the Orakzai has, in this as in all previous dakaities in Kohat, greatly contributed to their success.

Enclosure 21 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 30*th October*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Raid on Pabbi on 28th reported. As raiders were carrying off two Hindus and Patwaris (subsequently released), they encountered party 45th Sikhs, and shots were exchanged. One Sikh sepoy wounded and probably one raider. Raiders, while retreating, passed, at Turnab, Camp of Native Revenue Assistant, whom they wounded slightly, carrying off his chaprassi and three horses. Chaprassi escaped and horses were recovered by Police near Badbher. No information yet as to identity of raiders, but in view of Khyber reports they were probably Zakka Khels.

Enclosure 22 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 30th October, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 30th instant. Following details of Pabbi raid now reported: About 6.30 p.m. on 28th, band of Afridis, numbering from 12 to 30, appeared at Pabbi and seized three Hindus (Aya Singh, Kifa Ram, and Natha Singh) and proceeded with them towards Peshawar. In addition, on the way, two Patwaris (Gobind Sahai and Ram Chand) were captured. Village Chigha turned out and followed. Near Railway Station they came upon detachment of 45th Sikhs camped there. Havildar Nand Singh, Commanding, enquired what was happening. Raiders replied with volley, by which one Sikh sepoy was seriously wounded and also Zamindar Ghulam Rasul, who happened to be in line of fire. Sikhs fired in return, causing raiders to abandon Hindus and retreat by Cherat road. Sergeant Crawford, 1st Mule Corps, camped at Pabbi, taking ten rifles, 45th Sikhs, and three policemen, proceeded in pursuit, but, owing to darkness, failed to come up with raiders. On receipt of news at Peshawar, 40 police were despatched by tum-tum to Badbher and 30 sepoys to Phandu, 15 to Pakhai, and 15 down Grand Trunk road, Border Police holding Bara-Janigarhi line. Raiders proceeded to Nasargarhi, where they robbed ten cartmen, thence to Turnab, where they found Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das in Camp. They wounded him with knife and would have carried him off, but he could not ride or walk. They looted his tents and carried off his three horses. Raiders apparently proceeded towards Hazar Khani and were met and challenged about 3 a.m. by body of police on Kohat road about two miles from Peshawar. They replied with volley, wounding two constables, and a running fight ensued, in which one raider was apparently wounded and horses and heavy loot had to be abandoned. Near Siaband the raiders escaped in the darkness.

Enclosure 23 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 2nd November, 1907.

On the night of the 28th October, 1907, a raid was committed at Pabbi (Peshawar District), in which one sepoy of the 45th Sikhs was wounded and an attempt was made to abduct some Hindus. An attempt was also made to abduct Ghani Sham Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Assistant, Peshawar, who was in camp near Taru, but this failed, as the Police, who had received information of the raid, waylaid the gang and had an encounter with them, losing three men wounded. From inquiries made it appears that the party consisted of 16 Zakka Khel, 4 Aka Khel, and 6 Nazian Sangu Khel. Abduction, which was formerly rare, is now a feature of nearly every raid. It has been ascertained that a dacoity, which was committed at Patwar Bala (Peshawar District) on the 23rd October, was the work of a gang of Zakka Khel raiders headed by the notorious Multan. The gang only got about three hundred rupees and, not being satisfied with this, left for the Kohat border, whence they have just returned unsuccessful. On the 29th instant a Zakka Khel raiding party is reported to have entered the Loi Shilman valley viâ Dakka and Kam Dakka and to have had a fight with the Shilmanis, in which two Zakka Khel and one Shilmani were killed or wounded. Some say that the intention of the raiders was to attack the railway camp at Shahid Miana, but no details are yet known.

Enclosure 24 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 3rd November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 30th October. Political Agent, Khyber, reports that Pabbi raid was committed by gang of about twenty-six, the majority of whom were Zakka Khels, accompanied by six Shinwaris, Afghan subjects, and about four Aka Khels. He reports rumour that one of the raiders was wounded and lost his rifle, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Enclosure 25 in No. 29.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 7th November, 1907.

In compliance with your letter dated 10th October, 1907, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter dated 1st November, 1907, from the Political Agent, Khyber, and to submit the following remarks regarding the present position as regards the Zakka Khel Afridis, for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. Major Roos-Keppel's letter gives a full statement of the facts of the case up to date. The only other incident which perhaps deserves mention in this connection is a very deliberate attempt to derail the mail train, which occurred on the night of the 1st November. Several large stones were placed on the line near Taru, which luckily failed to upset the engine. It seems more than likely that this outrage was the work of one of the gangs mentioned in the Political Agent's letter.

3. I entirely agree with the Political Agent that the situation is even worse than it was last year. And, unless prompt and vigorous action is now taken, I anticipate that there will be a very serious epidemic of lawlessness on this border. One tribe is easily influenced by the bad example of another; and the fact that these Zakka Khel gangs are again harrying the Peshawar border with apparent impunity can only have the effect of encouraging other sections of the Afridis and adjoining tribes to follow suit. My recommendations for dealing with the situation have already been submitted to Government fully in the marginally noted correspondence, and I have nothing to add to the views there set forth, except that the present season is favourable for military operations, should such be sanctioned, as the cold weather migration from Tirah has commenced.

Letter dated 3rd December, 1906.
Letter dated 13th February, 1907.
Telegram dated 18th March, 1907.

Annexure 1.

Letter from the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 1st *November,* 1907.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to state that the resolute attitude of Government in the spring and the uncompromising reception of the Zakka Khel Jirga in June had so excellent an effect that we enjoyed the only quiet summer since 1897, and the peace of the five months from 1st April to 30th September was only broken by one offence, viz., the kidnapping of one Hindu and one Musulman from Hangu referred to in the Government of India letter of the 10th October last. I have received information that both have escaped. The Zakka Khel really believed in the spring that the time of their long-delayed punishment had arrived, and when this belief had begun to fade it was again revived by the reception of their Jirga in June, which convinced them of the firmness of Government. These beliefs, however, are not lasting, unless they are proved to be true by subsequent facts, and as time passed, the fear of punishment passed with it, with the result that a strong party, headed by Dadai himself, crossed the Miranzai Valley and attacked the village of Samarai, in the Kohat district, killing one man and carrying off two Hindu boys (who are still prisoners of the Zakka Khel) and some booty in cash—as detailed in my letter of 19th October, 1907. Since then five separate raiding gangs have been organised under the following leaders:—

(1) Dadai, Anai, Zakka Khel.
(2) Multan " " "
(3) Gul Baz " " "
(4) Muhammad Afzal, Zia-ud-din, Zakka Khel.
(5) Usman, Khusrogi, Zakka Khel.

On the night of the 23rd October, Multan's gang (No. 2) raided the village of Patwar Bala and carried off a small booty in cash after firing some shots. Disappointed with the result of this, they left for the Kohat border, whence they have just returned unsuccessful. I received reliable information in October of the intention of one of these gangs to attack the coolie-camp working at the Shahgai cutting on the Khyber road and was forced to move the camp to Fort Maude for protection. On the 28th October, Gul Baz's gang (No. 3), consisting of sixteen Zakka Khel, six Afghan Shinwaris of Nazian and some Aka Khel, committed a raid at Pabbi (about 25 miles inside the border) where they wounded a sepoy of the 45th Sikhs and carried off some Hindus. On their way back they attempted to carry off the Revenue Assistant, Peshawar district, and looted his camp; they were, however, intercepted by a party of Police, of whom they wounded three. I have just heard from Landi Kotal that a Zakka Khel raiding party had attacked Loi Shilman from Kam Dakka and had killed or wounded three of the Shilmanis. No details have been received. Dadai, a Zakka Khel elder who has just returned from Kabul and who poses as the leader of the Afghan party among the Zakka Khel, has been preaching to his fellow-tribesmen that, if the worst came to the worst, they can always save themselves from punishment by declaring themselves Afghan subjects. So far as the situation has changed at all during the last 12 months it has altered for the worse. The Zakka Khel believed last spring that they were to be punished for their long misconduct, but they now believe that, although we had then decided to punish them, we were afraid at the last moment to do so. The Samarai and Pabbi raids of last month have equalled, if not surpassed, in boldness any previous records of such crimes, and the bill against the tribe has grown considerably. In February last I computed our claims against the Zakka Khel at Rs. 33,546, of which Rs. 19,771 was on account of compensation to sufferers and Rs. 13,775 on account of fines (see my letter of 7th February, 1907), and I now attach a list of offences which were not included in that letter or which have occurred since its submission. The present position as regards the Zakka Khel Afridis is that the tribe is openly hostile to us, that the tribesmen have got over their fear of punishment, that they believe that Government does not dare to attack them. As I stated in my letter of 18th November, 1906, the only possible solution of the problem is the occupation of the Bazar valley, and to this I have nothing to add.

Annexure 2.

Raids committed by Zakka Khel since submission of Political Agent, Khyber's letter of 7th February, 1907.

No.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Parties.	Nature of offence.	Remarks.
1	2nd January, 1907.	Khatak Banda, tahsil Hangu, Kohat district.	Crown *versus* Sher Ali, Sarfaraz, &c., Shen Khels; Niazai, Majid Sikandar Khan, Anai; Malang Shah, Mir Afzal, Zaafran, &c., outlaws.	Abduction of 3 Hindus, 2 Muhammadan boys and 6 donkeys.	Released on payment of ransom.
2	15/16th March, 1907.	Jangli Burj, Police Station, Peshawar.	Crown *versus* Gulbaz, Sahib Dad, Zamir, Rakhtu, Anai; Muhammad Afzal, Muhammad Asghar, and Mir Akbar, Zia-ud-din; Sher Ghulam, Zakka Khel (Kurrami); Zarghun Shah, Mehrab Shah, Zari Shah, Mir Afzal, and Malang, Aka Khel.	Robbery of 3 Martini-Henry rifles with some cartridges and Government uniforms.	——
3	20th March, 1907.	Mastu Lalma, Marai Bala, Kohat.	Crown *versus* Yar Shah, Anai; Mir Akbar, Pahlawan, Mir Azam Zia-ud-dins; and Habib, Peshawari outlaw.	Abduction of two Muhammadans and theft of 15 bullocks.	The men were subsequently released.
4	11th July, 1907	Jabai, tahsil Hangu, Kohat district.	Crown *versus* Multan, Khialu, Gulbaz, Sahib Dad, Amir Shah, Tarza Khan, and Mitha Khan, Anai; Sarfaraz, Shan Khel; Babarai, Nazar Gul, Nizam Gul, Mir Din, Khusrogis; Muhammad Afzal, Zia-ud-din; with four others, Baz Muhammad Aka Khel; Gulak Sher, Musalli Gulfaraz, Wali Sherzai, and Nadir Sher, Mishtis.	Abduction of one Muhammadan and one Hindu.	Since reported to have escaped from Nazian.
5	5th October, 1907.	Samarai, Kohat district.	Crown *versus* Dadai Tut, Randu, Saidanai, Yar Shah, Mir Akbar, Akbar Khan, Saiyid Akbar, Sher Madi, Sabi, Shinai, Nazar, Gul, Saiyid Mir, Majid, Nurakh, Anais; Nurbai Paindai; Sarfaraz, Shan Khel; Pahlawan, Gul Zaman, Mehr Azam, Rakhtu and Nur Khalim, Zia-ud-din.	Murder of a Mussulman and abduction of 2 Hindus and theft of property valued at Rs. 600.	——
6	24th October, 1907.	Patwar Bálá ...	Devi Das *versus* Multan, Zamir, Tarza Khan, and other Zakka Khel.	Dakaiti with theft of property valued at Rs. 334-10-0.	Shots were exchanged between the villagers and raiders, and Nanik Chand, son of the complainant, was wounded (with knife) on both hands.
7	28th October, 1907.	Pabbi	Crown *versus* Gulbaz, Sangar, Sahib Khan and 13 other Zakka Khels, four Aka Khels, six Sangu Khel Shinwaris, two Bárá Sturi Khels.	Dakaiti with attempt at abduction of Revenue Assistant Ghani Sham Das and some Revenue subordinates. Also wounding of one sepoy, 45th Sikhs, and three sepoys of the Police.	Full details not yet known.
8	29th October, 1907.	Loi Shilman ...	Zakka Khel raiding party	Cattle raid and wounding of 3 men.	Reported by telephone, detailed report not received.

Enclosure 26 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending the 9*th November*, 1907.

The Bazar Zakka Khel assembled at China on the 8th instant to celebrate the *Id* and freely discussed the question of their future behaviour towards Government. The majority were for war though some of the more sober-minded elders advised the *Kishara* that they could still avoid trouble with the Sarkar if they only abstained from committing further mischief in British territory. On the other hand Usman and others were arguing that, mischief or no mischief, Government were bent on taking Bazar, and that it was better to die in honour than to be vanquished in disgrace. No definite decision was however arrived at.

Enclosure 27 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14*th November*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, reports serious raid committed on night of 13th instant at Lachi by Afridi gang of about fifty raiders. They broke into post office and looted cash chest and into Hindu's shop and took away jewellery, cash, and silks. Some men of Lachi kept up fire on raiders, otherwise losses would have been much heavier. Raiders shot one villager and wounded three others. Raiders cut telegraph wire on main road three miles north of Lachi. Party of Border Military Police, in three tum-tums, proceeding to Lachi to take part in search for Khatak outlaws in recent Banda Daud Shah case, were ambushed by these raiders with result that two sepoys were shot dead and two seriously wounded and four rifles and 160 rounds ammunition were carried off by raiders. Remaining sepoys acted with great presence of mind, lying flat on road under heavy fire, and opened fire on raiders, who dispersed westward. Every effort has been made to intercept gang and military at Hangu and Kohat have been asked to co-operate in stopping routes.

Enclosure 28 in No. 29.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 16*th November*, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated 14th November. Lachi raid. You will no doubt inform us as soon as possible to what clans raiders belonged and if they were also responsible for Banda Daud Shah raid.

Enclosure 29 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 16*th November*, 1907.

The Tirah Zakka Khel held a *jirga* at Madato-Kass-Maidan on the day of the *Id* (Friday, the 8th instant) to discuss (like the Zakka Khel in Bazar) the question of their future behaviour, and the majority of the elders present voted for war. They said that it would be a great blow to their *izzat* if they took the initiative in suing for peace and that unless Government themselves invited them to a conference at Peshawar, and agreed to entirely wipe out the past, it would pay them to maintain their hostile attitude as no *gharib* tribe was ever treated with consideration by the British Government. There was hardly a dissentient voice among them. The majority are now busy in bringing their *kaddas* to Bazar. A very serious raid was committed at Lachi on the 12th instant. The raiders seized the Post Office, broke open a treasure chest, and entered some Hindus' shops and carried away a quantity of jewellery and silk. Some of the raiders came across a party of Border Military Police going out in *tumtums* in the direction of Lachi in search of some Khatak outlaws, who had kidnapped three Hindus from

Banda Daud Shah on the 7th instant, and fired on them, with the result that two of the sepoys were shot dead and two others severely wounded and four rifles and 160 rounds of ammunition were captured by the raiders. One of the raiders, a Shan Khel Zakka Khel, is reported to have been killed by the pursuit party and to have been left behind by the raiders. It is not yet known definitely who the raiders were, but it appears almost certain that they were Zakka Khel. They fled in the direction of Tirah and the man killed is reported to be a Shan Khel Zakka Khel, brother of a notorious raider.

Enclosure 30 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 14th November. Troops in Kohat garrison co-operated with Samana Rifles, Border Military Police and villagers in holding line between Kohat and Mirkhweli to intercept Lachi raiders. Raiders apparently retreated in two parties, one of which is hitherto untraced. Other party retreated west in direction of Orakzai country and broke through line of pickets held by 56th Rifles near Hangu on night 14th instant, losing one man killed, subsequently identified as Yamir, brother of Niazmir, Shan Khel Zakka Khel. One of police wounded near Lachi has succumbed to wounds.

Enclosure 31 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 21st November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

At 8.30 last night party of Afridis came to vicinity of Bara post and fired few shots in order to turn out garrison of Border Military Police. Border Police went out and were ambuscaded about 200 yards from post on road to Ilm Gudar, losing two men killed and two wounded. Raiders then retreated towards Ilm Gudar followed by border police and village chighas, who have not yet returned. Affair is very deliberate act of hostility to Government.

Enclosure 32 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 22nd November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 21st November. Following letter, dated 22nd instant, from Political Agent, Khyber, is repeated for information:—*Begins*. One of my Zia-ud-Din Zakka Khel messengers has just arrived and states that he met at Mamanai the party who attacked the Border Military Police at Bara on the night of the 20th instant and recognised among them: Anai Zakka Khels, (i) Dadai, (ii) Multan, (iii) Rakhtu, (iv) Zamir, (v) Amir Shah, (vi) Saidanai, (vii) Mastan, (viii) Gulistan, (ix) Mehr Jan, (x) Mehr Dast, Zia-ud-Din Zakka Khels, (xi) Shaghar, (xii) Mir Akbar, (xiii) Sher Alam, (xiv) Mir Afzal, (xv) Sher Khulam, Shan Khel. There were also about half a dozen Aka Khel and Sturi Khel of Bargdi. He states that the plan of the raiders was to lure the Border Military Police out of the Fort at Bara and, if possible, to kill them all—partly as an act of war and partly in revenge for the raider killed in the Pabbi raid of 28th October, 1907. Four of the Border Police fell at the first discharge, but two men stayed with the fallen sepoys and opened fire on the raiders, severely wounding Mehr Dast (No. x), a first cousin of Dadai and a man of importance. This loss upset the raiders' plans and they had to abandon their attacks on the Border Military Police and carry off their wounded comrade. They retired slowly in the direction of the Besai Spur, keeping back the chigha by occasional shots. Their reason for going in this direction was that there is, at the south side of the Besai spur, a tower held by about 60 Kambar Khel, and they counted upon these men for support. Having arrived safely there, they swung to left and went to Mamanai, where they rested for some hours and got a charpoy on which they carried Mehr Dast up the Bara. Mehr Dast's shinbone is completely shattered and he is certain to die. The raiders said that as the Border Military Police had now killed their men they would revenge themselves upon every opportunity. Since writing this, other messengers have come in who fully confirm above. *Ends.* In the recent raids since 5th October, in which Zakka Khels were implicated, the tale of killed and wounded has been as follows:—

At Samarai, one villager killed.

At Pabbi, one sepoy, 45th Sikhs, two Police Constables, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, and one villager wounded.

At Lachi, two Border Military Police and one villager killed and two Border Military Police sepoys and three villagers wounded.

At Bara, four Border Military Police sepoys wounded.

Enclosure 33 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 23rd November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 18th November. Lachi raid. Political, Khyber, reports that gang consisted of twelve Zakka Khels and about ten others, chiefly Orakzai and Aka Khel. Names of all Zakka Khel concerned are known. Gang started on day after *Id* from Maidan and proceeded viâ Sampagha Pass and Rabbia Khel Orakzai country, where they stayed three days. They left eight men to watch road while sixteen attacked Lachi. The eight men encountered the Border Police and one of them, Yar Mir, Zakka Khel, was killed on spot Raiders got four rifles from the Border Police, of which three are now in Maidan in possession of Niaz Mir, Majid, and Jafar, Zakka Khel, while the fourth was left with the Orakzai. This information is all amply corroborated. Unless prompt action is taken to deal with these cases, I anticipate a spread of lawlessness to other tribes and consequent serious trouble.

Enclosure 34 in No. 29.

Extract from the Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 23rd November, 1907.

The Zakka Khel Afridis continue to preserve a warlike attitude. A Malikdin Khel Afridi who recently visited China in Bazar states that the peace party has practically disappeared and that all sections of the Zakka Khel are openly hostile to Government. The Zakka Khel have sent messages to the Malikdin Khel, Kuki Khel, Kambar Khel, and Sipah Afridis informing them that they (the Zakka Khel) have declared war against Government and that they wish to attack the Khyber if the other tribes do not object. The tribes have replied that this is too important a matter to be decided off-hand, and that they will reply after their *kaddas* have moved from Tirah and after they have had time to discuss the subject. On the night of the 20th instant a strong party of Zakka Khel, including almost every raider of note, attacked the Border Police Garrison of the Bara Fort. They sent a few men to fire shots in the offing and, having thus lured a part of the garrison out of the fort, fired into them at short range, killing two and wounding two sepoys. Some of the Border Police returned the fire, seriously wounding one of the raiders. This forced the raiders to retire and they retreated in the direction of the Besai spur, where there is a tower with a garrison of Kambar Khel Afridis whom the raiders counted on to cover their retreat if necessary. It is generally believed that the man wounded was one Mehr Dast, a cousin of the notorious Dadai, but there is a rumour that Dadai himself was wounded and that the fact is being kept dark so as not to discourage the tribe. Neither Dadai nor Mehr Dast has yet returned to Bazar or Tirah. On the evening of the 18th instant one Abdulla Jan, a cousin of Dadai, went to Chura and spent the night with Malik Yar Muhammad Khan. The Malik sent in a letter, dated 19th, regarding the whereabouts of a horse recently stolen from Lieutenant Crosthwaite. On the 21st instant (the day after the attack on the Border Military Police at Bara) another letter was received from the Malik warning the Political Agent of an impending raid. Enquiries show that the Malik had had no other Zakka Khel visitor in the meantime, so it appears probable that he knew on the 18th of the departure of the raiding party and that he intentionally sent the information a day too late. The Malik's inveterate tendency to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds will inevitably bring him to grief before long. On the 23rd instant information was received that the party of raiders who attacked Bara Fort on the 20th had reassembled at the mouth of the Bara and intended to commit another raid. Precautions were taken and no raid occurred, but it is stated that the raiders actually started on the night of the 23rd, but that they had a dispute with the Aka Khel, who accused them of getting them into trouble by using their country as a raiding route and demanded that they should keep to their own side (the left bank) of the Bara. The raiders have asked the Kambar Khel and Malikdin Khel garrisons of the Kajurai Plain what will be their attitude if that line is used for raiding and have received a reply that this question can only be settled when the elders arrive from Tirah. In addition to the raider Yah Mir (a Shan Khel Zakka Khel) who was killed in the raid on Lachi on the 13th instant, two men, Yar Shah and Hazrat Gul, both Zakka Khel, have been missing. Yar Shah has just returned severely wounded, but nothing is known as to the fate of Hazrat Gul. Although the Afridi *kaddas* have not yet come down, the Malikdin Khel and Kambar Khel have very strong garrison in the Kajurai Plain. To the south of, and close to, the Besai spur the Kambar Khel have two towers held by about sixty men, while about a mile to the south the Malikdin Khel have a strong tower with a garrison of about the same strength. In the caves in the north-west corner of the plain there are about 150 Kambar Khel and further south are the Malikdin Khel caves with between 200 and 250 men. All these men are well armed, and are unencumbered by families or flocks and they are a source of anxiety, as there is always a chance of some of them joining the Zakka Khel in their raids. Hitherto they have been fully occupied with their own feud and on the 19th an engagement took place in which four men were wounded, but they have now arranged a truce until their *kaddas* arrived. Probably the nearness of the payment of their allowances will keep them steady; but the impunity with which the Zakka Khel have extended their operations far into the Peshawar and Kohat Districts makes the temptation to individuals of an adventurous disposition to take a hand, almost too great to be resisted. The Shinwaris of Lowargai are now excluded from Afghanistan on account of their loyalty to the British Government and of the complaints of the Zakka Khel with whom they are at feud.

Enclosure 35 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, reports that sowar, proceeding on 24th from Marai to Kachi was fired on by raiding party. Sowar was unhurt. Pursuit parties turned out and engaged raiders said to be about fifty strong.

Enclosure 36 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Since the receipt of your telegram of the 25th November to Secretary of State, two further raids have been separately reported, namely, at Kachi and Matanni, and we hear Multan with gang of 100 raiders have been in Miri Khel cave in Aka Khel country for three nights, and have only been deterred from raiding by troops sent out to different posts. Situation has become intolerable for villagers, police, and Border Military Police, against last of whom Zakka Khel have declared open feud. I must respectfully urge that action should not be deferred, as I anticipate spread of lawlessness with damage and loss of life to our subjects and servants, who are already suffering great feeling of insecurity.

Enclosure 37 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Report received of raid on cattle last night near Matanni. Some shots were fired at Ladaur Burj (small road post near Matanni), but no one was hit. The telephone wire was also cut.

Enclosure 38 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 26th November. Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, wires 26th instant:—*Begins.* Parties of Samana Rifles, Border Military Police, half troop 23rd Cavalry on foot, and large chighas from villages of Marai and Kachi, encountered raiders yesterday evening south of Marai and pursued them till dark. Raiders reported to have been in large numbers, but about 30 to 35 only were seen. No heavy firing took place, no casualties on our side, but raiders lost two men, whose corpses are being sent to Kohat for identification. Both are believed to be Zakka Khels and ring taken from one corpse bears impression "Rukhan." One Martini-Henry rifle also recovered from one corpse. Raiders retreated north-west towards Sturi Khel country, and it is believed that others are wounded and search will be made in the hills close to our border. Bar Muhammad Khel chigha of Karez (Independent Territory) turned out and gave great assistance and successfully held one line of retreat of raiders. Am sending this telegram from Marai, and on return to Kohat will submit a further report. Manner in which Militia, &c., turned out in pursuit most satisfactory and promptness and pluck of village chigha most commendable. *Ends.*

Enclosure 39 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 28th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, to-day:—*Begins.* Owing to activity of raiders on this border the Samana Rifles and Border Military Police have, during past fortnight, had little rest and very few nights in bed, and hard work is telling on health of the men, many of whom are suffering from fever and pneumonia. With the Samana Rifles and Border Military Police at present strength, it is not possible, along such a long border line, to undertake proper and adequate measures for defence of our villagers and subjects in British territory from the attacks of Afridi raiders without calling upon the Military to afford greater assistance than I have hitherto asked for. I now propose asking General Officer Commanding, Kohat, to send half battalion Native Infantry to Raisan and half battalion to Chillibagh for co-operation, when opportunity arises, against raiders. This would be in addition to small detachments regular Infantry and Cavalry which I might require at Alizai and Muhammadzai posts. I have deferred making these proposals to General Officer Commanding, Kohat, pending receipt of orders of Chief Commissioner as to his concurrence and would request that his orders may be telegraphed to me. *Ends.* I have replied:—*Begins.* Your telegram of to-day. Chief Commissioner agrees to your asking General Officer Commanding for troops as suggested. We are informing Government of India accordingly. *Ends*

Enclosure 40 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 26th instant. Appears that Multan, with gang of about 35 Zakka Khel, came from Miri Khel caves on night 25th instant. Gang divided into two parties, one of which lifted 400 goats from Matanni and carried off herdsman as far as Shinkamar where he was released. Other party fired on Ladaur Burj, but fled on arrival of Matanni chigha. The telephone wire was cut in several places and about one thousand feet of wire carried off.

Enclosure 41 in No. 29.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 30th November, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 27th November. Viceroy has received with satisfaction report of satisfactory behaviour of troops, police and villagers on occasion of Marai raid. He regrets the strain imposed on all concerned by the present raids, but trusts that raiders may find that, with our border on the alert, these raids are more damaging to themselves than to us.

Enclosure 42 in No. 29.

Extract from Khyber Political Diary for the week ending 30th November, 1907.

In last diary it was noted that the raiders who attacked Bara Fort on the 20th November had re-assembled at the mouth of the Bara and on 23rd news was received that one raiding party had left for the Kohat District and that one intended to raid into Peshawar. This information was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner concerned, and the first party were so warmly received by the Kohat Border Police and villagers, on their arrival at Marai on the 25th instant, that they lost two killed and three wounded, while they got no booty and there were no casualties on our side. One of the men killed was the notorious "Rokhan Karigar," a Khusrogi, who has been a bold and determined raider for the past twelve years. The other party made a futile attack on a Border Police post named Ladaur in the Peshawar District, cut and carried off about 1,000 yards of telegraph wire and some herds of cattle. Raiding parties are still hanging about Barkai and the mouth of the Bara, but there are detachments of troops on the line Matanni-Peshawar, and it is difficult now for them to raid with comparative safety. It is stated, however, that their recent losses, viz., two killed and three wounded at Marai, one killed and one wounded at Lachi, one mortally wounded at Bara, and one mortally and one slightly wounded at Pabbi, have not discouraged, but have rather exasperated the Zakka Khel. In last diary it was noted that there was some doubt as to the identity of the raider shot at Bara. He turns out to be Mehr Dast, as at first reported, and it is stated that he expired in Bazar on the 30th November. Malik Sinjab, Sturi Khel, appears to have abandoned all pretence and to have now openly taken sides with the Zakka Khel. Almost every raiding party is lodged and fed at Barkai, Sinjab's men regularly join the raiders—in fact it is stated that his son, Abdulla Jan, has taken part in the Bara Fort affair and in other raids. Sinjab receives a share of all loot, openly gives out that he is at war with the Sarkar, and is now turning out many of his *hamsayas* to make room for Zakka Khel and Aka Khel mercenaries to defend Barkai in case of attack. This village has been a thorn in the side of the Peshawar district for years and is now a second Gumatti. The two Hindus carried off from Samarai on the 5th October last are still in captivity in Maidan, one is with Dadai's family, and one with the relations of Pahlwan, Zia-ud-din.

Enclosure 43 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2nd December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 27th November. Following telegram from Political Agent, Khyber, to Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, dated 1st December, is repeated for information:—*Begins.* The two raiders killed were Rokhan, Khusrogi Zakka, a very notorious raider generally known as Rokhan Karigar, and Yardan, Zia-ud-din Zakka. Three men were wounded, Jemadar, Zia-ud-din Zakka, Ser Jan, Khusrogi Zakka, and Mandozai, Anai Zakka. *Ends.* Political Agent adds that Rokhan Karigar was one of the boldest raiders among the Zakka Khel, who has lived by raiding and receiving stolen goods for the last ten years, and he considers him equal in importance to Multan or Dadai.

Enclosure 44 in No. 29.

From the Political Agent, Khyber, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Twelve mules and donkeys employed on Fort Maude cutting carried off yesterday from Khyber Road at mouth of Pass by Zakka Khel raiders. Animals taken to Bazar.

Enclosure 45 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 6th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

On night of 5th instant a gang of about 12 raiders, said to be Afridis, broke into a bania's shop in Masho Khel in Peshawar district, and after ransacking boxes shot the bania dead and made off. Before leaving village they fired ten shots at Lambardar. Village Chigha turned out and met party of 57th Rifles, who had come out from Bara, and by mistake fired on them wounding an Afridi lance-naik, but not badly. The party of 57th Rifles and Border Military Police proceeded to Hamzarai Ender in search of the raiders, but returned without success this morning.

Enclosure 46 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 8th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Commandant, 17th Cavalry, Bannu, reports that four Afridi sowars of his regiment have deserted with four Martini-Lee-Enfield rifles and 80 rounds each ball ammunition from Squadron Training Camp, Laluzai, near Bannu.

Enclosure 47 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Continuation my telegram dated 6th December. From information received it appears that gang who raided Masho Khel and shot bania on 5th instant consisted of 16 persons, of whom 6 were recognised as Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel; namely, Sher Dil, Merak, Mir Azam, Pahlwan, Amir Shah, and Saiyid Khan. The remainder consisted of another Zakka Khel and persons unknown, possibly also Zakka Khel. They retreated viâ Mamari Gudar towards Barkai.

Enclosure 48 in No. 29.

From the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 17th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Please refer to your letter of 3rd December, 1906. What, in your opinion, would be the effect on the Afridi and border tribes in Afghanistan, if we now took action against Zakka Khel and occupied Bazar Valley?

Enclosure 49 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 17th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 17th December. Judging from present attitude of Afridis, there is no disposition on the part of other sections to identify themselves with Zakka Khels, and there is no reason to anticipate that they would join in opposing the advance into Bazar. Until punishment of Zakka Khels has been carried out, it is impossible to predict the future attitude of other Afridis, to whom occupation of Bazar will doubtless be distasteful, but who, at the same time, have no desire to give Government cause for again entering Tirah. The only Afghan border tribe of any importance, viz., the Sangu Khel Shinwaris, have no interest in Bazar or Tirah, and I see no reason to anticipate trouble from them.

Enclosure 50 in No. 29.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated 20th December, 1907.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of 17th December. If we are allowed to say definitely to the Afridi clans that unless they put an end to the present state of affairs with the Zakka Khels, Government have decided to punish Zakka Khels at once, I would ask permission to summon Afridi Jirga and put matters clearly before them. This course offers only possible alternative to use of troops. If Afridis express inability or unwillingness to coerce Zakka Khels and to take responsibility for future behaviour, we should, any way, obtain from them public expression of our right to do so and deprive them of any excuse for joining Zakka Khels. It would, however, be useless and only weaken our position to discuss matters with them unless we can express intention of Government definitely.

No. 30.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th January, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

North-West Frontier. See our Despatch of 9th instant. Telegram from Sir H. Deane states that Kacha Garhi railway station between Jamrud and Peshawar was attacked by 30 raiders on night of 24th instant; one of the station staff was severely wounded and another was carried off. Latter was subsequently released, on station-master raising cry of approach of Khyber Rifles, at which raiders took to flight. As regards composition of the gang that executed the raid, further inquiries are being made.

No. 31.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30*th January*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated 27th instant. Telegram from Sir H. Deane states that object of Zakka Khel gang which raided Kacha Garhi was to lure out and attack Border Military Police garrison of that place. Gang consisted of Anai and Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel, with some Aka and Sturi Khel.

No. 32.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 30*th January*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My sense of the fundamental objections to a policy of occupation of Zakka Khel territory, which appears founded on assumption that strict limitation of operations to occupying Bazar Valley will be possible, is increased by definite proposals in your letter of 9th instant. It is impossible to regard your present proposals otherwise than as involving a reversal of the policy established by Lord George Hamilton's Despatch of 28th January, 1898.* Discussion of the subject from this wider point of view has not been considered necessary by you, and you have left for consideration after the event the question of what action to take should an Afridi rising, or possibly a general tribal rising on the scale of the 1897 rising, take place. This result the occupation of Bazar would tend to produce owing to the restlessness it would rouse in every tribe along the northern frontier, and the suspicion that it was only part of a scheme for the practical annexation of all of them in turn. His Majesty's Government are not prepared in these circumstances to approve measures inconsistent with the policy laid down in the despatch cited above, which my predecessor confirmed in his Despatch of 28th October, 1904. On that occasion it was decided that no reason for abandoning the principles fixed in 1898 was constituted by fact that certain Orakzai clans had expressed the desire to be taken over by us. You state, I observe, in your letter of the 7th March, that, but for geographical position of Bazar Valley, which made occupation preferable, you would have recommended punitive expedition or blockade. Though they must disallow any policy of permanent occupation or annexation, His Majesty's Government would be prepared, in view of grave situation which incessant Zakka raids have produced, to consider any proposals that you may think it desirable to submit, limited to blockade and punitive measures in Bazar Valley. Combination of blockade with punitive action seems to be favoured by experience of Mahsud operations of 1901. Please refer to telegram of 1st November, 1901, from Lord George Hamilton,† in which sharp sallies, limited to three or four days' duration, in addition to the passive blockade, were sanctioned. Please report for previous sanction terms of communication you think should be made to Afridi jirga regarding conduct of Zakka Khel section, bearing in mind restrictions on operations against Zakka imposed by these instructions; and also that neutrality of Afridis, not their active co-operation, seems to be all we can expect or reasonably claim.

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* *See* Cd. 496 of 1901, p. 5.

† *See* Cd. 1177 of 1902, p. 246.

No. 33.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30*th January*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 29th instant, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province:—"Peshawar city raided last night by gang of 60-80 men. There is no doubt that gang were Zakka Khel, as it was known they had left Bazar for purpose of raiding, it being given out that Nowshera was their destination. Casualties were: Two chaukidars wounded, one of whom is stated to be dying. Two police constables wounded, one killed. It is reported that property was carried off from house of a banker named Chela Ram, to the value of Rs. 1,00,000. Deputation complaining of the great state of insecurity has been sent up by Hindu merchants of the city. No successful action on part of troops and Khyber Rifles, who turned out after raiders, has been reported."

No. 34.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 31*st January*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

North-West Frontier. Grave situation occasioned by latest raids on railway station at Kacha Garhi and in Peshawar city has been considered by me in Council. Our opinion is unanimous that vindication of our authority without delay and proof of our determination to protect life and property in British administered territory have become absolutely necessary, and that immediate action is required for credit of Government. To influence position by aid of jirga, as our Despatch of 9th instant suggested, is, in our opinion, no longer possible, but we propose that maliks of other sections of Afridis should be assembled, in order that the impossibility of the situation created by the insolence of the raids and unprovoked outrages of the Zakka Khels may be pointed out to them, and that they may be reassured that no injury to other sections of the Afridis, or interruption of our friendly relations with them is in any way intended by our punishment of Zakkas. We propose that, as soon as possible after assembly of maliks, expedition should start for Bazar Valley. Permission for immediate action on above lines is requested. Employment of two brigades from Peshawar and Nowshera respectively, with one brigade held in reserve at Nowshera, would, in our opinion, successfully accomplish operations.

No. 35.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1*st February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

North-West Frontier. My telegram of 31st ultimo crossed yours of 30th January regarding Zakka Khels. We do not think punitive expedition can be delayed, as the situation on the frontier is now so acute, and, notwithstanding our strong opinion that steps should be taken to open up Zakka Khel territory in order to prevent a recurrence of similar events in future, we think the necessity for immediate measures is so great that we must act in any case; and we consider that, however restricted our subsequent action may be, punitive measures should at once be taken. A blockade on lines of Mahsud operations would, owing to geographical position of Zakka Khel territory, be impossible without the entry of our troops into territory of other sections of Afridis, whose friendship we seek to retain, and possibility of a general Afridi rising would doubtless be greatly increased by such action. Our proposals as regards jirga, which appear to be in accordance with your views on the point, were communicated in our telegram of 31st January.

No. 36.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 2nd February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Your telegram, dated 31st ultimo. Subject to restrictions imposed in my telegram of 30th ultimo, viz., strict time limitation on punitive operations in Bazar Valley and no occupation or annexation, I approve your proposal for immediate action. Fact that there is to be no occupation or annexation should facilitate communication to be made to Amir and Afridis. In view of participation of Sturi Khel in raid on Kacha Garhi, it seems question whether communication should not be made to Orakzai jirga on same lines as to Afridis. I shall be glad to receive a statement of the details of operations contemplated as soon as possible. Reference in my telegram of 30th to Lord G. Hamilton's telegram of 1st November, 1901, will not escape your observation. It is a matter for your consideration whether, for purposes of actual punitive action in Bazar, most effective means of carrying out object would not be the employment of a small detachment from force you propose to mobilise, equipped to act with greatest celerity.

No. 37.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Your telegram dated 2nd instant. I would propose that question of summoning Orakzai maliks should be left to discretion of Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, it being intimated to him that Orakzai maliks should be summoned with Afridi maliks, unless there are reasons to the contrary. Instructions regarding communication to maliks in sense of your telegram have been sent to Chief Commissioner, but to inform Amir that we had no intention of annexing tribal territory would in my opinion, not be necessary. As regards proposed military action, great risk of a disaster to our men, which would undoubtedly set whole frontier in a blaze, would, in our opinion, be involved by small sallies of troops unsupported in the Bazar Valley. Fighting strength which Zakka Khel can produce in the Bazar Valley is about 6,000, and we propose to move into the valley at or near China two brigades, consisting of about a similar number of men, with two batteries, sappers, &c., one brigade being held in readiness to support them should necessity arise. The force in the Bazar Valley, after occupying China, would take such measures, with a view to capture of ringleaders and those implicated in recent raids, as circumstances may require. Passes surrounding valley would be blocked during this period, and we propose that a force of selected Khyber rifles, who we are assured can be relied on for the purpose, should be used to assist in this.

No. 38.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 6th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Your telegram dated 4th instant. You do not, I gather, object to jirga being informed that no annexation of tribal territory is intended. It must be better that Amir should learn this from us at first hand, as it is sure to reach him through tribal sources. That Amir should clearly understand nature of our action against the tribes is plainly to our advantage. An explanation to him of this in friendly terms cannot surely present any difficulty. Employment of proposed force is approved. It must be clearly understood, I repeat, that end in view is limited strictly to punishment of Zakka Khel, and not occupation or annexation of tribal territory, either directly or indirectly, immediately or ultimately. In the event of escape of ringleaders leading to longer duration of operations this should especially be borne in mind, and any announcement of policy that you may make, whether to the tribes or otherwise, should on no account mention capture or surrender of ringleaders in such a way that we are committed to it as a condition of withdrawing. The chances of complications with other tribes will increase the longer you stay in Zakka Khel territory after inflicting punishment. Any opportunity of effecting a settlement with tribe that presents itself during or after operations will no doubt be taken.

No. 39.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, reports that on the night of the 5th February a gang, supposed to be Zakka Khel, raided Abazai village, in Peshawar District, and looted house of a Hindu, who was shot and stabbed. Raiders carried off a Government rifle.

No. 40.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 8th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

On the night of 3rd February last house of a Hindu named Ram Singh at Tirahi Bala, Peshawar district, was looted of cash and jewels, estimated value Rs. 800, by gang of Afridis. Ram Singh answered raiders' fire with his snider, and at least one of the gang was wounded. Raid was doubtless work of Zakka Khel, but no definite information on this point.

No. 41.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram dated 6th February, 1908. Amir could easily be informed in a friendly letter that we have no intention of changing present system of administering tribal territory owing to behaviour of Zakkas. As expedition will, we trust, be short, and Amir will we hope see troops withdrawn soon after he gets letter, we think, on the whole, it would be better that no reference as to our future action should be made to him. Instructions for expedition issued by us are precisely as stated by you. Necessity for surrender of leaders is not laid down. We shall come out, after capturing all we can and inflicting as severe punishment as possible.

No. 42.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 10th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Full details of force employed against Zakka Khel and of military operations should be furnished. I quite agree, with reference to your telegram of 9th instant, to Amir being informed in friendly terms that no change in present system of administering tribal territory is intended.

No. 43.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 12th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I should be glad if reply could be expedited to my telegram of yesterday regarding details of force to operate against Zakka Khel. Estimate of cost of operations should be telegraphed.

No. 44.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 12th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Composition of expeditionary force against Zakka Khels as follows:—

Commanding, Major-General Sir James Willcocks, with full political control, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel as Political Officer.

General Commanding First Brigade, Brigadier-General Anderson, with following troops:—

1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

General Commanding Second Brigade, Major-General Barrett, with following troops :—

1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.
28th Punjabis.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Divisional and lines of communication troops :—

Two squadrons 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Mountain Division, No. 3 Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Four guns 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).
No. 6 Company of 1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners.
Three sections No. 9 Company of 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
23rd Sikh Pioneers.
25th Punjabis.
19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), cover advance as far as border of Peshawar Valley.

Third Brigade in reserve stationed at Nowshera, General Commanding, Major-General Watkis, with following troops :—

1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
1st Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles.
55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Strength of garrison Peshawar increased by 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) from Brigade in reserve.

Troops will move lightly equipped, and followers have been reduced as much as possible. General Willcocks continues to command Peshawar Division during the operations. Information regarding composition of force has not been given out yet to any one. Force probably moves to-morrow, but this depends upon result of discussion with Maliks, of which we have not heard anything as yet from Deane. You will be kept fully posted, and all information will be sent to you before it is given out.

No. 45.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel operations. Estimate of cost. See your telegram of 12th February. From materials directly available following rough estimates have been framed. It is should be clearly understood that they are necessarily very rough.

(1) Something under Rs. 10,000,000 if operations are completed within three weeks.

(2) Cost will somewhat exceed Rs. 20,000,000 if operations extend to two months.

(3) Probably cost will be between Rs. 26,000,000 and Rs 30,000,000 if operations extend to three months.

No. 46.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State. dated 13*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Following received from Political Agent, Khyber, dated 12th February :—" Most of the Zakka Khel have moved their families, flocks, and moveable property to Ningrahar and the Bara, and have buried their grain. The majority have gone to Ningrahar. Dadai has taken his family to Kahi, Multan to Nakhtarnao, and Usman to the Bara. All fighting men have promised to return at once. Usman has returned the stolen camels to the Sarhang of Dakka. All is quiet on the Khyber road and here."

No. 47.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 14*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel. Chief Commissioner interviewed the Maliks and elders of the Afridi clans assembled at Peshawar on the 12th instant and addressed them to the following effect:—"Maliks and elders, you have seen for yourselves how the Zakka Khels have for some time past raided into British territory, robbing and killing and wounding subjects and servants of Government and carrying off people for ransom. On several occasions during the last four years I have asked you to combine to put a stop to this. Government have been very patient and unfortunately you have not succeeded in putting a stop to these raids. I have summoned you here to-day to announce to you that Government have decided to punish the Zakka Khels by force. You yourselves have adhered to your agreements and we have no quarrel with you. In sending troops Government has no desire or intention of annexing the territory of any one. What is desired is that an end be put to this misbehaviour of the Zakka Khels. We look to you to assist us in making satisfactory arrangements for the future. If you choose you can do so, for you can put pressure on the Zakka Khels in Tirah. Since some of you came in here I know that mischief-makers have tried to impress you with lies as to Government's intentions. They will certainly do so again when the troops start. I tell you not to believe them. If you have any doubts in your mind, come and ask me. After seeing you now I shall tell the General he can move the troops, and I advise you to go at once to your clan and assure them as to the intentions of Government and restrain your young men from joining the Zakka Khels against the Government troops. I also advise you to get together the Zakka Khels of Bara and Tirah, and with them make arrangements for future peace with the Bazar Zakka Khels. The sooner satisfactory arrangements are made, the sooner will Government be able to withdraw the troops. We hope to be able to do this quickly." Following received from Political Agent, Khyber, dated Landi Kotal, 13th February:—

> "Chief Commissioner's speech to Afridi jirgas has had excellent effect. Maliks and elders reached Kajurai plain yesterday evening from Peshawar, and have gone to Bara valley to-day re-assure their tribesmen. They propose to raise lashkar, take it to Zakka Khel villages in Upper Bara, and put utmost pressure on Zakka Khels. Attitude of younger men not yet known. Several messengers from Bazar arrived to-day and report wholesale exodus *viâ* Thabai pass. Reported that Zakka Khels have not gone far, but are living in caves and camps on northern slopes of pass. Weather fine and warm; snow on the hills melting rapidly."

No. 48.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 14*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expeditionary Force. I should be glad if substance of military instructions issued to Willcocks be telegraphed fully to me. I should be glad to be informed at once by telegraph whether troops have been supplied with expanding bullets.

No. 49.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 15*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expeditionary Force. With reference to your telegram dated 14th February, Willcocks has received instructions to following effect:—*(Begins):* Full political control is vested in the General Officer Commanding the expedition. He will be accompanied by the Political Agent, Khyber, as Chief Political

Officer who, as such, will in political matters advise and give him every possible assistance. The General Officer Commanding must possess complete authority and responsibility, but the views of the Chief Political Officer as to any question of policy respecting the attitude of any of the Khyber tribes or adjacent country shall be forwarded to the Government of India if the Chief Political Officer, for reasons recorded, so wishes. The punishment of the Zakka Khels is the only object of the expedition, and no annexation or occupation of tribal territory will take place either directly or indirectly now or ultimately. In order to prevent extension of trouble to country outside Bazar Valley every possible precaution must be taken. Without previous reference to Government of India no terms, fine, or surrender of raiders should be imposed on Zakka Khel tribe. *(Ends.)* No expanding bullets are kept in store in this country and none have been issued to troops.

No. 50.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 16*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs 15th: "Left Lala China with Barrett's Brigade, half 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles, No. 3 Mountain Battery, and detachment No. 6 Company 1st Sappers and Miners at daybreak. All ranks carried three days' rations, no baggage or supply column accompanied. Arrived Walai near China in Bazar Valley, rear guard coming in at 7 p.m. After passing Tsar Kham our left flank was fired on, and left flank picquets were fired on the whole way into camp, guns covering them. Have no news of Roos-Keppel's column, but hope they have reached China in Bazar; am trying to get into touch with him. Most of Anderson's column is at Chora in fort in village and half battalion remained at Ghora Kotal. Everything tends to show I was not expected till to-morrow. Zakka Khels were taken by surprise and had not time to occupy their strongest position—the hill above Walai called Khar Gumba; 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders' picquets now hold this hill."

No. 51.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 16*th February*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Maude, 16th February. I left Lala China, near Ali Masjid, yesterday morning, with Second Brigade under General Barrett, and half battalion 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, No. 3 Mountain Battery, and detachment Sappers without any baggage, and all ranks carried three days' rations on person. Column reached Walai, near China in Bazar, last evening. Immediately after leaving Malikdin country, at Thar Chanai Kamai, column was opposed on left flank, and this continued through march. Heavy sniping during the night. Simultaneously with my advance, column under Roos-Keppel, consisting of wing 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas and 700 Khyber Rifles marched from Landi Kotal viâ the Bazar Pass. It is reported from Landi Kotal to have crossed the Bazar Pass without opposition and entered Bazar Valley. I expect to join hands with him to-day. Most of the First Brigade under General Anderson are at Chora. Our rapid advance completely surprised enemy, and enabled us to anticipate them gaining possession of the strongest position in the valley.

No. 52.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 17th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Fort Maude, 17th February. Joined hands with Colonel Roos-Keppel's column yesterday, 16th February. He reached China in Bazar on night of 15th without opposition, but his picquets were fired on during night. He has had no casualties. Moved my camp yesterday near to China in Bazar. 45th Rattray's Sikhs, which formed part of escort for large convoy coming here from Chora yesterday, whilst picqueting hills close to my camp were attacked by enemy in considerable strength. I ordered them to take the hill on which the enemy were posted, supporting them by the Seaforth Highlanders, two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery, and the 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery. The hill was carried. Wing of 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, which I had detached on 15th to hold commanding hill on line of communication, report they were sniped that night, but only a few mules wounded.

No. 53.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs from camp east of China in Bazar on 17th February last as follows:—"Sipah Malik Shah Mard and Kamarai Malik Anar Gul write from Bara that Bara Zakka Khels have stated that they will submit to any terms. The Zia-ud-din Zakka Khels have left Shinkadar and most have gone to the Khel country. Large numbers of Bazar Zakka Khel and many Sangu Khel Shinwari volunteers have collected at Thabai and Mangal Bagh passes. Strong lashkar of Zakka Khel assembled on 15th February at Darbund, as it was believed the Landi Kotal column would enter Bazar by that route. The Kuki and Kambar Khel Maliks are collecting their jirgas and assembling at Bukar in the Bara; they have not got in communication with Bazar Zakka Khel. Report of Mohmands joining Zakka Khel is untrue."

No. 54.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 19th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar, 18th February. Camps fired into last night. I to-day accompanied column under the command of General Barrett, and destroyed the fortified towers of China. On leaving to return to camp the column was persistently attacked by Zakka Khels.

No. 55.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 19th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar, 19th February. Column under General Anderson to-day completed the destruction of the towers at China. The Zakka Khel opposition was markedly less than it has been hitherto, and reliable information has been received that their casualties have been very heavy.

No. 56.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 20th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. General Willcocks telegraphed as follows on 19th instant from Bazar Camp east of China. "Confirmation received of news that Amir has issued a proclamation by which his subjects are forbidden to join and help Zakka Khel. No signs exist that other Afridis, in any numbers, are joining Zakka Khel. In the fighting of 15th and 16th February Zakka Khel are reported to have lost 8 killed and 17 wounded. Khel Jan (Shinwari), Saminulla and Ghani (Anais), and Khair Jan (Khusrogi) were among the killed. No accurate information has yet been received as to Zakka losses in yesterday's fighting, but they are believed to have been very heavy. No Mohmands have come through Bazar Valley although Zakka have sent messages to Mohmands urging them to rise. Full confirmation received of news that Dadai was dangerously wounded. We have as yet received no news of Kambar Khel and Kuki jirgas."

No. 57.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 20th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. Arrival at camp, yesterday evening, of Malik Shah Mard Siah, Sipah, and Anar Gul Azam, Kamrai, with 15 elders, is reported by General Willcocks. They state that Kambar and Kuki jirgas are momentarily expected, and that jirga of about 400 Malikdin Sipah and Kamrai has arrived at Halwai. Jirgas have been told to proceed as soon as possible to Chora: all are anxious for peace, with a few exceptions, but, until other tribes interfere, Zakka will continue to resist according to code of honour. It is believed by Maliks that they can obtain assurances from Zakka, which will enable them to guarantee their future good behaviour, if they are give sufficient time to collect jirgas and negotiate with tribe. Before committing themselves to definite pledges they require time for deliberation; and they say that, both for our sake and their own, matter must be settled while the support they have hitherto required is still afforded them by the presence of the troops. When jirga is assembled Willcocks says that he and Roos-Keppel will see them; they both consider tribesmen in a mood to make amongst themselves really binding agreement by which future responsibility for good behaviour of Zakka will be undertaken. Willcocks adds that unique opportunity to obtain lasting results from the expedition is thus offered. Question is only one of days, but elders will be unable to make arrangements, and all efforts on their part will disappear if troops are suddenly withdrawn without warning whilst deliberations are in progress. Instructions are solicited by Willcocks whether present arrangement to retire from valley on 23rd February should, in the circumstances, be adhered to. Telegram from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, states that to act through other Afridi jirgas while troops are still in Bazar is the only hope of effecting settlement with Zakka Khel; and that jirgas are not likely to do anything once troops withdraw. Following instructions have been sent to Willcocks:—"You should not consider yourself rigidly bound to date fixed for evacuation, as the importance of arriving at settlement is so considerable. At the same time this must not be regarded as in any way changing Secretary of State's orders, by which evacuation is required at earliest possible date compatible with as satisfactory results as can be hoped for. Meeting of jirga should be expedited, and early decision pressed for, and you should be very careful that our withdrawal from Bazar without in any way breaking faith with tribes is not jeopardised by these negotiations, should they fail or be unduly protracted." We are not aware what Willcocks considers will be duration of negotiations before such a settlement as would enable troops to retire is arrived at. Willcocks has also been told that to get our troops out as soon as possible must be to advantage of Afridis generally, and Zakka in particular, and that it might be possible, working on this consideration, to arrange with Malik for troops to withdraw when general decision on the subject is arrived at by jirgas, and before all details of an agreement, arrangement of which might take time and much discussion, are formally settled by them. Your views on the situation that has arisen are solicited.

No. 58.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 20th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, east of China, in Bazar, 20th February. Column under General Anderson moved to-day to reconnoitre Sassobi Pass. Towers at Khwar and Surmundo were destroyed. Advanced guard was fired on from hills on both sides of pass. Left flanking battalions were attacked by Zakka Khel on hills west of China. No casualties. Enemy are mainly in neighbourhood of Halwai and Nikai, where they have strongly sangared positions which I will attack to-morrow.

No. 59.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 21st February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. Extension of time limited to purpose named in your instructions to General Willcocks is approved. There seems promise of good result in situation. Bearings of discussion of details with jirga should be fully reported to me. General Willcocks should be instructed that any report to you on the subject should be repeated direct to me for my information. No operations which could be construed as infringing even debatable Afghan territory should be undertaken.

No. 60.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 21st February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp, east of China, in Bazar, dated 21st February. I attacked the enemy's position at Halwai to-day with two columns under command of General Barrett and General Anderson. Barrett seized hills north of China and occupied them with 28th Punjabis, sending Seaforths and Khyber Rifles up the Bazar River south of China, the 54th Sikhs being in support. Anderson moved up valley north of China hills, and, debouching through Kotal, west of China, delivered combined attack with Barrett. The enemy were in considerable strength and strongly sangared on the high hills over Halwai, but troops carried position without a check, and held them whilst towers were destroyed. On leaving Halwai to return to camp, distant seven miles, enemy were joined by considerable numbers from direction of Thabai Pass, and persistently clung to our flanks and rear to within a mile of camp, but could nowhere make any impression. The retirement was carried out with great coolness, particularly by the Seaforth Highlanders, 53rd Sikhs, and 59th Rifles, and was admirably supported by the guns of the 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery. I attribute our small losses to the high state of efficiency in training which our troops have acquired. From personal observation I am convinced that the enemy lost very heavily. In Major Forbes-Semphill, who was killed during the day, the service has lost one of its best officers. He was killed whilst gallantly leading one of His Majesty's finest battalions. Troops in excellent health. All wounded doing well.

No. 61.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22nd February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. Instructions have been sent to General Willcocks, in accordance with your telegram of yesterday. Report already received from him states that, in the opinion of Major Roos-Keppel and himself, there is every hope of a satisfactory settlement under discretion now given. Both he and Major Roos-Keppel consider that, as jirga would have no other incentive to settle business once pressure of troops is removed, it is imperatively necessary that any settlement arrived at should be signed and sealed by them before troops begin to move. Full jirga is expected at Chora to-day, and General Willcocks hopes that negotiations may be completed in three days. Supplies for a week are being arranged by him. Following instructions have been sent to General Willcocks in order to avoid delay:—"We give you free hand to make the best terms you can with tribe subject to conditions already laid down. Obliteration of past and guarantee for future have been stated by Sir H. Deane to be probably the only practicable line of settlement. If this will secure speedy settlement, which Secretary of State desires, we will accept it."

No. 62.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Zakka Khel expedition. Jirga of most important elders has now been collected, according to telegram from General Willcocks of to-day's date. Mulla Saiyid Akbar has gone to Waran in disgust, having failed to induce Afridis and Aka Khel to join Zakka.

No. 63.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 23rd February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar, 23rd February.

The Afridi jirga, totalling about 300, arrived in camp this evening. They include all the maliks and a majority of the representative elders, and form a satisfactory jirga. They state that owing to the expedition they have had no direct intercourse as yet with the Zakka Khel, but that they have received messages from many of them asking them to mediate and to ascertain the terms of Government. I have told them that we do not wish to tie their hands by announcing elaborate terms, and that it is for them to consider and decide the best manner of effecting a real settlement. They are discussing this question to-night, and I shall see them to-morrow. They seem to be in a reasonable and sensible mood and to have confidence in the success of their efforts. They deserve great credit for the way in which they have prevented their young men from joining the Zakka Khel in spite of the incitements of the Mullas.

No. 64.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 24th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar, 23rd February. Camp was heavily sniped last night. As usual some men pushed close between the pickets. Parties of Sangu Khel and other Shinwaris continue to arrive in Bazar and in Thabai. It is estimated that 500 have arrived to date. During the return to camp from Halwai, on

21st instant, parties of enemy dressed in khaki uniform pushed to within short distance of firing line of Seaforth Highlanders, at least five so dressed being shot close up to the line. As the enemy were observed yesterday to be collecting on the China hills, a column under General Anderson was sent this morning to disperse them. Only slight opposition was experienced, and although the Zakkas pursued their usual tactics in following up our return to camp, they did so in a half-hearted way, and no casualties occurred except two sappers and a follower who were injured during explosion of a remaining tower. Present information fully confirmed previous estimate of heavy losses inflicted on enemy. 300 elders of Afridi jirga are now in camp, including the maliks of the most important sections, and others are reported to be coming in. Propose to interview them to-morrow, and have hopes of satisfactory settlement.

No. 65.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 24th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar, 24th February. All quiet since last report. Only few shots fired into camp last night. To-day several columns under Colonel Buchanan, 54th Sikhs, searched country at south-east of Bazar Valley in neighbourhood of Jabagai. Only trifling resistance encountered, and few enemy seen. The column destroyed the low fortified tower at Jabagai, and returned without any casualty. In my message of 21st February, I omitted to mention that General Anderson's column, which made the frontal attack on the hill above Halwai, consisted of Royal Warwicks, 53rd Sikhs, 54th Rifles, and 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, with the 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery. I interviewed the leading Afridi Maliks to-day. They openly confessed the heavy and merited punishment inflicted on the Zakka Khel, and are desirous of effecting a settlement. But, although I have every hope of arriving at a satisfactory agreement, the maliks referred to the necessity of receiving the moral support of the presence of our troops in case the Zakka Khel proved recalcitrant during the preliminary negotiations, as the accession to their strength from the Sangu Khel, reported in my previous telegram, which is now stated to be considerably increased, may possibly encourage the Zakka Khel to hold out for a time, at least against the pressure of the Afridi jirga. The maliks and elders of the other Afridis are most anxious in their own interests to arrive at a definite settlement, as they see trouble and danger to themselves in the future if the situation is prolonged. I consider that as we have called them in to help us in effecting a settlement we are bound to consider their wishes and opinions, and give them such sufficient time for their negotiations as will give a reasonable prospect of success. But for the complication introduced by the accession of strength referred to I should have been confident of almost immediate settlement, and I still hope that this may only cause slight delay. I feel, however, that it is my bounden duty, in the position in which I am then placed, to point out that any premature withdrawal will result in political deadlock and a certainty of renewed trouble on any scale. We are now here in a dominating position, and one in which the presence of our troops has a great influence in completing a satisfactory solution, and I would earnestly deprecate any rigid limitation of the actual number of days required to arrive at a settlement, which I am using every possible endeavour to effect.

No. 66.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 25th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. See telegram of 24th February from General Willcocks. So long as General Willcocks has good reason for believing presence of troops conducive to satisfactory result of negotiations, there is no case for rigid limitation.

No. 67.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Expedition against Zakka Khel. We have replied as follows to telegram of 24th February from General Willcocks, which was repeated to you:—"Actual number of days required to arrive at a settlement has not been rigidly limited. Our readiness to accept Sir H. Deane's view of terms, and Secretary of State's desire for early settlement have been communicated to you. Quick settlement, followed by withdrawal of troops, is the important thing to effect. Within these limits you have been given full discretion."

No. 68.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 25th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar. 24th February. The Maliks and elders of the Afridi jirga spent last night in discussing the best means of effecting settlement with the Zakka Khel. Roos-Keppel had a long interview with the jirga this morning, and we are satisfied that they are really anxious to come to a lasting arrangement with the Zakka Khel, as they all feel that the continued misconduct of this clan must eventually bring the whole tribe into conflict with Government, and endanger their independence. While all agreeing as to the end, they show much diversity of opinion regarding the means, as the maliks are all jealous of one another, and the clans are strongly influenced by their own politics, the Gar clans, viz., the Kambar and Kuki Khel, desiring to break the power of the Zakkas, to whom they are hostile, while the remaining clans, the Malikdin, Kamri, and Sipah, do not wish to see their own partisans permanently weakened. The jirga are leaving to-morrow morning for Halwai, and have sent messengers there to collect the Zakka Khel. They have asked for four or five days for discussing, and have been told that two days must suffice. It will certainly be necessary to extend this period, but had the first request for four or five days been granted that also would have been extended. They hope to arrange for each of the great Afridi clans to become responsible for the future good behaviour of one Zakka Khel section, the guaranteeing clan taking action against the section in the event of the misconduct of any of its members. If they can arrange this it will give us a very satisfactory guarantee for the future. I am satisfied that the punishment of the Zakkas has been very complete. The Afridi elders are unanimous that no frontier tribe has ever been so sharply, quickly, and effectively punished, and state that the losses of the Zakka Khel in proportion to their fighting strength have been crushing, and that there is not a family in the Bazar Valley which has not lost at least one of its members. The more far-sighted of the Maliks and elders argue that the Zakka Khel have been and are a standing danger to all the Afridis, and that they must in their own interest take this opportunity of placing matters on a satisfactory footing. I have as yet had no direct communication with the Bazar Zakka Khel, but they have been sending messages to the Afridi jirga asking for their intervention. I have to-day received information of a large influx of Afghans, mostly Sangu Khel Shinwaris, into Bazar, and my messengers report that the arrival of these reinforcements has again put heart into the Zakka Khel. It is stated that there are to-day 1,500 outside volunteers in Halwai and Thabai. This is probably exaggerated, but the number is undoubtedly high. The Afridi jirga will have a very difficult and delicate task, and, although they are hopeful, their success is by no means certain. I am satisfied, however, that they will do their best. One point on which all were agreed was the necessity of inflicting tribal punishment upon individual raiders who have amassed wealth by raids into British territory, as they say that to leave these men in undisturbed possession of their booty, while the punishment for their misdeeds had fallen upon the whole community, would present too great a temptation to individuals to follow their example in the future and thus bring constant trouble upon the guarantors of their sections. Such action is highly desirable, but it is not necessary to delay a settlement for it, as it would require a long time to organise and could be carried out later in communication with the Political Agent, Khyber. I received the Maliks this afternoon and their interview has done much to re-assure those of them who were nervous regarding our intentions towards them.

No. 69.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 26th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar. 25th February. All quiet; no movement made to-day. The Afridi jirga left camp this morning for Halwai, where they were received by the Zakka Khel numbering some 600 men, including the representative elders of the clan. From accounts received up to the present, the prospect of satisfactory settlement appears promising, in spite of efforts of large number of Sangu Khel and other trans-border men, who incite the Zakkas to further resistance.

No. 70.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 26th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp east of China in Bazar. 25th February. The Afridi jirga left this morning for Halwai. Roos-Keppel accompanied them beyond the picket line. On parting they put up prayers for the success of their mission. They rested at a shrine between China and Halwai, and were met there by a deputation of Zakka Khel, who conducted them to Halwai. At Halwai they found about 600 Zakka Khel, including most of the representative elders of the clan, who received the jirga well, and took an oath on the Koran that they would abide by the decision of the jirga, and would join the Afridis in punishing the raiders. Maliks Yar Muhammad Khan and Zamar Khan Jabbar Khan have written to the above effect. Their messengers say that the proceedings of the jirga were much disturbed by hundreds of Sangu Khel Shinwaris, who stood round and shouted abuse at the jirga, urging the Zakka Khel to continue the fight. It is fully convinced that well over 1,500 Afghans, mostly Sangu Khel, but including Kuda Khel Mohmands and men from every part of Ningrahar, have arrived in Bazar, and that they are doing everything in their power to induce Zakka Khel to hold out. Shakar, the notorious raider of Hazara has brought a band of 60 well-armed men. The messengers say that the Zakka Khel are themselves becoming afraid of these outsiders, who considerably outnumber them. Kumrgul Amai, a well-known raider and first cousin of Dadai, was present, and took the oath with the rest. He had to leave the jirga suddenly as a messenger came to say that Dadai was dying and wished to see him. Yar Shah, the great raider and Dadai's rival in the tribe, also took the oath. Multan is in hiding, as he distrusts the jirga, and Kaman, who has been slightly wounded, has gone to visit the Afghan commandant at Kahi. Messengers have been sent by the Zakka Khel elders to all men of note who were not present to-day summoning them to the jirga at Halwai to-morrow. I consider that the commencement of these negotiations is promising. I have received a message from the celebrated Mulla Saiyid Akbar, Aka Khel, asking me not to believe stories against him and stating that he has no intention of exciting the tribes.

No. 71.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Peshawar City station was attacked 9 p.m., 25th February, by gang said to number 40. Rs. 50 taken, station-master and chaukidar wounded. Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, reports :—

"Everything points to raid on city station being work of Zakka Khel gang. Chaukidar says they were Afridis armed with rifles. A fired Lee-Enfield cartridge was found on the spot, and the gang retired by precisely the same route as that taken by recent city raiders. On receipt of information this very line held by troops, but raiders had passed, as information was not given by station officials until raiders had left; and then only by foot messenger to city police station instead of by telegraph to cantonment station. We had no information of movement of gang from Bazar, but it seems not unlikely that advantage has been taken of lull in operations during negotiations."

Have called for further report with special reference to apparent absence of police at railway station and arrangements made, or about to be made, for the protection of life and property in Peshawar.

No. 72.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 27th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp East of China in Bazar, 26th February. The Afridi jirga is expected to return to this camp to-morrow. Their return has been delayed by the hostile action of the lashkar of men from Afghan territory, who are reported now to number about 2,000, under the leadership of the well-known Mulla, the Sufi Sahib of Battikot.

No. 73.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 27th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp East of China in Bazar, 26th February. The Afridi jirga spent the night with the Zakka Khel at Halwai, and it is reported that they came to terms with them. At 10 o'clock this morning they started to come here, but they perceived a lashkar of all the Afghans in Bazar coming from the Thabai Pass. The lashkar, which is said to be about 2,000 strong, consists of about 100 Mohmands, 900 Sangu Khel Shinwaris, and 1,000 miscellaneous Ningraharis, all Afghan subjects. The jirga accused the Zakkas of treachery in bringing the lashkar, but they swore that they knew nothing of it, and offered to go and turn it back. The other Afridis sent four elders from each tribe to see that there was no treachery, and the Zakka Khel begged the Afghan lashkar not to come further, saying that they had come too late to be of use, and would only now spoil a settlement, which all the Afridis wished to make. The lashkar agreed after some demur to wait at the western end of the Bazar valley until the result of the negotiations of the jirga are known. All this delayed the jirga, and instead of getting to China by mid-day, as they had arranged, they only got there in the late afternoon, too late to come into camp to-day. I expect them here to-morrow.

No. 74.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 28th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp East of China in Bazar, 27th February. The Afridi jirga, numbering about 1,100 men, including about 300 Zakka Khel, including all the leading elders, came in to-day. Colonel Roos-Keppel proceeded by himself half-way to China to meet them and brought them in. They deposited their rifles for safe custody without demur. A formal jirga will be held to-morrow. The Sangu Khel lashkar is at Thabai, awaiting the result of the jirga.

No. 75.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 28th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp East of China in Bazar, 27th February. All quiet except for continued sniping into camp at night. Afridi jirga with many Zakka Khel came into camp to-day. Sangu Khel and other tribesmen from across Afghan border stood collected near Halwai and Thabai, awaiting result of jirga.

No. 76.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 29th February, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Chora, 29th February. Bazar Valley to-day evacuated by troops. Whole force is now here except 2nd Brigade, which is at Ali Masjid. Owing to snow and hailstorm preventing communication, the following message, which was written yesterday from Camp East of China, could not be sent:—

28th February. Jirga of all the Afridis, including Zakka Khel, spent the night discussing the details of settlement. I received them this afternoon, and a petition to the following effect, to which were appended the seals and signatures of 322 maliks and elders representing every tribe of the Afridis, was laid before me:—"We, the elders and maliks of the whole Afridi tribe assembled in jirga, make humble representation to the British Government that, as we are anxious to end the quarrel between the Zakka Khel Afridis and the British Government, which the former's misconduct has caused, we have agreed and do promise that we Afridis will hold ourselves responsible, jointly and severally, in the following manner for the future good behaviour of every section of the Zakka Khel tribe:—Khyber Pakhai Zakka Khel will undertake responsibility for Bara Pakhai Zakka Khel; Kambar Khel for Shan Khel of Bara and Tirah; Kamarai Khel for Khusrogis Zakka Khel, except Jawal Khel, Kuki Khel and Nikki Khel Pakhai of Khyber for Mohib Khel half of Anai Zakka Khel; Sipah Khel for Zia-ud-din Zakka Khel; Malikdin, for Paindai, the Jawal Khel Khusrogis and the Sahib Khel half of Anai Zakka Khel. We promise also that we will help one another in punishing these bad characters, when called upon to do so, and the British Government may punish us for the misconduct of the Zakka Khel sections for whom we stand security, by fine, by exclusion from British territory, or in any other way. With regard to the past we pray that the British Government will not complete the ruin of the tribe for the misdeeds of a badly-behaved minority, but will, in its might, take into consideration the losses which the Zakka Khel have sustained by war and by exclusion from British territory. We beg that we, with the help of the Zakka Khel elders, may undertake the punishment of the actual thieves, who have led the raids into British territory, wherever they may be; and as an earnest that we will punish them in a manner satisfactory to the British Government, we deposit here, as security, 53 rifles, which are worth over Rs. 20,000, according to the prices current in our country. These rifles shall not be returned to us until the Political Agent, Khyber, is satisfied that sufficient punishment has been inflicted upon the thieves. We, the Zakka Khel, concur in this petition, and promise in every way to assist the Afridi jirga." The petition ends with an expression of hope that the British Government will show mercy and favour. On behalf of Government, I formally accepted the terms submitted in petition, which, in my opinion, more than meet Government's wishes; and in public jirga, at which all the senior officers of the field force were present, I signed and concluded settlement. Government will, I trust, approve the settlement. Of the tact and ability displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel in effecting this settlement I cannot speak too highly. I would also bring to notice the invaluable services of his assistant, Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum. To-morrow all the troops will evacuate the Bazar Valley.

No. 77.

From Officer Commanding Bazar Valley Expedition to Secretary of State, dated 1st March, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp at Chora, 29th February. All the Afridi tribes were fully represented at yesterday's jirga. All the maliks, and a large majority of elders of each tribe were present. The following well-known raiders, besides nearly all elders, were included in jirga of Zakka Khel, who were most strongly represented:—Yar Shah; Miras Khan; Mehr Din, uncle of Multan; Amir Shah; Dadai, and Saidani, Anai; Godai, cousin of Usman, Zafar, Chaman, and Shinkai, Khusrogis. Usman and Multan, fearing that they would be surrendered by jirga, remained at Thabai with Afghan lashkar. Messengers to announce the conclusion of peace were sent by Zakka Khel elders, after settlement had been arrived at, to all sections of the tribe, latter being informed that elders themselves would fire upon them if they attacked the camp or the troops on leaving. Afridi jirga hope that within a month their bad characters will be punished, and securities for their behaviour taken. At local prices, rifles which Afridis have deposited are worth value put upon them; they are all of English manufacture. Most of the sniping into Chora camp is said to be due to Mirza Ali, who is reported to be at Lawata, about four miles south of Chora, with a band of nine Sturi Khel Orakzais.

No. 78.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable John Morley, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of Secretary for India, dated 2nd April, 1908. *Received 18th April,* 1908.

In our Foreign despatch dated the 9th January, 1908, we stated that the behaviour of the Zakka Khel Afridis had been such as to compel us to take severe measures against the tribe.

2. Shortly after the issue of the despatch the Zakka Khel Afridis committed a fresh series of outrages of a peculiarly daring and defiant character, ending with a raid on Peshawar City on the 28th January. On the 31st January, 1908, we asked your permission by telegram to send a punitive expedition into the Bazar Valley. On the 2nd February you agreed to our proposals, but on certain conditions.

3. Of the events in the Bazar Valley you have been fully informed. We now have the honour to enclose, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of the reports on the political aspect of the operations, together with our orders on them.

4. The punishment inflicted on the Zakka Khel Afridis has been sharp and

1. Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 16th March, 1908, with enclosures.

2. Letter to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated the 24th March, 1908.

severe, and we have every reason to hope that a settlement has been satisfactorily concluded.

5. We have already brought to your notice* the eminently successful manner in which Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., executed the task entrusted to him. We now desire to invite your attention to the remarks recorded by Sir James Willcocks as to the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Chief Political Officer with the Field Force and Political Agent, Khyber. We desire to express our entire concurrence with these remarks.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) MINTO.
" E. N. BAKER.
" H. ADAMSON.
" J. O. MILLER.

Enclosure 1 in No. 78.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 16*th March*, 1908.

I have the honour to forward in original a letter dated 4th March, 1908, and its enclosure, from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., which contains the political report on the Bazar Valley expedition by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Chief Political Officer with the Field Force.

2. I cordially endorse all that the General, Sir James Willcocks, says and I consider that Government is to be congratulated on the settlement with the Zakka Khel, effected, as it was, in the face of strong fanatical encouragement from Afghan tribes which threatened to bring about awkward and troublesome complications.

3. In February I was authorised to exceed my grant for presents to Chiefs on the eve of the expedition in order to reward the jirgas of the other Afridi clans. I thought it better, however, to defer such rewards until these jirgas should have demonstrated their sincerity of purpose. Now that they have been working hard in the interests of Government in Bazar, in Peshawar, and now in Tirah and Bara for over a month, doubtless much to their private inconvenience, I propose to reward them suitably and, on the authority of your telegram, I have asked the Accountant-General to place funds at my credit. I trust this action is approved.

Annexure 1.

Letter from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bazar Valley Field Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 4*th March*, 1908.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, the Political report of the expedition into the Bazar Valley, compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Chief Political Officer with the Field Force under my command. The report so fully explains everything connected with the situation that I do not propose enlarging on it. As regards his remarks on the military operations, I leave them as they stand, for they explain the friendly views of a comrade and Political Officer combined, as they appear to him immediately after the events they describe. If our troops have gained an extra respect from an admittedly gallant foe, I hope it may be of benefit hereafter to both parties. I can endorse every word regarding the Khyber Rifles. I have already reported to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India on the good conduct and discipline of the corps throughout the operations. It has indeed been an object lesson and proves what good leading and example can do in a battalion enlisted from amongst the very people they are sent to fight against. The services rendered by Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Assistant to the Chief Political Officer, are deserving of the highest praise. He accompanied me in my first advance from Ali Masjid to China, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel was commanding the Landi Kotal column and his advice at Chora was most useful. As for his services in relation to the Zakka Khel settlement, I entirely agree with the Chief Political Officer in his commendation. I sincerely trust the Sahibzada will receive some substantial acknowledgment of his good work from Government. He is a very hard-working, loyal, and zealous servant of the State. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel's services are well known to Government, but it is a great pleasure to me to be able to state here how impossible it would have been to make any settlement of value with the tribes, regarding the Zakka Khel, without his tact, knowledge, and coolness. When the Afridi jirgas reached China from Halwai on 27th February, they sent word to Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, who went out alone half way to China to conduct them in. Considering it was unsafe for any man to go beyond the picquet line, I consider his conduct deserving of high praise, for, to say the least of it, it was a very risky proceeding. It was further his determined manner which finally persuaded the jirgas that Government meant to have a good sound settlement or none at all, and I cannot speak too highly of his work, and unhesitatingly place on record that the chief credit for the political success of the expedition is due to him.

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* *See* No. 79.

Annexure 2.

Political Report of the Bazar Valley Expedition, dated 3rd March, 1908.

(Extract.)

It is not necessary, for the purposes of this report, to recount in detail the events which led to the expedition. Suffice it to say that bands of Zakka Khel had for the past three or four years so harried the borders of the Kohat and Peshawar districts that all security of life and property was lost. The other Afridis had behaved well in so far that they had restrained members of their own clans from joining in these raids, but they had made only half-hearted efforts to check the Zakka Khel from raiding and appeared to consider the matter no concern of theirs. It became at last absolutely necessary to punish the Zakkas, but the Government of India were naturally anxious that the punishment should be confined to them, and that, as far as possible, measures should be taken to isolate them and to avoid a general rising, which is always possible when troops move into any tribal territory. With this object the jirgas of all the Afridi tribes, excepting the Zakka Khel of Bazar, were summoned to Peshawar, and it was explained to them that, as Government had no quarrel with them and had no desire to extend its territories at their expense, it behoved them in their own interests to refrain from joining the Zakka Khel, who were about to be punished, to do their best to bring the latter to reason and to obtain from them such guarantees as would ensure their future good behaviour. Simultaneously with the dismissal of the jirgas the Bazar Field Force left Peshawar. The Zakka Khel expected that an expedition would be sent against them, but they counted on some delay and on slow movement on our part. In consequence they deferred the removal to a safe place of their families, flocks, and portable property, until they got news of the actual start of the force which, once started, moved with such rapidity as to reach Walai, a point which commands the entire valley of Bazar, on the third day after the jirga at Peshawar, while the majority of the Zakka Khel were still arranging for accommodation for their families in Afghanistan. The duration of the expedition was rigidly limited by the orders of Government and the problem how, in a very short time, so to punish the Zakka Khel as to induce them to make any submission or to give any guarantees for the future, appeared almost insoluble. Fortunately, we had to deal with a very gallant enemy, who assisted the solution by fighting in so determined a manner on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st February as to suffer very heavy loss. In spite however of the resistance of the Zakka Khel, their "castellos," or small forts, were steadily demolished and large supplies of wood and fodder were obtained from them. The enemy's casualties in the fighting between the 15th and 21st February exceeded those of all the Afridis in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98. These casualties, their material losses, the hardships suffered by their families, who were enjoying the grudging hospitality of their Afghan neighbours, and their total inability to inflict serious loss upon our force, had their effect upon the Zakka Khel who, though they were too proud to sue for peace, became disposed to welcome the intervention of the other Afridis, which they would have scouted earlier. While the fighting had been going on in Bazar, the Chiefs and elders of the other Afridi clans had been exerting themselves to the utmost to restrain the turbulent element in Tirah from joining the Zakka Khel, and they were so successful that of the whole tribe probably not more than fifty volunteers from the Afridis took part against us. When they were satisfied that they could control their own tribesmen, the Chiefs and elders entered into negotiations with the Zakka Khel and their preliminary overtures were received at least with courtesy. Unfortunately, there exist both in India and in Afghanistan mischief-makers who are never so happy as when setting others by the ears, and the Zakka Khel were in constant receipt of messages from Peshawar encouraging them to hold out as Government had ordered the withdrawal of the force, and from Afghanistan promising them material assistance. These messages, taken with the fact that numbers of Afghan volunteers and large supplies of ammunition and flour were arriving daily at the Thabai Pass from Afghanistan, undoubtedly stiffened the backs of the Zakka Khel, and up to the 25th February the issue of negotiations appeared very doubtful. On that date the Afridi representatives who had assembled in Sir James Willcocks' camp left for Halwai. There they held a consultation with the Zakka Khel which lasted that day and night. Their discussions were continually interrupted by the howls of hundreds of Afghan fanatics, mullas and others, who clustered on the hills around, abusing the jirga and calling upon the Zakka Khel not to listen to "the *feringhi's* dogs." In spite of this a working arrangement was come to by which the Zakka Khel elders placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of the Afridi representatives, details being left for settlement later, and it was decided that the combined jirgas should proceed to China next day, invite the Political Officer to meet them there, and settle the matter. On the morning of the 26th, when the jirgas were about to start, it was seen that a large force was advancing east from the Thabai Pass. It consisted of Afghans (mostly Shinwaris) with standards, who were headed by bands of mullas including some of the most influential in the Ningrahar Province. The Afridi Chiefs and elders believed that they had been deceived and accused the Zakka Khel of treachery, but the latter swore that they had no knowledge of this reinforcement and that they would do their best to induce it to return to Afghanistan. The Zakka Khel elders went off to meet the Afghan force and as the other Afridis did not place much confidence in them, four elders from each of the other clans accompanied them to guard against any double dealing. The Zakka Khel informed the Afghans that they would have been delighted to see them ten days earlier, but that now that they had decided to make peace their presence was inconvenient. The Afghans were very loth to return, but the Afridis swore that if they did not do so they themselves would attack them in flank. At last it was arranged that the Afghans should return to their own border and there await the result of the negotiations. If these proved unsuccessful their assistance would be welcomed. All this took time, and the jirga arrived at China in the evening instead of the morning of the 26th February. They spent the night there, and next day the whole assembly, numbering about eleven hundred men and including about three hundred Zakka Khel, marched into camp. Most of them were armed, and it was necessary for the safety of the camp to disarm them. This was a very delicate task, but it was eventually accomplished. The jirga discussed with the Political Officer and the Assistant Political Officer the whole question of a settlement throughout that afternoon and evening and the following morning (28th (February), and at last a draft agreement was arrived at which ran as follows:—

"We, the Maliks and elders of the Afridi tribe in jirga assembled, humbly represent to the British Government that, being anxious to end the quarrel between the Zakka Khel Afridis and the British Government, which has been caused by the misconduct of the former, we have agreed and do promise:—

"That we, the Afridis, will hold ourselves responsible jointly and severally for the future good behaviour of every section of the Zakka Khel tribe; thus—

"The Malikdin Khel Afridis will be responsible for the Sahib Khel half of the Anai, Paindai, and Jamal Khel Khusrogi Zakka Khel.

"The Kambar Khel Afridis will be responsible for the Shan Khel Zakka Khel of Bara and Tirah.

"The Kuki Khel and Nikki Khel Pakhai Afridis will be responsible for the Mohib Khel half of the Anai Zakka Khel.

"The Sipah Afridis will be responsible for the Zia-du-din Zakka Khel.

"The Kamarai Afridis will be responsible for the Khusrogi Zakka Khel, excepting the Jamal Khel.

"The Khyber Pakhai Zakka Khel will be responsible for the Bara Pakhai Zakka Khel.

"Also we promise that when we are called upon we will assist each other in punishing these bad characters, and Government may punish us by fine, by exclusion from British territory, or in any other way for the misdeeds of the Zakka Khel sections for whom we stand surety.

"As regards the past we beg that Government in its strength will take into consideration the losses suffered by the Zakka Khel, by exclusion from British territory and by war, and will not complete the ruin of a tribe for the sins of the badly-behaved minority.

"As regards the actual thieves who have been leaders in the raids into British territory we also beg that we, with the assistance of the Zakka Khel elders, may undertake their punishment wherever they may be, and we will punish them to the satisfaction of Government, and in earnest of this we here deposit fifty-three rifles, which are worth, according to the prices current in our country, more than twenty thousand rupees, as security, and these rifles will only be returned to us when the Political Agent, Khyber, is satisfied that the thieves have been sufficiently punished, and we, the Zakka Khel, agree to this petition and promise to assist the jirga in every way.

"Further we hope for the mercy and favour of Government."

This draft was approved by Sir James Willcocks, and arrangements were made for him to receive the jirga at 3.30 p.m., on the 28th February. The rifles mentioned in the petition, which were to be deposited by the jirga, had to be obtained from them and this was a tedious business, as each person was most anxious that his neighbour's, not his own, rifle should be given up. Also efforts were made to induce us to accept arms of local maunfacture which have a very small market value. These difficulties were at last got over, and Sir James Willcocks received the representatives of the whole tribe, including the Zakka Khel. The petition of the jirga was read to them in Persian and explained in Pashtu, and at the termination of the reading each Chief rose and formally asked the elders of his clan whether they authorised him to guarantee these terms on their behalf and on behalf of their constituents. The reply being unanimous, Sir James Willcocks accepted and signed the settlement on behalf of Government. When the settlement had been signed, the elders sent messengers to every part of Bazar to inform the Zakka Khel that peace had been made and that they could now bring back their families to their houses. They also warned them that if they discredited the settlement by firing at the troops the Afridi Jirga would attack them. As the weather was very bad some of the Zakka Khel members of the jirga, whose homes were near, asked to be allowed to depart and were permitted to do so. They sent some of their men to Thabai to dismiss the Afghan gathering. Next morning, the 29th February, the whole force marched to Chora. All the jirga accompanied the troops except the Zakka Khel elders, who waited until the rearguard had left camp and then took leave of us in the most friendly manner. Not a single shot was fired at the troops during the march of 29th February to Chora, during the night there, or during the march of the following day to Ali Masjid, a record in the history of frontier expeditions. The campaign has been a most valuable and interesting test of the extent of our control over our border tribes. That the Chiefs and elders of the other Afridi clans should have succeeded in restraining their clansmen from joining the Zakka Khel, with whom they are so intimately connected, is little short of marvellous, and that they should have bound the

Zakka Khel in an agreement by which they themselves accept a very onerous responsibility is hardly less so. The Afridi Chiefs and elders have worked hard and well, they have shown determination and unselfishness and have deserved well of Government. Among so many it is difficult to choose, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Malik Zaman Khan, Chief of the Kuki Khel, Malik Yar Muhammad Khan (Malikdin Khel), Malik Shahmard Khan (Sipah), and Malik Amaldin (Kambar Khel). Another point of great political interest was the behaviour of the Khyber Rifles. This corps, which is mainly composed of Afridis, including some 350 Zakka Khel, had to take part in an expedition against a people to whom the men were bound not only by race and religion but by the closest ties of blood. Indeed in many cases during the expedition brother was fighting against brother and son against father. The experiment was viewed with mistrust by many and with misgiving by all, but it has been more than justified, as throughout the expedition the Khyber Rifles gained universal praise for their keenness and willingness, not a man deserted, and not a rifle was lost. I mention this particularly in this report, as I consider it of great political importance. The Khyber Rifles were in 1899 merely an armed rabble without cohesion or discipline, and the tribesmen themselves have fully shared the doubts of the authorities as to whether the men could really be employed against their own relatives and countrymen. The political effect of the satisfactory behaviour of the Corps cannot but be considerable, not only among the Afridis but throughout the border tribes. I have made every effort to obtain an accurate estimate of the losses of the enemy, but it is most difficult to get anything like complete figures. I shall know later, but at present I can only say that I know the names of 38 men buried in Bazar between the 15th and 21st February. A good many corpses were taken to Afghanistan for burial and some to Tirah. Also we have to add the enemy's losses on the 21st February, when they are believed to have been heavy, and on the 23rd February, when they are believed to have been slight. Altogether I think that it is safe to say that the enemy have lost not less than 70 killed. As regards the wounded, Afridis are very disinclined to give details of their losses. This is partly owing to pride and partly owing to fear of the evil eye, to which wounded men are particularly susceptible. We shall probably never know accurate details of the enemy's wounded and can only estimate their losses by the usual proportion of wounded to killed which would bring their total casualties to a very high figure. But for these losses it would have been impossible to bring the tribe to reason without a protracted occupation of the country, and it is only the remarkable military success of the expedition which made a settlement feasible. The Afridis, who are no mean judges of hill fighting, express themselves amazed at the handling and conduct of the troops as unlike anything they have seen or heard of, and the fact that they have obtained no loot in mules, rifles, stores, or ammunition, on which they confidently counted to compensate them for their own losses, has given them a strong distaste for expeditions conducted on these novel lines. As regards the punishment inflicted upon the enemy by material loss, every fort and watch tower in the valley has been razed to the ground, large supplies of wood and fodder have been obtained, and the losses due to exposure among the sheep, goats, and cattle (which are always, in Bazar, kept in caves in the winter) have been very great. The Zakka Khel have entirely exhausted their supplies of ammunition and cash and every individual in the tribe has felt the sharp punishment inflicted and will continue to do so for some time. I think that there is no doubt that the Zakka Khel really repent their misconduct, and that they will do their best to prevent further trouble. Thanks to a combination of military skill, political good fortune, and the loyal efforts of the Afridi Chiefs, a settlement of the Zakka Khel question has been arrived at which is more satisfactory than I should have dared to hope for even had our movements been unhampered and the duration of our stay unlimited, and I believe that the settlement will prove a durable one, and that it will improve our relations not only with the Zakka Khel but with all the Afridis. Should Government be satisfied with the political results attained, and should my hopes for the future be justified by the event, I would like to state that such political credit as may have been gained is due mainly to the efforts of Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, whose services have been invaluable. The Sahibzada served through the Tirah Expedition and has been since 1898 Assistant Political Officer, Khyber. His knowledge of the Afridis and the real affection and respect which they have for him have given him a power over them which has ever been used for their good. The recent negotiations were complicated and difficult, and we had many a *mauvais quart d'heure* when it looked as if all would be broken off. We were hampered by the necessity for haste, and intriguers from both the British and Afghan borders worked against us, but throughout the negotiations Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum never despaired; nothing could ruffle his imperturbable patience or bend his determination, and that we have made a real settlement is due principally to his influence and skill. I would take this opportunity of bringing his services strongly to notice. In conclusion, I venture to express to Sir James Willcocks my very real gratitude for his kindness, advice, and support, without which his political staff could have done little to serve him.

Enclosure 2 in No. 78.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 24th March, 1908.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th March, 1908, with which you forward the political report by Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., on the Bazar Valley expedition, with the remarks thereon of Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

2. The object of the expedition was to punish the Zakka Khel tribe for a series of crimes committed by members of it in British territory, and to obtain satisfactory assurances of their good conduct for the future. This object has been completely fulfilled, thanks to the bravery and high efficiency of the troops and the conspicuous ability with which the military operations and the political negotiations were conducted. The Zakka Khels have submitted and the other Afridi clans have assumed joint responsibility with them for their good conduct, and undertaken to bring individual offenders to just punishment for their offences. Never before in the history of the frontier has punishment so sharp been inflicted so swiftly, with results so satisfactory, and with so little loss to His Majesty's gallant troops.

3. Not the least interesting and re-assuring feature of the recent operations has been the attitude of the Chiefs and elders of the Afridi clans. This attitude was no doubt influenced by the confidence which you inspired at the outset of the operations, when you explained to them in assembly the object of the expedition and the intentions of the Government. The Governor-General in Council desires to acknowledge the services which you rendered at this important juncture. The assistance rendered by Malik Zaman Khan will be specially recognized. To Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, to Malik Shahmard Khan, to Malik Amaldin and to others you will now bestow suitable rewards.

4. The services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks as the General Officer Commanding the expedition have been separately acknowledged. The services which he rendered as officer in supreme political control remain to be acknowledged. The Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of those services.

5. General Willcocks pays a fine tribute to the tact, knowledge, coolness, determination and fearlessness which Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel displayed, and he adds that the chief credit for the political success of the expedition is due to him. In selecting Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel as Chief Political Officer, the Governor-General in Council was confident that all that could be done to effect a speedy and satisfactory political settlement would be done, and he desires to recognise the services rendered by this distinguished officer.

6. The Governor-General in Council also desires to associate himself in the high praise bestowed by General Willcocks and Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel on Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum for his invaluable assistance in dealing with the tribes.

7. It only remains to join in the tribute which all concerned have paid and justly paid to the Khyber Rifles, who have once more shown to their own people their loyalty to the British Government, which is not less proud of them than they are of their service. It cannot fail to be gratifying to them to read of the estimation in which they are held by the General under whom they have served, and by the Commanding Officer whom they know so well.

8. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the settlement recently concluded will have important results in securing the peace of this portion of the frontier.

No. 79.

Letter from the Government of India, Army Department, to the Right Honourable John Morley, O.M., His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 9th April, 1908. *Received 25th April,* 1908.

(Extract.)

Annexed is a copy of Army Department Notification dated 20th March, 1908, publishing a despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force from the 13th February, 1908, to the 2nd March, 1908.

Enclosure 1 in No. 79.

Army Department Notification, dated 20th March, 1908

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following letter from the Chief of the Staff in India, dated the 16th March, 1908, forwarding a despatch from Major-General

Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force from the 13th February 1908, to the 2nd March, 1908.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the able manner in which the operations were conducted reflects great credit on Major-General Sir James Willcocks and the Brigade commanders and Staff working under his orders.

His Excellency in Council also shares with the Commander-in-Chief his appreciation of the soldierly conduct displayed by all ranks throughout the operations.

Enclosure 2 in No. 79.

Letter from the Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, dated 16th March, 1908.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., describing the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force.

2. The speed with which the Force was mobilised, and the rapidity of its movement into the Bazar Valley and subsequent operations, contributed very largely to the quick and successful termination of the expedition.

3. To secure speed in movement, the troops operated on a much lighter scale of equipment and transport than has been adopted on previous occasions on the frontier; but although the climatic conditions were severe, the health of the Force and the admirable spirit displayed by all ranks left nothing to be desired.

4. The losses inflicted on the Zakka Khel were unusually heavy, and were due to the excellent handling of the troops and to their training and efficiency in the field.

5. Lord Kitchener is confident that the Government of India will agree with him in considering that the work done reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

His Excellency desires especially to commend to the notice of Government the excellent services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks, who so ably conducted the operations and brought them so rapidly to a successful conclusion.

He trusts also that those who have been brought to notice in this despatch may be considered deserving of commendation.

Annexure 1.

Letter from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bazar Valley Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters, Calcutta, dated 5th March, 1908.

(Extract.)*

I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the operations of the Field Force under my command in the Bazar Valley.

1. On the 3rd February I received telegraphic orders from His Excellency which informed me that a punitive expedition against the Zakka Khel Afridis had been approved by the Secretary of State for India. It was enjoined on me to keep the matter secret and to so arrange that within a few days the troops which were to form the expeditionary force should be ready to move at once on the orders for an advance being issued. I also received written instructions which gave a general idea of what was to be done; with detailed orders for the composition of the Force and a scheme of operations as a guide up to the time the troops entered the country of the Zakka Khel.

The following were the strengths:—

First Brigade.

1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force), 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas (Frontier Force).

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* This despatch was published in full in the "London Gazette" of the 22nd May, 1908. It is reprinted here with the omission of the lists of names of those whose services were specially commended, and of the detailed list of casualties.

Second Brigade.

1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
28th Punjabis.
45th Sikhs.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Third Brigade (in reserve).

1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).
1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Divisional Troops.

2 Squadrons, 19th Lancers.
2 Squadrons, 37th Lancers.
23rd Sikh Pioneers.
25th Punjabis.
No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.
4 guns, 22nd (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.
No. 9 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Attached.—800 Khyber Rifles.

2. Later on I received instructions to be ready to move forward from Peshawar as soon as the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, had interviewed the Afridi Jirgas, which had meantime been ordered to assemble there.

3. During the few days remaining all the railway, transport, supply, medical and other arrangements were completed, mostly by verbal orders. In accordance with instructions from Army Headquarters and in communication with the General Officer Commanding, Rawal Pindi Division, the troops and followers from that division which were to form part of the Field Force were held in readiness. Up to the last moment secrecy was maintained and not until within a few hours of starting were all ranks of the advanced troops equipped with field service clothing, &c.

4. On the 12th February the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, interviewed the Afridi Jirgas. This same afternoon troops began to move forward, and next day the picquets in the Khyber Pass were taken over by detachments of the Field Force; and line of communication posts were established at Jamrud and Ali Masjid. Half a battalion, 5th Gurkhas, marched to Landi Kotal.

5. During the 12th February the 2nd Brigade from Nowshera and other troops from outside the 1st Division area arrived by road or rail at Peshawar, and the Force which was to make the first advance was completed. The troops moving from the above two stations were at once replaced by the Reserve Brigade which arrived by train.

6. On 13th February the 1st and 2nd Brigades and Divisional troops left Peshawar and bivouacked at Jamrud. No tents were carried and all officers were on half field service scale of baggage.

7. On 14th February the Force moved to Lala China near Ali Masjid.

8. I felt convinced, considering the quiet way in which the Force had been mobilised, and how little was even known of its departure from Peshawar, that by a rapid march into the centre of Bazar we should not only morally surprise the enemy but forestall them in any of the positions they might have selected to defend. Accordingly at dawn on 15th February the following troops, under command of Major-General Barrett, C.B., left Lala China:—

With the Divisional Staff I accompanied this column.

Strength.

3rd Mountain Battery.
Seaforth Highlanders.
28th Punjabis.
45th Sikhs.
54th „
Wing 2-5th Gurkhas.
6th Company, Sappers and Miners.

Excepting a very small proportion of water, ambulance and other necessary mules, no transport accompanied this advance and officers and men carried three days' rations on the person. The route taken was by Chora in Malikdin country. The strong fort belonging to Yar Muhammad Khan at this place was occupied by troops from General Anderson's Brigade which moved up from Ali Masjid this same day.

No opposition was met with until after passing Chora when the Zakkas began firing on the advanced guard near Tanda, Tangi and from the high hill Tsapara on to which the 5th Gurkhas were advancing. The column moved on, being fired at regularly from our left flank till we reached Walai, east of China. Only one casualty occurred, a gunner of the 3rd Mountain Battery being wounded.

It was getting late now and a position for the night was selected. The Seaforth Highlanders swarmed up Khar Ghundai, a steep hill 1,000 feet above the bivouac, and established themselves in sangars on the summit. Picquets were also placed round the Walai nala. Heavy firing was kept up throughout the night, but only caused us the loss of one Highlander and one sepoy, 28th Punjabis, killed, both in the picquets. The Highlanders also had an officer and four men struck by rocks hurled from close quarters into the sangars. The Zakkas lost three killed and seven wounded on Seaforth's hill, amongst the latter being the well-known raid leader Dadai, badly hit.

9. The 5th Gurkhas on Tsapara hill were also sniped all night, but had no casualties.

10. Whilst we were marching to Walai, a small column from Landi Kotal, consisting of a wing 5th Gurkhas and 700 Khyber Rifles, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, Chief Political Officer with the Force, moved on the same date, and rapidly crossing the Bazar pass entered the valley without opposition and occupied China itself. The picquets were fired on all night, but no casualty occurred. This column moved without any transport whatever and carried its ammunition and 3 days' rations on the person.

11. Thus within 12 hours of leaving the Khyber the two columns had established themselves in the heart of the Zakka country. From information since received it is clear that the Zakkas had no idea of our date of leaving Ali Masjid and had made up their minds we should in any case halt at Chora for a day, and in consequence had not time to occupy Khar Gundai, the strongest position in the valley.

12. On the same day as I moved to Walai the major portion of the first Brigade occupied Chora, thus connecting up the line of communications.

13. On 16th February the advanced camp was moved up the Walai stream to a well-protected site where there was a plentiful supply of running water. Here the telephone apparatus of the Peshawar Division was set up and proved most useful, Headquarters being connected with the two Brigades and all important picquets, rendering immediate communication safe and easy.

During this afternoon the Landi Kotal column marched into Walai from China. A large convoy of supplies from Chora also arrived in camp. Whilst this convoy was moving in, the 45th Sikhs who were picquetting the lower spurs of Sara Paial Hill were being annoyed by fire from the crest, which in consequence it was decided to occupy. The leading companies advanced but were brought to a standstill by a heavy fire from what appeared to be a considerable number of Zakkas. The Zakkas endeavoured to push forward, but other companies were sent in support of the Sikhs and by my orders a steady fire of shrapnel was kept up on the enemy who were plainly visible from the guns. Meantime half a battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders arrived from camp and the combined troops soon cleared the hill. The Sikhs had a native officer and a sepoy wounded. The Zakkas lost 5 killed and 10 wounded this day.

14. On 17th February most of the 1st Brigade had reached Walai, and I had sufficient troops to form two columns for daily operations. This became the headquarters from which punitive measures were hereafter carried out in every direction, according to the movements of the Zakkas.

15. Before daybreak on 18th February a column under Major-General Barrett moved out to destroy the towers and enclosures at China. With the Divisional Staff, I accompanied this column.

Strength.

Seaforth Highlanders.
3rd Mountain Battery.
54th Sikhs.
5th Gurkhas.
23rd Pioneers.
6th Company Sappers.

The Seaforths and Gurkhas moving by Surmundo and Khwar and covered by the mountain guns occupied the hills north of China. Lieutenant Macfadyen of the Seaforths was mortally wounded in this advance.

After destroying the main towers and securing a quantity of wood and fodder the column began its return march to camp and the Zakkas at once closed in on the rear-guard and flanks. The troops retired very steadily, the battery and its escort of Seaforths which were in the comparatively open country south of China being specially selected for attack. The 54th Sikhs also on this flank were hotly engaged, some of the tribesmen closing to revolver range. Many Zakkas were here placed *hors-de-combat.*

By 4.20 p.m. the Gurkhas who held the hills above China had moved off them and the Seaforths had also come down from the eastern spurs which they had been occupying.

The column now retired quietly, the Zakkas making brave but fruitless attempts to follow. Their losses this day were heavy and they avoided the open country as far as possible for the future. Our casualties were one British officer wounded (since dead), two British officers, two British rank and file, and four native rank and file wounded.

16. On 19th February a column under Brigadier-General Anderson proceeded to China to complete the destruction of the towers and bring in fodder. No opposition was offered to the advance, but as usual the Zakkas followed up the retirement and were again severely punished. The troops returned to camp by the Jabagai gorge.

17. On 20th February Brigadier-General Anderson again moved out with a column to reconnoitre the Sassobi Pass and the Algad Valley. I accompanied this reconnaissance. The advanced guard was fired on from both sides of the Pass, but a good survey was obtained by Captain Rich, R.E.

Whilst the towers at Surmundo and Khwar were being destroyed, a portion of the column moved up the Algad Valley and from Sarwekai Pass saw a body of Zakkas advancing from the direction of Halwai. A few shells soon scattered them. The retirement to camp was followed with less vigour than on the 18th instant, but the enemy again suffered loss.

18. News had been received for some days that the tribesmen had collected in large numbers at Halwai where they had been joined by many Sangu Khels and other Shinwaris from across the Afghan border. On 21st February I moved with two columns under command of Generals Barrett and Anderson, keeping a squadron of the 37th Lancers with me in case an opportunity for the employment of cavalry presented itself.

Strength.

General Barrett's Column.

3rd Mountain Battery.
500 Seaforths.
28th Punjabis.
4 Companies, 54th Sikhs.
500 Khyber Rifles.

General Anderson's Column.

22nd Mountain Battery.	400 of 5th Gurkhas.
Section No. 9 Company Sappers.	53rd Sikhs.
400 Warwicks.	59th Rifles.

The 28th Punjabis of Barrett's Brigade occupied the China heights soon after daylight and held them during the day to cover the retirement; the remainder of this Brigade took the route south of China. The Khyber Rifles and 6th Company Sappers moved by the Bazar nala and destroyed the towers at Kago Kamar. Fire was opened on them by the Zakkas and kept up during most of the day. The Seaforths on our extreme left occupied the Saran hills and kept the enemy to the south and west of Halwai.

Meantime General Anderson's Brigade, moving north of China by Khwar and the Sarwekai Pass, debouched on to the plain north of Halwai. During this movement the Zakkas kept up a dropping fire from the direction of Pastakai. The two columns now advanced simultaneously. The steep hills overlooking Halwai were occupied without a check, the mountain guns making the enemy's sangars quite untenable. Anderson's right was very well protected from any attack from the Thabai or Mangal Bagh passes by the 59th Rifles.

19. The towers and stacks of timber in Halwai were destroyed and the Force commenced its return march to camp. This was, as usual, the signal for numerous parties to come down from the Thabai direction. These opened fire at long ranges, but the Derajat Battery, very well handled, kept them on the move. Both brigades were now moving by the south of China Hills which were held by the 28th Punjabis. By the time the rearmost battalion had arrived abreast of China the Zakka fire had almost died away, but as the 28th Punjabis began to leave the hills, covered by the fire of six guns, the tribesmen appeared in considerable numbers and closely pressed the battalion. The Punjabis withdrew steadily, but lost one man killed and eight wounded during the operation. Several acts of individual gallantry are reported and I am recommending three men for the Indian Order of Merit.

On our left (facing enemy) the Seaforths and Khyber Rifles were also attacked, the Zakkas advancing to close range, several of them being shot by both corps. It was whilst gallantly directing his rearmost companies at this stage of the fight that Major the Honourable D. Forbes-Sempill, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed.

The 53rd Sikhs who formed the rear centre covered the retirement and were very well handled.

By the time the rear guard had got east of China Hills, the Zakkas drew off and only fired at long ranges. Our casualties were one British officer and one Sepoy killed and ten native rank and file wounded. Not a shot was fired into camp this night.

20. On night of 22nd February the tribesmen tried the effects of sniping from several directions simultaneously, but although they wounded a sergeant in the Warwicks their own casualties are reported to have been a good deal heavier.

21. Next morning General Anderson again visited China with a column and brought away most of the remaining wood and fodder. The Zakkas kept at a very respectful distance, but the mountain guns again did some good work. Whilst demolishing the last tower two sappers and a follower were injured.

During the afternoon the first of the Afridi jirgas arrived in camp and asked for terms and mercy for the Zakka Khel and expressed their eagerness and ability to deal with them in the future. I gave them 48 hours to complete these arrangements and they all left for Halwai. In order that they might meet the Zakka elders I suspended active operations in the Halwai direction for that period.

22. On 24th February Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, 54th Sikhs, with a small column visited Jabagai and destroyed the towers. The Zakkas offered but a feeble resistance.

23. On 26th February a water escort of 45th Sikhs on Tsapara Hill was attacked in thick scrub jungle and had one Sepoy killed and two wounded.

24. On 27th February the combined Afridi jirgas, about 1,100 men (including 300 Zakka Khels), arrived at China from Halwai with white flags. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, Chief Political Officer, went out alone half-way to China to meet them and conducted them into camp.

Next day I held a public jirga at which they presented a petition, the details of which are known to Government. They deposited 53 rifles of English manufacture as a guarantee of keeping their promise to punish the individual raiders and begged we would now spare the Zakka Khel, undertaking to hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the tribe in future. As in my opinion the terms more than satisfied the demands of Government I accepted them and a formal agreement was drawn up and signed by 322 chiefs and elders, representing all the Afridi tribes, including the Zakka Khel.

25. Before the terms of above agreement were known at Chora on the night of 28th February, the camp at that post was heavily fired into and one Sepoy, 23rd Pioneers, and four Sepoys, 45th Sikhs, were wounded.

26. Immediately the terms of settlement with the jirgas had been signed on 28th February, secret orders were issued for the entire force to leave the Bazar Valley at dawn next morning. The Zakka Khels and such others of the jirgas as desired were allowed to proceed to China at once, and this proceeding convinced them that we had no intention of leaving for a few days at least.

27. At daylight on the 29th February Major-General Barrett's Brigade began to leave camp for Ali Musjid *viâ* Chora, a distance of 15 miles. The transport and baggage of both Brigades had gone by 9 a.m., and by 10 o'clock the rearmost picquets began to withdraw. General Anderson's Brigade covered the withdrawal and his arrangements were very well carried out. I remained with this Brigade at Chora the night and next day marched through to Jamrud, where the entire force was concentrated prior to demobilisation. A battalion and two squadrons were left at Ali Masjid as a temporary guard to surplus stores.

28. From the time we left China till arrival in British India not a shot was fired by the Zakkas. I am glad to be able to add that during the entire operations not a single follower, public or private, was killed or wounded by the enemy, and only one rifle was lost in the Bazar Valley, and that was on a man killed while skirmishing in thick bush.

29. I beg to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the soldierly conduct of all ranks of the Force. Their good discipline and cheerfulness have been very marked, and it has indeed been an honour to command such a fine division in the field. The fact that Brigades were employed intact under their own generals and staff, as they had been trained in peace time, made the carrying out of all operations a simple matter, and my own share in the work was appreciably lightened by having been allowed to select my staff officers from the permanent divisional establishment.

That the enemy lost heavily whilst own own casualties were small is due to the improvement in musketry training and the manner in which the troops work and run up shelter at the shortest possible notice. Sangars and pits quickly covered the bivouacs, and the picquets were secured against a rush at night by wire entanglements, &c. Constant night work now forms a regular part of infantry training, and the results were very plainly visible. As far as hill fighting is concerned our troops had little to learn from the Afridis.

The various departments of the Force were all satisfactory, and especially the transport service, where the discipline and order that prevailed were very noticeable.

The good conduct of the Khyber Rifles, many of whom were actually serving against their own kith and kin, is a remarkable testimony to their efficiency and loyalty. Not a rifle was lost by the corps, nor was there a single desertion.

30. The enemy's losses, as far as can be ascertained at present, have been at least 70 killed, and the wounded may reasonably be put at a much higher figure.

Annexure 2.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES.

Officers.

1 killed (Major the Honourable D. Forbes-Sempill, 1st Seaforth Highlanders).
4 wounded (2nd Lieutenant I. C. MacFadyen, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, died subsequently).

Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

British Troops.

1 killed (Private R. Fordyce, 1st Seaforth Highlanders).
6 wounded.

Native Troops.

1 killed.
27 wounded (two died subsequently).

No. 80.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 22nd May, 1908.

I have considered the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, dated the 2nd April, 1908, forwarding the reports you have received, through the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, on the political aspect of the recent expedition against the Zakka Khel Afridis, together with the orders you have issued thereon.

2. I desire to associate myself with the appreciation expressed in these orders of the services rendered by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., as officer in supreme political control of the expedition, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., Chief Political Officer with the Field Force, and by Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, and of the gallant and loyal conduct of the Khyber Rifles.

3. Your letter brings specially to my notice the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, to whose tact, energy, and ability the conclusion of so prompt and satisfactory a settlement with the tribesmen was largely due. I request that Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel may be informed that His Majesty's Government highly appreciate the manner in which he carried out his difficult task.

4. Your letter on the subject of the conduct of the military operations by Major-General Sir James Willcocks, and the troops under his command, is being dealt with in a separate despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

No. 81.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 29th May, 1908.

I have considered in Council the letter of your Government in the Army Department, dated 9th April last, and its enclosures, regarding the operations of the Bazar Valley Field Force against the Zakka Khel.

2. His Majesty's Government desire to place on record their high appreciation of the Military dispositions made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give effect to their policy; and to express their entire concurrence in the terms in which, in your Army Department Notification of 20th March, Your Excellency has spoken of the services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks and of the officers and troops under his command.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

No. 82.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Viscount Morley of Blackburn, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 4th June, 1908. *Received 22nd June,* 1908.

In continuation of our despatch dated the 2nd April, 1908, we have the honour to forward, for the information of His Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter dated the 5th May, 1908, from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, enclosing the final political report regarding the carrying out of the settlement made with the Afridis on the conclusion of the Zakka Khel punitive expedition in February last.

2. The prompt and successful manner in which the settlement has been carried into effect reflects much credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel. A copy of our letter acknowledging the report is enclosed.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) MINTO.
,, KITCHENER.
,, H. ERLE RICHARDS.
,, E. N. BAKER.
,, C. H. SCOTT.
,, H. ADAMSON.
,, J. O. MILLER.
,, W. L. HARVEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 82.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 5th May, 1908.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 30th April, 1908, with its enclosures, from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., forwarding a further report by Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., late Chief Political Officer, Bazar Valley Field Force, regarding the completion of the settlement effected with the Afridis at Walai on the 28th February, 1908.

2. I concur with Sir James Willcocks that the Afridi Jirgas have, in the thorough manner in which they have insisted on the restoration of the stolen property, indicated a genuine desire to effect a lasting settlement with Government. Though subjected to a severe strain since the Bazar Valley Expedition owing to pressure both from Afghanistan and the Mohmands, they have hitherto stood firm, and if they continue to do so through the present disturbances, Government will have a good guarantee of the sincerity of their desire for peace. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel is to be congratulated on bringing the negotiations to so successful a conclusion.

Annexure 1.

From Major-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 30th April, 1908.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to forward herewith the final Political Report of the Bazar Valley Expedition received from Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., late Chief Political Officer with the Field Force. In my opinion the efforts of the Afridi Jirgas have (as Colonel Roos-Keppel remarks) been remarkably successful, and I entirely agree with him that the enhanced rewards to them are well deserved. The return to them of the surrendered rifles is the natural consequence of their loyal conduct in bringing the raiders and thieves to tribal justice, and, taken as a whole, the settlement appears to have been very satisfactory, as I anticipated it would be.

Annexure 2.

Report, dated 22nd April, 1908, on the completion of the Zakka Khel settlement made at Walai on the 28th February, 1908.

(Extract.)

The Afridi Jirga had undertaken at Walai to be responsible for the future good behaviour of the Zakka Khel and to themselves punish actual offenders in recent raids into British territory. This latter clause was suggested by the Afridis themselves as they argued that were individual thieves and raiders allowed to retain and "digest" the booty which they had accumulated, the temptation to others to follow their example and to defy the loose organisation of the tribe would be irresistible. No fine had been imposed by Government and the nature of the punishment to be inflicted was left to the Afridis themselves. After the troops had returned from the Expedition the whole Jirga of the Afridis came to Peshawar to discuss with the Political Agent the nature of the punishment to be inflicted upon the raiders. An unfortunate incident occurred during the visit of the Jirga which nearly broke up the assembly. Some youngsters, Peshawaris, Afridis and others, created a disturbance in the streets in the money-changers' quarter and some exposed money was stolen from the stalls. This was magnified into an "Afridi raid" and a cry was raised that all Afridis were being arrested. Fortunately it proved possible to reassure the elders and to satisfy them that no harm to them was intended. They eventually decided to organise a Jirga of about 600 men, including the Maliks and most influential elders of each clan of the Afridis, and to visit the Zakka Khel settlements in turn. On the 8th March the combined Jirga left for the Zia ud-din Zakka Khel country at Shinkamar, and spent about 5 days there; they then moved slowly up the Bara visiting the Shan Khel and Pakhai settlements, thence to Maidan where they spent 20 days, thence to the Bazar Valley, and thence to Jamrud where they arrived on the 3rd April, 1908. At each place they were fed throughout their stay by the Zakka Khel in accordance with tribal custom and this in itself was a heavy punishment to the latter who sent in many messages to the Political Agent begging to be relieved of the burden of these unwelcome guests and to be allowed to settle matters direct. In each place they succeeded in getting hold of the raiders and by beating them and threatening to burn their villages induced them to hand over to the Jirga rifles as an earnest of their promise to disgorge their booty. The Jirga worked with an energy and unity of purpose never before displayed and were extraordinarily successful. They brought to Jamrud every notorious raider in the tribe (with the sole exception of Multan who had taken refuge at Jalalabad) and the amount of loot which they had compelled them to disgorge. This included:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) 4 Martini-Henry rifles taken from the Kohat Border Police at Lachi on the 13th November, 1907, valued at Rs. 500 each	2,000	0	0
(2) 2 smooth-bore Martinis taken from the Pabbi Police on 16th December, 1907, valued at Rs. 100 each	200	0	0
(3) 97 pieces of gold jewellery set with precious stones (mostly rubies and pearls), weight $171\frac{13}{32}$, and 221 pieces of plain gold jewellery, weight $345\frac{9}{16}$ tolas. The articles cannot be identified from the Police lists, and there is no means of valuing the jewels (a proportion of which may be false). The total weight of the gold settings is $516\frac{31}{32}$ tolas, which at the low rate of Rs. 25 per tola comes to	12,924	3	6
(4) Loose stones, rubies, pearls, and other miscellaneous stones, weight 34½ tolas, value not ascertainable.			
(5) 165 pieces of silver, jewellery, weight 826 tolas, bullion value	826	0	0
(6) Cash fines recovered in British coin from raiders	5,987	9	3
(7) Cash fines recovered in Kabul coin from raiders, Rs. 3,103 ...	1,551	8	0
(8) 49⅝ tolas of brass ornaments and fragments, some set with imitation pearls including some pieces of doubtful and inferior gold. Not valued.			
(9) Some donkeys, clothing, &c., and some sheep returned direct to claimants. Not valued.			
Total	23,489	4	9

To this must be added the value of the jewels in items 3 and 4 which must be at least Rs. 10,000, and the allowances of the Zakka Khel, which are in deposit, making a grand total of Rs. 53,039-4-9, as under—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Loot recovered, as per above list	33,489	4	9
Allowances of Zakka Khels from 1st April, 1906, to 28th February, 1908	19,550	0	0
Total	53,039	4	9

When it is remembered that the fine imposed on the Zakka Khel Afridis for their share of the 1897 disturbances was Rs. 9,000, and this was eventually paid for them by the other Afridis, who have never succeeded in recovering any part of it, I think it will be acknowledged that the Jirga has been remarkably successful. As no fine had been imposed at the end of the Zakka Khel Expedition, I should have been satisfied with the mere punishment of the offenders and should have raised no objection to the retention by the Jirgas, as a recompense for their trouble, of the amount which they recovered. As, however, all the loot has been handed over to me, I have accepted it, and have sent it to the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, for return to the losers, and I have somewhat increased the rewards which I had decided to give to the Afridi Maliks and elders instrumental in the settlement and in this subsequent punishment of raiders. As regards Multan, who had taken refuge with the Afghans at Jalalabad, the Afridi Jirga demanded that he should come in, make unconditional submission, pay a fine of five thousand rupees and give guarantees for the future. He was at first inclined to agree to these terms, but was persuaded by the Afghans not to submit. The Afridi Jirga have deposited with me one Lee-Metford, eight Martini-Henry, and four snider rifles, roughly valued at five to six thousand rupees, as a guarantee that they will not allow Multan to return to, or to settle in, Tirah until he has been properly punished. The settlement of all these cases was long and tedious, and at one time it looked as if the Zakka Khel were going to break away from the Jirga and defy them and Government, as they put forward a very determined claim to payment of their back allowances, arguing that if they paid up what they owed Government it was only just that Government should pay what was due to them. They were told that their allowances were forfeited as a punishment for their numerous violations of British territory, and they at last gave way with a bad grace. Throughout the stay of the Jirgas at Jamrud they have been pestered by numerous messengers from the Mohmands and from Afghanistan, who have urged them to help the Mohmands by rising and threatening Peshawar. This had, of course, an unsettling influence, and increased our difficulties with the Zakka Khel, but I do not at present apprehend any trouble. Whatever the future may bring forth, the Maliks and elders of the Afridis have fully redeemed their promise of punishing raiders, and they have done far more than I considered was possible. I have therefore returned to them the rifles which they handed over at Walai as a pledge for the carrying out of their promise. Unless the Afridis generally, and the Zakka Khel in particular, become affected by the present agitation among the Mohmands, I have hope that this settlement with the Zakka Khel will prove satisfactory and that we shall have no more outbreaks or organised raiding.

Enclosure 2 in No. 82.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 22nd May, 1908.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 5th May, 1908, forwarding a copy of a letter from Major-General Sir James Willcocks, giving cover to a report by Lieutenant-Colonel G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., regarding the completion of the settlement effected with the Afridis at Walai on the 28th February, 1908.

2. The Government of India concur with you that Lieutenant-Colonel Roos-Keppel is to be congratulated on bringing the negotiations so promptly to a successful conclusion. The Governor-General in Council desires to acknowledge the able manner in which Colonel Roos-Keppel managed these difficult negotiations.

PART III.

MOHMANDS: OPERATIONS.

No. 1.

Letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 13th January, 1897. *Received 1st February,* 1897.

(EXTRACT.)

We have arrived at arrangements which promise to be satisfactory with those Mohmand clans, over which the Government of India have assumed political control. Representative jirgas of them met Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, by invitation, early in November. Their attitude was good and they accepted the position as explained to them; they have been allowed to continue to receive river tolls as heretofore, and allowances* aggregating Rs. 16,800 a year have been fixed for them in lieu of those heretofore actually or nominally paid by the Amir. The allowances and presents made to the tribes through the Khan of Lalpura, amounting to about Rs. 7,000 a year will, at their request, be paid to them direct in future. A slight addition of Rs. 325 a year to the old *inam* of Rs. 1,000 a year drawn by the Isa Khel and Burhan Khel Pindiali Mohmands has also been sanctioned. We have told His Highness the Amir that arrangements have now been completed with the Halimzais and Tarakzais and certain other sections of the Mohmands in a manner satisfactory both to the Government of India and to the jirgas of the tribesmen; that the allowances which the tribes have received either directly from Kabul or through the Khan of Lalpura will now be paid to them by the Government of India, and that His Highness will be relieved of any concern in regard to them.

	Rs.
* Halimzai ...	... 8,480
Kamali ...	... 2,800
Dawezai ...	... 1,200
Utmanzai ...	... 720
Tarakzai ...	... 3,600

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated 5th December, 1896.

(Extract.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor held a Darbar near Shabkadr to receive the representatives of the "assured" Mohmand clans and thereby openly mark the change in our relations with them which has been effected by the Durand Agreement and the recent negotiations with Mr. Merk. Over 1,000 members of the above clans were so received by His Honour, who conveyed to them on behalf of the British Government the assurance that they had passed under sole British control, and that such grants as they had before received from the Kabul Government would be regranted to them and maintained by the British Government. The clans were clearly and emphatically informed that in return for these allowances they would be expected to render such service as Government might require from them, and to be faithful and well conducted in their dealings with the British Government. They fully recognised and more than once recurred to the main fact of their having come under our sole control. A copy of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's speech, which was delivered by His Honour in English and afterwards translated to the members of the jirga in Pashtu, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India; and I am to explain, in order to account for some phrases in it which may sound strangely to English ears, that it was prepared with a view to being translated into Pashtu.

Annexure.

Note of proceedings of the Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor near Shabkadr on 26th November, 1896.

(Extract.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies received representative jirgas consisting of 1,109 men of the Halimzai, Tarakzai, Utmanzai, Dawezai, Isa Khel, and Burhan Khel Mohmand clans in a private Darbár held near Shabkadr on 26th November, 1896. His Honour addressed the assembled clansmen as follows:—

"I have called you here to-day in order that I might explain to you myself that the British Government has agreed to accept and has now assumed sole political control over you. As you know, three years ago a commission of British officers visited Kabul, and by a convention with His Highness the Amír a demarcation of the boundaries of political influence of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir was settled, and in consequence of that agreement you have come on that side of the boundary which is under sole British influence and control. In future therefore your relations will be with the British Government alone, and with no other Government, and I am sure that, as hitherto our relations have been good, so also hereafter the new relations, which I am glad to see have been commenced, will prove entirely satisfactory and will result in the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of yourselves. The British Government is just, and in order that you may not lose by coming under the sole control of that Government it has been decided and I inform you that the allowances which you have hitherto received from His Highness the Amír through the Governor of Jalalabad or the Khan of Lalpura will be continued to you, and the first half year's instalment will be paid to you by the Commissioner immediately. Some of your clans, such as the Utmanzai, the Dawezai and the people of Pindiali, have not received such allowances, but the British Government in its kindness has agreed to give them allowances also. In return for these allowances you will, whenever the Government thinks it necessary, be called upon to do service in such manner as Government considers advisable, and upon the service you render, upon your good conduct, and upon your fidelity to the Government will depend your allowances and the favour which the great British Government will show to you. Also as you were in the habit of receiving presents from the Khan of Lalpura, the Government in its justice will see that you do not lose in this matter. The distribution of these allowances and presents will be settled by my officers, to whom I have given authority for this purpose. Most of you have long known our Government and have dealt with its officers for over 50 years and have received *jagirs* and *inams* from that Government, and you all know that the British Government treats its dependents with kindness and consideration; it is always just; it is strong to reward and to punish; and in return for its kindness and consideration it expects and requires that its dependents show fidelity and service, and I sincerely trust that your new relations with the British Government will lead always to your prosperity and welfare, and that your name will be always well spoken of in the house of the Suzerain."

No. 2.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

On the night of 24th March village Marozai, six miles to the north-east of Shankargarh police station, was raided; two Hindus killed, one wounded. Troops at Abazai and Shankargarh turned out, but raiders escaped. On the night of 24th, Mirzadhar village, two miles from Marozai, was raided, several Hindus' houses looted and burnt, and one Hindu carried off. Burtan Khels Mohmands brought back Hindu, and handed over a Koda Khel Mohmand raider whom they captured. On the night of 30th March a raid was committed at Chikkor, nine miles south-east of Shankargarh, and Hindus' houses looted. All three raids are believed to be the work of remnant of Mohmand lashkar, which collected at the end of Zakka Khel expedition. Military detachments at Abazai and Shabkadr are being strengthened, and military will temporarily take over Moghal Khel Border Military Police post, in order to set free Border Military Police for patrol, as further activity is apprehended from this gang.

No. 3.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 17th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

North-West Frontier. My telegram dated 3rd instant. Telegram dated 14th instant from Political Agent, Khyber, states that Mullas, headed by Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, have been preaching in Ningrahar, and crossed the river on 10th instant at Lalpura, their intentions being uncertain; also that Koda Khel at encampments have left their country and have taken refuge with the neighbouring clans. Telegram dated 15th April from Officer Commanding at Landi Kotal, states that on 14th instant Sufi Sahib of Kot, with 1,500 men, left Lalpura for Koda Khel to join force of Hazrat Sahib, total being thus brought up to over 3,000; that villagers are joining in masses, Ghaza being general, with the reported object of delivering an attack on night of 17th April upon Dheri Shabkadr, Malik Gholam Khan, Pindiali, being attacked *en route* because he released Hindu who was captured in Mirzadhar raid and arrested two Koda Khel. Movement to Kamali towards British territory has, according to later information received to-day from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, been made by Mohmand gathering, which now, including some 2,000 Afghan subjects, numbers about 5,000, with Sufi Sahib's son and Hazrat Mulla at their head. Kamali are reported unreliable by Mohmand chief. Attempt made by Halimzai jirga to bring in Koda Khel jirga to discuss matters was unsuccessful. There is, in Chief Commissioner's opinion, a distinct danger of a fanatical outbreak with these influential Mullas present. General Officer Commanding has been asked by him to reinforce Shabkadr Abazai line by sending out more troops there. Everything possible is being done, through Mohmand chiefs, to reassure the clans, the gathering having apparently been caused by a rumour that we intend to invade Mohmand country.

No. 4.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21*st April*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated 17th instant. Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, telegraphed as follows on 19th and 20th instant respectively:—

(1.) "Arrival of Mohmand lashkar at Kamali, with intention of attacking Gholam Khan, is reported from Shabkadr. It is said, however, that Gholam Khan, who has moved to British territory, is with his family at Matta Moghal Khel. About 10,000 is said to be number of Mohmand lashkar. A band of 150 men to watch Kotah, about half a mile outside our border, was sent last night."

(2.) "Mohmand gathering. See my telegram of yesterday. Patrol west of Matta Moghal Khel, inside our border, was fired upon yesterday by band of Mohmands. Patrol did not return fire. Post at Matta was fired into last evening, and firing from both sides of road was directed against a party of troops moving from Garlhi Sudda to Matta. One sepoy, 28th Punjabis, and one syce, 19th Lancers, severely wounded, and one man of the Warwicks killed. After consulting me, General Officer Commanding is moving out, under General Anderson, a column of two guns and 1,000 infantry from Peshawar. I have, this morning, advised General Officer Commanding to move to Peshawar a second column which is being held ready at Nowshera in case of need. Every endeavour to prevent further collision will be used by General Willcocks, who has to-day gone to Shabkadr."

No. 5.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21*st April*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of to-day. Mohmands. Following telegram dated 20th instant received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province:—"The longer this gathering under fanatical Mullas remains in its present position, the greater is the probability of a big fanatical outbreak; I am therefore definitely of opinion that a sufficiently strong force should be organised at Shabkadr to assume offensive. In view of trouble spreading to other portions of Peshawar border, I would also urge maintenance at Peshawar of a strong column." Telegraphing on the 20th April from Shabkadr, General Willcocks states that he has ordered two squadrons of cavalry from Nowshera Cavalry Brigade to Shabkadr, and also two guns, Mountain Battery, and one Field Battery, and 800 infantry from Nowshera to Peshawar. He further states that presence of a lashkar about 7,000 strong at Pandiali, of another about 2,000 strong at Kamali, and of a third about 1,000 strong at Alakandi, six miles from Matta Moghal Khel, is asserted by all reports alike; and that large numbers have evidently gathered, though numbers are probably exaggerated. It is reported that at Pandiali a jirga of all big Mullas is to-day assembling. All precautions against attack are being taken by General Willcocks.

No. 6.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmand disturbances. General Willcocks wires 20th :—"Mohmands fired patrol yesterday, west of Matta Moghal Khel inside our boundary. Fire was not returned. Yesterday evening a party moving from Garhi Sadda to Matta Moghal Khel was fired at from both sides of road. Post at Matta was also fired into. Private R. G. Adams, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, killed; Private Picard, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, slight gunshot wound, arm; one Sepoy, 28th Punjabis, and one Syce, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse) wounded severely. Fire was returned on both occasions. In consultation with Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, am moving out this morning a column from Peshawar of two guns and 1,300 infantry under General Anderson. Another column is being held in readiness at Nowshera in case of need Am just going out myself and will use every endeavour to prevent further collision." Willcocks wires later from Shabkadr :—"Chief Commissioner strongly recommends in writing that troops from Nowshera be moved to Peshawar at once with a view to further developments and for security communications with Shabkadr. I have ordered two guns, mountain battery, and one field battery, and 800 infantry by road and rail from Nowshera to Peshawar at once. I will be at Matta to-night. Have also ordered two squadrons cavalry from Nowshera Cavalry Brigade to Shabkadr." Troops mentioned by Willcocks left Nowshera for Peshawar last night by road.

No. 7.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 21st April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

In continuation of my telegram of to-day. Willcocks wires from camp Matta Moghal Khel at 11 a.m. on 21st April :—"No firing last night. Mohmand watch posts, along hills just outside border, visible. I will give no possible cause for Mohmands to attack us. If they do, we are in a position to repulse and punish them. Troops from Nowshera all reach Peshawar by road to-day. Cavalry from Nowshera arrived by night march at Shabkadr this morning. At 8 o'clock this morning a party of Mohmands crossed our border, in open, and fired on our standing patrol, west of camp. Patrol was withdrawn, as I am endeavouring to show that we are here in purely protective advanced position, but, as Mohmands kept in open ground, I fired three shells and dispersed them. Whoever their parties are, they are evidently doing their best to draw us across the border, but they will not do so unless they attack us in force. They have now planted a standard 4,000 yards from camp. Health of troops good, but weather is very hot."

No. 8.

Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22nd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated, Shankargarh, 22nd April, received from General Anderson :—"During the night there was a little sniping into camp, Matta; no casualties resulted. In consequence of occupation of foot hills west of Sadr Garhi, and about 3,000 yards from Matta camp, by at least 1,000 of the enemy, a strong post was established and occupied at Sadr Garhi by 300 of our men. Flank guard moving to Sadr Garhi was fired on in desultory fashion all morning. Only casualties were two horses wounded. On night of 21st April, telephone wire was cut and carried away. Shankargarh fort, city, and camp on west side subjected to a certain amount of sniping."

No. 9.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 22nd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of yesterday. Mohmands. Following telegram, dated 21st April, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province :—" Spread of fanatical feeling to Shamozai, Utman Khel, and Bajaur is shown by reports received at Malakand from Nawab of Nawagai; Jehad has been avowed and is being preached by deputies from the Mullas."

No. 10.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 22nd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. Your telegram of to-day, repeating Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 21st instant. You will, of course, take such military action as you may consider necessary, bearing in mind the policy of His Majesty's Government on the frontiers. I shall be glad to be kept informed promptly and fully.

No. 11.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following reports from Panjkora bridge, telegraphed by Political Agent, Malakand, 22nd instant :—Mulla Barbara, Inzarai, Doda Jan, Sufi Sahib, Badshah of Islampur, and disciples, and Sheikhs of Hadda Mulla have started for Shabkadr at head of Mamund Salarzais, Mandals Khels, Charmangis, and other Bajis. Men of Asmar, Shigal, Kohistan, Shortan, Kama, and Kunar are coming to join fanatics.

No. 12.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 22nd April, received from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, regarding Mohmands :—" Desultory long-range fire has been kept up by enemy, who, reports show, are holding low hills from Swat River to Subhan Khwar. One havildar 53rd Sikhs wounded. It is said that Hazrat Sahib and son of Sufi Mulla, with some 3,000 men, have reached mouth of Gundab. Grain, ammunition, and cash are being steadily sent down to Mohmands. from Ningrahar, and attitude of gathering is even more aggressive to-day."

No. 13.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from General Anderson, 22nd April, regarding Mohmand disturbances :—"Considerable bodies of enemy now occupy the whole line of foot hills between Swat river and Subhan Khwar. Enemy has kept up desultory firing all day. One havildar, 53rd Sikhs, wounded slightly, and two cavalry horses wounded close to Matta Camp while on patrol; long range fire in all cases. There is no general advance into plain though a few of enemy frequently come down and fire here and there."

Following from General Willcocks, at Shabkadr, dated 22nd April :—"Large following of Mohmands with standards dispersed this afternoon by shell fire. They were advancing from west towards Garhi Sadr, which is opposite to Abazai. Considering that the enemy now evidently mean business, I have ordered following troops from Peshawar to Shabkadr :—18th Field Battery, 2 guns Derajat Mountain Battery, Seaforth Highlanders, and 200 men of 28th Punjabis. When these troops have arrived I shall have following force on line Abazai, Shabkadr, Michni :—2,700 infantry, 520 cavalry, and 12 guns."

No. 14.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram received from Intelligence Officer, Peshawar, 23rd April, regarding Mohmand disturbances :—"Last night little firing took place at Shabkadr and Abazai, shown on map as Hajizai, where bridge-head is held by small guard. No news from Matta, to which place telephone is cut, as also telegraph to Peshawar. Last night village of Katozai was raided. On morning of 23rd April, Intelligence Staff Officer rode to Peshawar from Shabkadr."

No. 15.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 23rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphed 23rd April from Shankgarh that an attack by the enemy on bridge-head Abazai on Shabkadr-Peshawar road last night was repulsed, one sowar wounded slightly. Throughout the night enemy fired upon Shabkadr fort and hornwork. Matta was sharply attacked by them; 21st Cavalry had one sowar wounded in head. Excited by the heavy firing, 80 horses of the 19th Lancers and 21st Cavalry stampeded, broke away, jumped intrenchments; many are being recovered to-day, though some are still missing, and others killed in barbed-wire fencing. Village, five miles within our border was attacked and looted by enemy, who, during darkness, crossed our main road from Abazai to Matta. At same time, Garisad post, opposite Abazai on Swat River, where fortified camp has just been established by me, was attacked by the enemy. Attack repulsed with loss to enemy of several wounded and four men killed.

No. 16.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 23rd April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram repeating telegram of 20th April from Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. In view of large gatherings reported in later telegrams, are you satisfied that maintenance of defensive will not promote big fanatical outbreak? Might not safe policy be to disperse gathering before it becomes larger? It is for you, of course, to judge.

No. 17.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegrams 22nd and 23rd April. I have given authority, on representations from Chief Commissioner and General Willcocks, to cross border and assume offensive when necessary, impressing at the same time on General Willcocks observance of policy of Government regarding permanent occupation. Immediate mobilisation of two brigades with reserve brigade and divisional troops has been sanctioned.

No. 18.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

The following units have been moved to Mohmand border up to the evening of 22nd April, making a total of 2,700 infantry, 520 cavalry, 12 guns, on the line Michni, Shabkadr, Abazai:—Royal Field Artillery, 18th Battery, and 4 guns 80th Battery; 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, 2 guns; 1st Section 6th Company Sappers and Miners; detachments of 19th Lancers, 21st Cavalry, Guides' Cavalry, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 28th Punjabis, 53rd and 54th Sikhs, 59th Sind Rifles. The 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers and 30th Punjabis have been moved to Nowshera, and the 45th and 54th Sikhs and 55th Rifles to Peshawar.

No. 19.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

The telegraph wire between Peshawar and Shabkadr was cut again about 9.30 last night, and has not yet been restored.

No. 20.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmand Force. Following are the names of Commanders:—Major-General Sir J. Willcocks to command the Force, Brigadier-General C. Anderson to command First Brigade, Major-General A. A. Barrett to command Second Brigade, Major-General J. G. Ramsay to command Reserve Brigade.

Following is composition of force:—First Brigade:—1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Wilde's Rifles, 59th Scinde Rifles, Sections A and B No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 101 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Second Brigade:—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Infantry of the Corps of Guides, 28th Punjabis, 55th Coke's Rifles, Sections C and D No. 1 British Field Hospital, No. 102 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Reserve Brigade:—1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis, 40th Pathans, Sections A and B No. 7 British Field Hospital, No. 112 Native Field Hospital, Sections A and B No. 113 Native Field Hospital, Brigade Supply Column. Divisional Troops:—21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry, Mountain Division No. 8 Battery Royal Garrison Artillery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, No. 6 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, No. 1 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, 34th Sikh Pioneers, No. 103 Native Field Hospital. Reserve Brigade to proceed to Peshawar. Orders have been issued for all movements, including following reliefs:—No. 2 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, Roorkee to Peshawar; 33rd Punjabis, Jubbulpore to Nowshera; No. 5 Company 1st Prince of Wales' Own Sappers and Miners, Roorkee to Rawalpindi.

No. 21.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 24th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

A telegram, dated 24th April, has been received from General Willcocks, at Shankargarh, reporting that to-day two columns comprising all available troops simultaneously attacked enemy's position to west of Matta and Shabkadr. Enemy driven from their sangars. Two casualties in Shabkadr column and about sixty casualties in Matta column.

No. 22.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. Following telegram from General Willcocks, 24th April, from Shankargarh:—"Two columns, consisting of all available troops on this border, to-day reconnoitred and searched out enemy's lashkars on foothills two miles west of Shabkadr. Column under Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, one squadron 21st Cavalry, 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery, two guns 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery, 100 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks, 400 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and 150 28th Punjabis, moved up Gundab Valley as far as village of Shabaz Kor. Enemy's strength was ascertained and position of his sangars. Enemy mostly armed with Lee-Metfords and Martinis. Matta column under Brigadier-General Anderson. Column consisting of 300 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, and 200 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks, and 250 53rd Sikhs, and 220 57th Rifles, and 150 59th Rifles, and one squadron 19th Lancers, and one squadron 21st Cavalry, and four guns 80th Battery Royal Field Artillery, moved against enemy's sangared position to the north-west of Matta. Enemy offered determined resistance, but all his positions were gallantly carried by the troops. One sangar was taken by 57th Rifles with bayonet. 1st Battalion Royal Warwicks found enemy escaping through a gorge, and inflicted heavy loss on them with rifle fire. Enemy estimated at minimum of 4,000 men. General Anderson commanded with much dash, and has inflicted heavy blow on Mohmands. Following casualties in both columns, and in sniping into camp. Killed:—British rank and file, 2; native, 5. Wounded severely:—British officers, 4. British rank and file, 10; native, 18. Wounded slightly:—British rank and file, 7; native, 12. Authentic reports received show that enemy lost over 100 killed.

No. 23.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

A telegram, dated 25th April at Shankargarh, has been received from General Willcocks, reporting that no sign was found of enemy during reconnaissance made this morning beyond Hafizkor village up Gundab valley. Their positions to west of Matta have also been abandoned.

No. 24.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 26th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram received to-day from Willcocks at Shankargarh regarding Mohmands reports that since yesterday everything has been quiet. The condition of all the wounded is satisfactory. There has been no further cutting of wires or raiding.

No. 25.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram dated the 23rd April. Mohmands. It appears that, in order to prevent Mohmands and Afghans being taken in rear, *viâ* Nawagai, Shamozais, Salarzais, and Mamunds, had collected lashkar to attack and destroy Panjkora bridge. Lashkar has dispersed, Dir riverain Khans and their men having joined levy of reinforcements which had been despatched. Mullas have retired having failed as they hoped to cause rising of Dir and Swat.

No. 26.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram, dated 25th instant, from Political Agent, Khyber, reports continuance of crossing at Lalpura for Mohmand country of parties of 10 to 50 men with flags. General opinion is that lashkars cannot hold out long, and messages asking for more food are constantly received from Mohmand country. No success has so far attended efforts that are being made to get Afridis to rise. Khyber Zakka Khel are full of protestations of loyalty, and Loargai Shinwaris are staunch and reliable.

No. 27.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 26th instant, regarding Mohmands, as follows:—" Large number of men are arriving from Mohmand country with killed and wounded according to report of messenger who arrived from Hazarnao this morning. In fighting west of Matta, on Friday last, they own to having 240 casualties. Corpses of Maliks Lataman and Deh Bashi, of Khassadars at Dakka, have been brought to Hazarnao by Shakar of Hazarnao, Naib Kotwal of Jalalabad, who has arrived there wounded in the head, and also bringing corpse of his still more notorious brother, Ilm Sadbarhi of the Hazarnao Khassadars. Large number of friends, who have taken this excuse to leave lashkar, accompany each dead and wounded man brought to Ningrahar. Small belated parties are still going on towards Mohmand country, but the people of Ningrahar are much disheartened at these losses. An attempt to induce Zakka Khel to rise is being made by a mulla from Ningrahar who went, *viâ* Sassobi Pass, to Bazar Valley on the 24th April. Mulla Saiyid Akbar is reported to have sent messages to Sufi Sahib that he cannot persuade Afridis to rise, but that latter will not oppose lashkar, and many will probably join it, if, instead of attacking Landi Kotal, Sufi will bring his Sangu Khel lashkar to the lower Bara *viâ* the Bazar Valley.

No. 28.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram dated 27th instant received from General Willcocks regarding Mohmands:—" According to most recent information, Mir Sahib Jan Badshah of Islampur Kumar, the leading spirit in Matta fight, has crossed the Indarai pass into Kamali Halimzai limits, and Hazrat Sahib of Bhat Khak, with his lashkar, is still in Khwaizai limits. In addition to their Afghan adherents, each has still a considerable contingent of Mohmands. With exception of the

Tarakzai, a small following of Gholam Khan Isa Khel, and the elders of the Gundab Halimzai, there appears to be little doubt that Mohmands, as a whole, were implicated in recent engagements with our columns from Matta and Shabkadr. The Ambahar Utman Khel, under leadership of Mir Baz, and the Khoda Khel Baizai, under leadership of Mahasal, were the most prominent; Kunaris, a large contingent of Ningraharis, Khwaizai, men of Lalpura, and Khassadars, were included among their Afghan allies."

No. 29.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 27th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

We have instructed General Willcocks, after considering Mohmand situation in Council this morning, that an advance should be made with two brigades from Mohmand border, one on Pandiali and the other up the Gundab, to operate in Kamali Ambahar, if jirga does not arrive at once and submit. Offensive measures are considered necessary both by General Willcocks and by Chief Commissioner. Enemy are not yet dispersed though apparently disheartened.

No. 30.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 28th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 27th April. You have, I presume, considered carefully how far it is advisable to order what practically is a new expedition into hill country, distant from our border. Might not case possibly be met by blockade and, if necessary, stopping allowances?

No. 31.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 28th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

According to news from Bajaur, other Mullas are greatly depressed by action of Sarkanri Mian Mulla, Kunar, who has returned to Afghan territory, in consequence of receiving letter from Amir that this is not holy war now.

No. 32.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 28th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following report, dated 27th instant, received from Political Agent, Khyber, regarding Mohmands:—"Confirmation received of report that enemy's losses in fighting of 24th April were very heavy. No more volunteers are expected to be going in direction of Mohmand country, whence a steady stream of men has been returning for the last two days. Good work is being done, so far with success, by Afridi maliks and elders to counteract efforts of Afghan sheikhs and mullas in Tirah. It is reported that at Girdi, four miles from Dakka, there was a large gathering of between 2,000 and 3,000 last night, but as regards its composition or intentions there is no accurate information. Bhar lashkar of Loargai Shinwaris, some 1,000 strong, of whom about 600 possess rifles, has offered its services."

No. 33.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 28th April. Blockade is impracticable owing to interposition of friendly tribes between our border and those implicated. I am most anxious to avoid expedition, but it is necessary to enforce some punishment. I will instruct General Willcocks to do all he can to arrive at reasonable terms when jirga assembles, which will not be for some days. We may be obliged to advance if negotiations fail, but it will only be with intention of returning at once after inflicting punishment.

No. 34.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram dated 28th instant received from Political Agent, Khyber:—"Excitement in Ningrahar is dying and situation is improving. No fresh parties reported going to Mohmands, and all day yesterday boat-loads of men crossed from Lalpura on their return from Mohmand country. Gathering at Girdi has now dispersed; it consisted mainly of men returned from war. Sangu Khels are reported to be dispersing to their homes, and Sufi Sahib to be sick at Drabgai. It is stated that Hazrat Sahib, with about 400 men, has withdrawn to Ucha and Jawan in the Bohai Dag. In order that he may be able to make a demonstration on Friday next on the Shabkadr line, he is sending to Ningrahar for reinforcements, and mullas are proceeding from one village to another calling upon people to join Hazrat Sahib; people, however, return to their homes after going a few miles. It is not believed that those who have returned from Mohmand country will go back to Hazrat, though they have promised him to do so. From Bara, Bazar, and Tirah all reported quiet."

No. 35.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 29th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram received from General Willcocks at Shankargarh, dated 28th April, reports all wounded are doing well. Everything is quiet on the border. None of our camps have been fired at.

No. 36.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Malakand, telegraphed 28th instant, as follows:—"Malik of Kotkai reports that attack upon either Panjkora or Dargai is intended by Ambahar and Laman Utman Khels. As same report has reached Panjkora, I have informed Officer Commanding Malakand Force, but I am doubtful of truth of the report."

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 29th instant, as follows:—"My previous telegram, as to discouragement of people and disinclination for further fighting, is confirmed by numerous reports from Ningrahar. Boat bridge at Lalpura has been dismantled, Kabul River being in flood. The Mian Sahib of Tsappar, near Gandamak, has arrived and is halted at Peshbolak, at the head of a large lashkar of Khugianis. This lashkar is the only one now assembled in

Ningrahar; it is 4,000 strong according to report, but this is probably an exaggeration. Its leaders are at Drabgai with Sufi Sahib. All is reported quiet by Afridi elders and maliks in Tirah, who continue to oppose efforts of Afghan Mullas successfully. Adverting to my telegram, dated 26th April, Afridis have given most discouraging replies to Mulla, who is sounding them on the subject. Several Zakka Khel elders, from Bazar, have been here to say that Zakka Khels have replied to Mullas that they object to and will oppose passage of any lashkar through their country; and Malik Yar Muhammad Khan has sent his son to say that he will oppose any Afghan lashkar approaching Chura.

No. 37.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 30th April, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I repeat, for information, the following telegrams regarding Mohmands.

(1.) General Willcocks telegraphed last night, 29th April, as follows:—"Mullas' activity in Mohmand country still continues. On night of 28th instant, Hazrat Sahib was at Koda Khel, whither he has now moved, up Bohai Dag. Hazrat is announcing that he will attack us at Kharappa, and that Sufi Sahib, with a Shinwari lashkar, is on his way to join him, and has reached Lalpura. Hazrat's movements, however, it may be noticed, are bringing him by degrees nearer home. Have received information of collection in Alikandi Pass of miscellaneous lashkar, consisting of about 300 Mohmands."

(2.) Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed, also on night of 29th instant, as follows:—"Khugiani lashkar is reported to be 6,000 strong, by a messenger who has just returned from Peshbolak. In addition to above, lashkar was joined at night by following parties of Shinwaris of Safed Koh:—500 Adal and Marjan Khel, 500 Pekhawal, and 700 Sangu Khel."

No. 38.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphed, 30th April, from Shankargarh, as follows:—"While nothing definite is known, so far, regarding attitude of other tribes, it seems probable that subsidised tribes will attend jirga on 4th May. Ambahar Utman Khels and Burhan Khels have sent in replies; the latter say that summons to Shabkadr will be obeyed by them. Ambahar do not definitely state that they will come; they say that any settlement Mohmands may make with General Commanding will be followed by them, and that, for the rest, they are Mussulmans. After visit to Khuda Khels, Hazrat Sahib has returned to Khwaizai. Much anxiety to keep this mischief-maker with them is still evinced generally by Baizai and Khwaizai, who say that they will raise another lashkar if Sufi Sahib comes. Reports of gatherings in Alikandi Pass and Gundab are negatived by latest information. Firing was again opened last night on Border Military Police, at Abazai boat bridge, over Kabul River."

No. 39.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

In spite of efforts of local mullas, acting under advice of Hazrat and Sufi Sahibs, all leading Bajaur Khans remain loyal, according to telegram from Political Agent, Malakand, dated afternoon of 30th ultimo. Loyal attitude also maintained by Dir and Swat.

No. 40.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 1st May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 1st May as follows:—"At Mian Killi, one of the Peshbolak villages, public prayers were yesterday held by Sufi Sahib. After prayers he was mobbed by members of his lashkar, who are growing discontented; they demanded that either they should be dismissed to their homes or else led against enemy. Villagers give as little food as possible to lashkar, which is billetted on villages round Peshbolak. A consultation was held with leaders, at which Sufi explained difficulties of the situation to the latter, saying that he could not go to Bara, as Afridis, on whose co-operation he had confidently counted, had refused to join him, and that an attack by him on their brethren in the Khyber Rifles at Landi Kotal might be resented by Afridis. He further said that, with Landi Kotal strongly garrisoned on one flank and Afridis unfriendly on the other, it would be dangerous to advance towards Peshawar through Bazar Valley. Messenger says that, although supplies are steadily coming in, numbers rise in proportion, so that lashkar will be forced to advance or disperse at once; no decision had, however, been arrived at when messenger left. Ningraharis have been telling lashkar that Landi Kotal is impregnable and very strongly held, whereas members of lashkar, who are mostly from distance, at first believed what mullas had been telling them, viz., that Landi Kotal was very weakly held. All is reported quiet at Tirah by a Zakka Khel Malik of Upper Bara, who has just arrived. Latter states that Mulla Saiyid Akbar has not succeeded in getting even a dozen men, though he has made great efforts to raise a lashkar."

No. 41.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Situation in the Khyber has now become most serious and disquieting. Movement has been made, in two bodies, by the Afghan lashkar, which is variously estimated at from 13,000 to 20,000; it is expected that Landi Kotal will be attacked this evening by the former and better-armed body, or its advance guard, which has passed Landi Khana. It it expected that Chura fort, belonging to Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, who helped us in Zakka expedition, and also Ali Masjid, will be attacked to-night by latter body, which is moving through Bazar Valley. With a view to rendering assistance, troops have been despatched to Jamrud. Position that has now developed, with this invasion of British territory and threatened attack upon a British fort by Afghans, has been considered by us in Council. While we cannot conceal from His Majesty's Government extreme gravity of the situation, we have decided for the present to await events and remain strictly on the defensive. As the replies about the jirga are not satisfactory and Mullas are still active, an immediate advance on the Mohmand side is strongly urged by both General Willcocks and the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. We have decided, however, though not insensible to these considerations, that, at any rate, until the situation is clearer, no advance shall be made on Mohmand side. More reassuring news is sent by Political Agent, Malakand, who says that bravery of Government troops is admitted by Mohmands and other tribes, and that excellent military arrangements have astonished and discouraged them. We are telegraphing to General Officer Commanding as follows:—"Government of India have decided on broad grounds of policy, while fully recognising weight due to arguments of yourself and Chief Commissioner, that no advance should at present be made. As regards terms, Government of India are unable, for the same reason, to come to a decision at present. Authority is therefore given to you to open proceedings by calling for an explanation of their conduct from those who attend, saying that what they may have to say in their defence will be considered by you; but you are not to announce any terms to jirga. Until authorised by the Government of India to do so, you will make no definite communication to them. You should lose no opportunity of bringing influence to bear on others to attend the jirga."

No. 42.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Composition of force against Mohmands, as follows:—Commanding, Major-General Willcocks, with full political control, and Major Blakeway as Political Officer.

General Commanding First Brigade, Brigadier-General Anderson, with following troops:—1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 53rd Sikhs, 57th Rifles, 59th Rifles.

General Commanding Second Brigade, Major-General Barrett, with following troops:—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, Corps of Guides Infantry, 28th Punjabis, 55th Rifles.

Divisional troops, 21st Cavalry, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery, No. 1 and No. 6 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, 34th Pioneers.

Third brigade in reserve.

Commanding, Major-General Ramsay, with following troops:—1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis, 40th Pathans.

We have arranged, also, to keep Khyber and Malakand movable column complete. We have also moved the following troops in the hills to stations on the line of rail:—Firstly, a brigade, consisting of 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, to Jullundur, Nowshera, and Ferozepore. Secondly, 21st Kohat Mountain Battery, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, and 1st Battalion 6th Gurkhas, to Hasan Abdul; also the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, from Dagshai to Rawalpindi.

No. 43.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphs 2nd May, as follows:—

(1.) "Villages of Khargali and Bagh have been occupied by lashkar which appears to be some 6,000 strong, and can be plainly seen due west of this fort about 4,000 yards off. No serious attempt to attack has been made by lashkar, though it has exchanged shots with our post at Michni Kandao. Enemy are being forced to take southern route, which will bring them against our strongest side, by Loargai Shinwaris, who are holding hills to the north of Landi Khana, and are behaving very well. Mulla had promised men of lashkar that, as soon as they appeared at Landi Kotal, all Khyber rifles would desert, and all the Afridis would join lashkar; men are, however, disheartened, and appear anything but enterprising now that they see no signs of fulfilment of these promises. Messages have been sent by Sufi Sahib, who is in Bazar Valley, and who has promised to send an Afridi lashkar to help lashkar here, summoning whole Afridi jirga to meet him in Bazar Valley. I have received a message from the leaders of Afghan jirga that, if we will give up fort and pay a nagha of Rs. 60,000, they will let us go in safety, as they do not want any unpleasantness. Lashkars are entirely composed of pure Afghans, and contain no tribesmen. I have written to Sarhang of Dakka not to send any more caravans at present, as caravan might be used as stalking horse by enemy. I request that orders to stop caravans may be given in Jamrud and Peshawar."

(2.) Same date. Later:—"Report from Tirah, by Malik Shah Mard Khan, states that Mulla was unsuccessful in attempt, made on receipt of Sufi's letters, to collect Afridi jirga. No Zakka Khels have joined Sufi, whose lashkar, about 6,000 strong, was seen at Khwar, in Bazar Valley, at noon to-day, by Malik's messenger."

(3.) On morning of 3rd May:—"There was strong attack all night on Michni Kandao. No serious attack here, though heavy firing took place at intervals throughout night. All well."

No further news of Mohmands. On Malakand side things are quiet.

No. 44.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 3rd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Landi Kotal, 2.40 p.m. to-day:—"Arrived here 2 p.m. with one squadron of cavalry. Ramsay's Indian Brigade with four field guns will be here in one hour. Ali Masjid is held by one battalion and two mountain guns. General Barrett, with 2½ battalions of infantry, two guns 18th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and 23rd Mountain Battery, should reach Ali Masjid to-day. Enemy are firing few shots from hills west of Landi Kotal."

No. 45.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram to following effect, dated Shankargarh, afternoon 3rd instant, received from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Field Force:—"Gundab Halimzai are present as usual. No jirgas are reported on their way other than those of Pandiali Mohmands, viz., Burhan Khel and Isa Khel, which have arrived to-day. Date originally fixed for jirga was to-morrow. Instructions in your telegram* will now be carried in effect, and, by using members of jirgas now present as intermediaries, it is hoped that attendance of others may eventually be secured in spite of hostile influence of Mullas."

No. 46.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, telegraphed 3rd May as follows:—"Most of Zakka Khel having gone to Maidan to sow maize, there are now very few of them in Bazar Valley. A jirga with Sufi was held yesterday evening by those in Bazar Valley; they told him that unless all Afridis agreed to join him they could not do so and would oppose his advance, as they had just made peace with Government for five years and other Afridis had stood surety for them. Messengers begging them to come to him in Bazar Valley have been sent by Sufi to Mullas and elders of Afridis; he apparently fears to advance."

No. 47.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following telegram, dated 3rd instant, from Political Agent, Khyber:—"Repeated and determined efforts were made last night by enemy to take Michni Kandao blockhouse, upon which their main attack was concentrated. From 3 p.m. yesterday to 8 a.m. to-day heavy firing continued Every attack was driven off and loss inflicted on enemy by Subadar Tor Khan, Khyber Rifles Landi Kotal was fired upon at 10 p.m. from north and south, and firing was repeated at short intervals until daylight this morning from all points of the compass. Repeated efforts to take and burn caravanserai were made by enemy, but heavy fire from the blockhouse drove them off on each occasion. Shinwaris of Khargali report that they know 17 wounded and three killed among enemy, who have now withdrawn to Khargali and to hills on Afghan border to west. Men who took letter to Sarhang yesterday met some being carried to Dakka last night, so that their casualties probably exceed above figures. One casualty on our side. Except that a chaukidar's hut at the head of waterworks near Khargali is reported to have been burnt by them, enemy have done us no harm. Parties of them can now be seen retiring to Darband over ranges. Orders are reported to have been sent to lashkar here by Sufi Sahib that, as he wished to attack from south and thus make it appear not a deliberate attack from Afghanistan but an Afridi rising, lashkar should on no account attack the Afghan side; but that orders were disobeyed, lashkar having got out of hand. All attempts of enemy to occupy hills commanding Landi Kotal from the north-west were repelled by the Loargai Shinwaris lashkar, which was engaged at intervals during the night. No Afridis have joined Sufi according to report of Zakka Khel elders who have come to offer their services."

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* *See* telegram from Viceroy, dated 2nd May, 1908 (No. 41).

No. 48.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

The present situation in the Khyber is as follows:—At Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid, in support of the Khyber Rifles, are all the 3rd Brigade and half the 2nd Brigade Mohmand Field Force, together with 54th Sikhs, 31st Punjabis, two mountain batteries, six guns, and one squadron of cavalry. An attack was made this morning on lashkar which had entered British territory under Sufi Sahib, and which was not more than 4,000 yards from fort at Landi Kotal, and had been firing three days into fort. Our force consisted of three battalions with two batteries. Enemy fled over border into Afghan territory, where they could not be followed.

No. 49.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 4th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Landi Kotal, 4th May, attacked to-day Sufi Sahib's lashkar, and drove it across Afghan boundary, being careful to keep himself well within our own boundary. Enemy's force, estimated not more than 1,000, had occupied villages of Bagh and Khargali about 4,000 yards directly west of Landi Kotal. Enemy, who did not appear to be well armed, were easily driven from their sangars and friendly Shinwari villages, which they have forcibly acquired possession of. They exposed themselves frequently in the open and must have suffered from our shrapnel and rifle fire. Mulla leading them escaped on horseback early in day. Owing to continuous thunderstorms and heavy rain our troops had hard day. We attacked in two columns, viz., Ramsay's, with 28th Mountain Battery, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, 40th Pathans, two companies 21st Punjabis on left, 80th Battery Royal Field Artillery, in a position on Landi Kotal, Dakka road. Roos-Keppel, with 50 dismounted 19th Lancers, two companies 21st Punjabis, 500 Khyber Rifles on right. Following casualties occurred:—Lieutenant G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans, gunshot wound in thigh, slight; 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, No. 6938, Private Edward Lynch, gunshot wound in shoulder, severe. Khyber Rifles, one sepoy wounded slightly. 3rd May, one bugler, 21st Punjabis accidentally killed.

No. 50.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Gundab Halimzai and Pandiali jirgas were interviewed on 3rd May by Political Officer, Mohmand border, who told them that no communication could be made to them, as they were not a representative jirga of Mohmand and other tribes, and as General Willcocks was absent. Political Officer agreed to proposal made by them that they should go to other sections in jirga and persuade them to obey the summons; he told them at the same time that information of the result of their mission must be sent in by night of 8th instant. They have been given clearly to understand that, if information as to the jirga's intentions is not sent by the 8th May, or if the jirga fails to arrive by the 10th instant, Government reserves the right to act as may seem fit.

No. 51.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

News received from the Political Agent, Malakand, yesterday, is summarised as follows:—An endeavour to raise a hostile lashkar in Upper Swat is being made by Sartor fakir; it is, however, opposed by Maliks. Loyal messages have been sent by Nekpi Khels, and Khan Khels of Thana refuse to listen to Mulla. It is at present their desire, as well as that of Khan of Dir and Dir chiefs, to employ their own tribal lashkar to deal with any trouble. A message sent to them by Viceroy expressing high satisfaction at their loyal conduct has greatly encouraged all of them. Refusal to join Afghan Mullas, on the ground that it is against the will of the people, has been repeated by Palam Ba of Dir.

No. 52.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 5th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires 5th May from Landi Kotal, 1.30 p.m. "All quiet here, Lashkar has disappeared over Afghan boundary. Authentic reports state they had about 60 casualties yesterday, including three mullas killed by a shell."

No. 53.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 6th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated 5th instant from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand border, reports departure, post haste, on afternoon of 4th instant, of Pandiali and Halimzai jirgas for the purpose of visiting other sections; he feels confident that utmost endeavour to bring in absentees will be made by them. Except for a few Sheikhs, Mir Sahib and Hazrat Sahib are now without a following. Mir Sahib has returned from Chamarkand near Nawagai to Sufi limits, and Hazrat Sahib has left Khwaizai limits with the intention of going to Ningrahar. Telegram dated the same evening, from Political Agent, reported that at Panjkora bridge all was quiet, and that a relative had been sent by Sartor Fakir to state that he does not intend to rise against Government, though he had received many letters from Afghan Mullas urging him to do so, unless tribes of Swat and Upper Swat are ready to join him.

No. 54.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 6th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Political Agent, Khyber, has reported following news:—On the 4th instant Sufi Sahib was still at China, his lashkar in Bazar being scattered about in adjacent villages and reduced to some 1,000 men. Great efforts were made by him to induce the Zakka Khel and other Afridis to join him. All respect for Sufi Sahib vanished upon arrival of a messenger with report of the annihilation of his Landi Kotal lashkar while Sufi was holding a jirga; he accordingly returned to Afghanistan with his following at nightfall. No members of either lashkar remained in Khyber Agency on the 5th May. Return of Sufi Sahib and his lashkar either to Bazar or to Landi Kotal is considered improbable by Political Agent.

No. 55.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Major H. Coape-Smith, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, Commandant, 50th Camel Corps, killed at Ali Masjid on 6th May in attempt to recover transport animals carried off by raiders.

No. 56.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. General Willcocks telegraphs from Landi Kotal, 6th May, orders have been issued for the return to Peshawar to-morrow of troops in Khyber with the exception of two guns, 28th Mountain Battery, which will be left at Landi Kotal, and 54th Sikhs at Jamrud.

No. 57.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated 6th May from the Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Border, reported that a general jirga to discuss question of attendance at Shankargarh was to be collected in Halimzai limits on May 6th or 7th, at which all Mohmand Sufis and Utman Khel were to attend. Hazrat Sahib has gone to Chaknawar on Kabul River, having abandoned all hope of again rousing fanatic Mohmands. According to a credible report the Amir has recalled Mir Sahib Jan Badshah, who has also returned to Kunar. Corroboration of this news is provided by information sent by Bajaur Khans to Political Agent, Malakand, to the effect that principal Afghan Mullahs have received urgent orders to return immediately to Afghanistan. Telegram dated the evening of 6th May, from Political Agent, Khyber, reports that it is generally believed that, even if he wished to do so, Sufi could not reassemble his lashkar, which has dispersed in all directions. Political Agent adds that excitement appears, generally speaking, to be subsiding in Ningrahar.

No. 58.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 7th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Anderson wires 7th May from Shankargarh all reported quiet this morning on border from Abazai to Michni.

No. 59.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 8th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires on 8th May from Peshawar:—"Arrived yesterday. Ramsay's Brigade reached Ali Masjid yesterday and arrives Peshawar to-morrow, 9th May. General Barrett with Seaforths, Guides, and 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, arrived Peshawar this morning. 54th Sikhs remain in garrison at Jamrud, and two guns 28th Mountain Battery are at Landi Kotal."

No. 60.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Telegram dated the night of 7th May from the Political Agent, Khyber, states that things continue to quiet down in Ningrahar. Arrival of Hazrat Sahib at Kama is reported. It is generally believed that Mullas are being recalled, though purport of communications is not known for certain. On the Shabkadr and Mohmand side there are no further developments.

No. 61.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 9th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Report from Political Agent, Malakand, dated last night, states that tribesmen begged Hazrat Mulla, who was returning, under the Amir's orders, to Afghanistan, to remain until settlement is arrived at, and at their request he has remained at Khwaizai, Mohmand country. News that all Afghan subjects who had crossed frontier had been recalled by the Amir is confirmed by reports from Asmar.

Telegram dated evening of 8th May, from Chief Political Officer, Mohmand Border, reports refusal to obey our summons to jirga on the part of Khwaizai and Baizai, who have sent a letter saying that "bygones are bygones" must be the basis of any peace we may wish to make with them. Attendance has also been declined by Utmanzai Dawizai Sufi and Ambahar Utman Khel. Pandiali Mohmands say they will come in whenever required, but only Kamali and Gandab Halimzai are present at Shankargarh.

No. 62.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 10th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Mohmands. You are aware that two periods were given to them, in which to assemble in jirga summoned to meet Sir J. Willcocks on our frontier, in hope that a punitive expedition into the Mohmand country might thus be avoided. Yesterday was the date on which the time allowed expired, and I am very sorry to say that news reached us this morning of refusal of Mohmand Maliks to come in, and of the receipt of insulting replies from some of them. The prompt restoration of order on this part of the frontier being imperatively necessary, I have, pending your approval, to-day authorised the Commander-in-Chief to send troops into Mohmand limits. Major Godfrey has consulted friendly tribes, who agree that the expedition is necessary. Spirit of your instructions in regard to Zakka Khel will be strictly followed. The force would consist of two brigades and one in reserve, and should advance immediately. Your early sanction is very anxiously awaited.

No. 63.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated 10*th May,* 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of to-day's date. Your directions to Commander-in-Chief as to Mohmand expedition, to be carried through on the lines of the Zakka policy, have my entire approval.

No. 64.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 10*th May,* 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

There is no change in the position. Swat is steady and Ningrahar quiet. The Upper Mohmands say they will fight. Sartor Fakir, according to report, has reached territory of Azzi Khel, but his arrival there is not acceptable to Dabuzis.

No. 65.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 11*th May,* 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following further telegram, dated 4th May, from the Political Agent, Malakand, is repeated for information in continuation of my telegram dated 5th instant:—"The Khan of Dir and the chief of the tribes are all at the Panjkora bridge; the message of the Viceroy has been communicated to them. They all assembled immediately with the native officers of Dir levies, and made unanimous request that an assurance of their loyalty to the British Government should be conveyed to Lord Minto, to which they added statement that threefold strength and determination to keep any disloyalty to the Government of India in check has been given to them by the Viceroy's kind notice. Khans of Swat were much gratified by the Viceroy's message, of which I went to Chakdara to tell them."

No. 66.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 12*th May,* 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

According to telegram dated the night of 11th May, from Political Agent, Khyber, all was quiet in Ningrahar, and no sign of anyone going to join Mohmands. After visiting Governor of Jalalabad, Hazrat and Sufi Sahib have returned to Charbagh and Drabgai. According to telegram from Political Agent, Malakand, an attempt to incite tribesmen to ghaza is being made by Sartor Fakir, who is at Manglaor. Ranizais, in Major Godfrey's opinion, can and will hold their own against him, and so far he has not met with much success. A warning to be in readiness to attack Drosh is reported by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, to have been sent to Padshah of Kunar, a disciple of the late Hadda Mulla, who had incited the people of Asmar and Kafiristan to join the Mohmand lashkar. In view of Mulla's want of success in Kafiristan and elsewhere, Assistant Political Agent thinks that the chance of aggression by Padshah is remote. The necessary precautions have, however, been taken.

No. 67.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 12*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

The advance into the Mohmand country will begin to-morrow. All posts on the Mohmand border are now held by the 3rd Brigade, whilst the 1st and 2nd Brigades are concentrated at the mouth of Gundab Nullah.

No. 68.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks has been instructed as follows :—" Instructions as to objective of expedition against the Mohmand tribes have already been received by you. The policy of Government is the same as that announced in the case of the expedition against the Zakka. Punishment and the reduction of the Mohmands to submission as soon as possible are the objects of the expedition. The absence of all desire or intention on the part of the Government to annex Mohmand territory or to interfere with the *status quo* in respect of the general relations between Government and the Mohmands should be made widely known by you. In bringing offending sections to submission you will lose no opportunity of securing assistance of other sections. You should treat with indulgence sections who have shown a disposition to submit. No terms should be announced by you to any section without previous reference to Government of India. Complications with tribes or sections of tribes who may be settled on Afghan side of the Durand line must be avoided."

No. 69.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 13*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 2nd May. Composition of force. Owing to sporadic cholera following changes have been made: First Brigade, 22nd Punjabis replace 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers; Second Brigade, 54th Sikhs replace Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Third Reserve Brigade, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles replace 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and 22nd Punjabis. Queen's Own Corps of Guides have been added to divisional troops. First and Second Brigades as now constituted will advance into Mohmand country. Queen's Own Corps of Guides and one battalion from Third Reserve Brigade will hold lines of communication in advance of Shabkadr. Remaining three battalions of that Brigade will hold posts on Mohmand border and lines of communication back to Peshawar. 1st Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles are being brought up from Hasan Abdal to complete the Malakand Moveable Column in place of 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles. When reported free from infection, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers return to Peshawar, and 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers go to Nowshera as a temporary measure.

No. 70.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 13th May. Following further changes have been made in composition of force:—Third brigade:—19th Punjabis replace 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, moved into camp on account of cholera. 21st Punjabis is regiment from third brigade holding lines of communication in advance of Shabkadr. The 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, who replaced 54th Sikhs at Jamrud (see my telegram of the 8th May), are being withdrawn to Peshawar. The composition of fourth brigade:—1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles replace 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment and 19th Punjabis.

No. 71.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs 13th May from Shankargarh:—"All quiet on Mohmand border. 26 fresh cases of cholera in 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, and one in 40th Pathans. Nine deaths and 29 cases in 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers to date."

From Camp Dand, Gundab Valley, 13th May:—"First brigade and divisional troops arrived here to-day. Road has been improved for camel transport. Second brigade at Hafizkor. Flying column advances to-morrow without transport; remaining troops follow as far as Ghalanai. Second brigade will come to Dand. Heliographic communication may be difficult, but Officer Commanding Ghalanai will report.

No. 72.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Arrived Nahaki yesterday with two battalions, four guns, two squadrons. Kharappa and Nahaki Passes not held by enemy. Reconnaissance up the Khapak Pass fired on. Remainder of First Brigade and Second Brigade arrive here to-day from Ghalanai.

No. 73.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks telegraphs from Nahaki, 15th May, 7 a.m.:—"Arrived here yesterday with part of Anderson's Brigade. No opposition experienced by main portion of column, but reconnaissance to Khapak Pass and patrol in this valley fired on; also some sniping here last night. No casualties. Health troops here excellent. Heat very great during day, but nights cool."

No. 74.

From Chief Staff Officer, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 15th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Further reconnaissance of Khapak Pass carried out to-day, and found to be held in strength. Reconnaissance also carried up valley to N.E. Nahaki, where enemy was found in small numbers. 1st and 2nd brigades will be concentrated at Nahaki to-morrow. Casualties during day, three sowars, 21st Cavalry, slightly wounded.

No. 75.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 16th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General, lines of communication, telegraphs 16th May, 1908, from Shankargarh :—All reported quiet this morning from Michni to Abazai.

No. 76.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 17th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General, lines of communication, wires to-day:—"All reported quiet on Mohmand border from Michni to Abazai."

General Willcocks wires from Nahaki:—"Anderson reports determined attacks were made last night on his camp picquets at Darwazagai, during severe thunderstorm. Picquet of 22nd Punjabis had to be reinforced between 10 and 11 p.m. Enemy was beaten off about 2 a.m., leaving many dead bodies on hills round the picquets. Our casualties were:—22nd Punjabis, one native officer, seven rank and file killed, four men dangerously wounded, five men wounded severely, five men wounded slightly; 57th Rifles, one man wounded slightly; 59th Rifles, one native officer killed, one native officer wounded slightly; total, two native officers and seven native ranks killed, one native officer and 23 native ranks wounded."

No. 77.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 17th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Determined attacks were made last night on picquets of Darwazagai camp during a severe thunderstorm, picquet 22nd Punjabis being so hard pressed that it was necessary to reinforce it. Enemy beaten off at 2 a.m., leaving many dead bodies on hills round picquet. Our casualties during 17th, and night 16th-17th, including those reported in my telegram of yesterday, were:—22nd Punjabis, one native officer and seven sepoys killed, four sepoys dangerously, five sepoys severely, and five slightly, wounded; 59th Rifles, one sepoy slightly wounded; 57th Rifles, one native officer killed, one native officer wounded, one sepoy dangerously, five sepoys severely, two sepoys slightly, wounded. Both Brigades were occupied to-day in destroying towers of villages of Kandahari Sufis and recalcitrant Halimzais. First Brigade destroyed 14 towers to north and north-west of Darwazagai, while Second Brigade destroyed those of Gum Batai, Lachi, and Khawaja Kin. Quantities stacked grain also destroyed. Brigade camps as yesterday.

No. 78.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 18*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Intelligence received from Political Agent, Khyber, 16th May. Following is summary:—Mohmands from Afghan territory, to number of 400, have gone to join those within our limits. They have not been joined by any Afridis. A farman from Kabul has been received by the Sarhang of Dakka. He has publicly announced that the Amir disapproves of his subjects joining the Mohmands. The Hakim of Lalpura has made similar announcement. Sarhang has had orders that various Afghan officials who took part in the first Mohmand outbreak and joined in the invasion of Khyber are to be sent by him to Kabul.

No. 79.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 18*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Officer Commanding lines of communication telegraphs from Shankargarh, 18th May:—"All reported quiet this morning on Mohmand border from Michni to Abazai."

No. 80.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 18*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

First Brigade after punishing most southernly of the Kandahari Sufis has returned to Nahaki. Second Brigade has proceeded up the Bohai Dag to destroy Khan Beg Kor, which was latterly the headquarters of Hazrat Mulla. Casualty, one sepoy, 59th Rifles, slightly wounded.

No. 81.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Nahaki last night that First Brigade has returned to Nahaki from operations against Kandahari Sufis. Second Brigade has proceeded up the Bohai Dag Kor. Casualty, one sepoy, 59th Rifles, wounded slightly.

No. 82.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp of First Brigade was attacked last night at Nahaki by about 500 men, said to be Utmanzai and Darwazai lashkar. Enemy came on from three sides, advancing encouraged by shouts of Mulla and tom-toms playing. Attack was not pushed home, being checked by fire of picquets, though sniping continued during the night. Our troops were thoroughly well entrenched and covered in village, and casualties were very slight. One sepoy, 22nd, and one transport driver slightly wounded, and some horses and mules hit. Report just received from General Barrett that Second Brigade, *en route* to Khan Beg Khor, met with strong opposition yesterday from Khwaizais, Baizais, and others, near Zarawar China, the hills on both sides of the valley being held. From these they were dislodged with heavy loss, the 58th taking the spurs on the north, and the 28th those on the south, with great dash. While 34th Pioneers were destroying towers of Zarawar China, one party was charged by 12 ghazis, who were all bayonetted after killing three and wounding two Pioneers. The village of Khan Beg Khor was reached and destroyed, the troops camping for night at a tank two miles east. Enemy's loss heavy, estimated at 60 killed. Five prisoners, with rifles, taken. Enemy were estimated at 2,000, and fought well. Our casualties were :—Lieutenant Ivens, 26th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs, dangerously wounded; Captain Finlay, 58th Rifles, attached 57th Rifles, and Lieutenant Sparling, 57th Rifles, both slightly wounded. 28th Punjabis :—1 sepoy killed; 1 sepoy dangerously, 1 sepoy severely, 2 slightly, wounded. 54th Sikhs :—1 sepoy severely, 1 slightly wounded. 57th Rifles :—1 sepoy killed; 2 severely, 1 slightly, wounded. 34th Pioneers :—3 sepoys killed; 2 severely wounded. 55th Rifles :—1 sepoy killed; 3 severely, 1 slightly, wounded. 23rd Mountain Battery :—1 sepoy slightly wounded. 21st Cavalry :—1 sowar slightly wounded. 28th Mule Corps :—1 mule driver slightly wounded. Total, 3 British officers wounded. Rank and file, 6 killed, 18 wounded. Second Brigade retiring to Nahaki to-morrow, and First Brigade moves north towards Lakari. Field Force Headquarters will accompany this Brigade.

No. 83.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 19*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

My telegram of the 14th May. 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, being free from cholera, have replaced 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment in Fourth Brigade.

No. 84.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 20*th May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Nahaki camp of First Brigade here was again attacked in force last night from 9 to 12. The enemy showed much daring and crept up to close quarters through the many ravines in vicinity of camp. Some were bayonetted on the breastworks. Though the firing was heavy and continuous, I am glad to be able to report that casualties were small. One sepoy, 22nd Punjabis, killed; one sowar, 21st Cavalry, wounded. Several transport animals were also killed and wounded. Second Brigade, yesterday, destroyed the towers of the village of Kung, and has, to-day, returned to Nahaki. First Brigade moved, to-day, to Umra Killi. May be out of touch for next four days, during which time General Barrett will communicate with you. Following casualties, Second Brigade, since night, 18th :—One man, 21st Cavalry, severely wounded; Seaforth Highlanders, No. 9546 Private John White, accidentally killed; 54th Sikhs, one man killed, two men dangerously wounded, and three men severely wounded; 54th Rifles, one man severely wounded.

No. 85.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 21*st May*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

We yesterday found enemy holding village of Umra Killi, a deep and very intricate nullah behind, and hills beyond, in considerable strength. From these they were dislodged by First Brigade after stubborn resistance, during which their leaders frequently led charges with swords. Enemy consequently lost very heavily, probably over 200, very many dead bodies being counted by our officers; but even then they closed in on the entrenchments as night fell and made several half-hearted attacks during night. Towards evening numbers could be seen leaving their main body, carrying dead and wounded. The lashkar was composed of Dawazai, Utman Khel, and Sufis. To-day I will destroy Utmanzai and Sufi villages and quantities of corn, which is stored all over valley.

Casualties:—

Killed.—Lieutenant Soole, 21st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Archibald, 82nd Punjabis, attached 57th Rifles. Slightly wounded.—Lieutenant Bruce, 53rd Sikhs.

Killed.—One native officer, 57th; one sepoy, 57th; one sepoy, 53rd. Wounded.—One gunner, No. 8 Mountain Battery, and one gunner 81st Heavy Battery, employed as signaller; one subadar, three sepoys, 53rd; six sepoys, 57th; two sepoys, 59th; two sowars, 21st Cavalry; three followers.

Total.—Two British officers killed, one wounded; native officers, one killed, one wounded; rank and file, two killed, 15 wounded. Several horses and mules killed and wounded.

55th Rifles and two guns, 28th Mountain Battery, join this column for present operations.

No. 86.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 22nd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Yesterday and to-day have destroyed towers and grain of Kandahari Sufi village between Nahaki and Lakarai, that section having refused the very moderate terms offered them. In consequence of punishment meted out to Kandahari sections the Zulbuz and Masand section of Sufi tribes have now come in and accepted terms. Enemy held very strong position on Lakarai Kotal in great strength, but, when we occupied pass, they put up a white flag and sent in jirga. Casualties: Captain O'Grady, 59th Rifles, gunshot through thigh, severe. All quiet at Nahaki.

No. 87.

From General Barrett, Commanding Second Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 23rd May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

I reconnoitred to-day towards Shabai Pass, remaining out till 3 p.m. No guns heard from Willcocks' direction. But few enemy seen. My casualties nil. Health troops here remains good.

No. 88.

From General Barrett, Commanding Second Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, to Secretary of State, dated 24th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks heliographs to-day:—"We are now close to Kargha, in front of which about 2,000 Utman Khels had taken up a regular sangared position, but after shelling them they have cleared and now do not mean fighting. We reach Mulla Killai to-morrow." I reconnoitred to-day to within three miles of Mulla Killai. No opposition. Regret to report death of Major M. C. Maclachlan, Seaforth Highlanders, accidentally shot in camp to-day.

No. 89.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 25th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Report from General Willcocks states that terms were not accepted by Sufi jirga which came in on the 21st or 22nd instant. Upon resumption of punitive operations against them, payment of the whole Sufi fine was undertaken by Gurbaz Masaud Sufi. Sufi and Musa Khel Mitai jirgas made submission on the 23rd instant, the terms being the demolition of Bagh and of one village in Lakarai, and a fine of Rs. 4,500. As regards the settlement arrived at, Sir J. Willcocks, who says that negotiations were full of difficulties, commends the skill and great patience of the Political Officer, Major Blakeway.

No. 90.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 25th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Kargha, 24th May. First Brigade moved yesterday from Lakarai to Shato Khel with only slight opposition. Casualties: one sepoy 55th, and one 57th, wounded. To-day advanced to this place. Enemy held strongly entrenched position at entrance to Ambahar, about 2,000 strong from all Utman Khel sections, with men from Bagura and Nawagai. Their left flank was turned, and they were heavily punished, the cavalry pursuing and completing the rout. Enemy left over 100 killed on the field. Our casualties were slight; two native ranks killed, and nine wounded. Moving to-morrow to Mulla Killai, where troops will have a well-earned rest of two days, while I hope to clear up political situation. Heat intense, but health of troops good.

No. 91.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 27th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Mulla Killai, 26th May. Enemy's casualties on the Ambahar have now been ascertained as 140 killed, and large numbers wounded. Reached this place yesterday, with opposition, with First Brigade, and joined here this morning by portion of Second Brigade with convoy of supplies. First Brigade leaves for India, *viâ* Pandiali, on the 28th. I proceed, with Second Brigade, to settle certain questions with Baizai and Khwaizai, and hope to recross one border, *viâ* Gandao Valley, on 1st June. Heat very trying; wounded doing well, and health of troops good.

No. 92.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 27th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Camp Nahaki, 27th May. Marched to-day from Mulla Killai with portion Barrett's Brigade to bring further pressure on recalcitrant Utmanzai and Dawazai sections. Presence of our troops at Yakdand proved sufficient to bring both to terms, and since my arrival here the Khwaizai have also sent in jirga and submitted. There only remains now the Baizai section recalcitrant, and I am dealing with them to-morrow and following day. Hope all troops will have crossed border by 31st. Sick and wounded doing well, and general health good in spite of great heat and arduous marching.

No. 93.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 29th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Proceeded yesterday with Second Brigade from Nahaki to Khan Beg Kor. As only the Bazar section of Mohmands has refused to submit after being given every opportunity of doing so, and as they have taken part in many fights against us, I considered it necessary to punish them before leaving Mohmand country, and consequently visited their headquarters at Khuda Khel to-day, where I have destroyed all their towers and large quantity of grain and fodder. Second Brigade returns to Khan Beg Kor to-day, and to Galanai to-morrow, 30th. First Brigade proceeds to-day from Dag to Lagham. All troops will leave Mohmand country by 31st.

No. 94.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 30th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Following casualties occurred in fighting with Khuda Khel yesterday:—Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs, gunshot wound, abdomen, dangerous. Havildar, 5 sepoys, 54th Sikhs, and 4 sepoys, Guides' Infantry, wounded. 2nd Brigade withdrawn over Khapak and Nahaki Passes respectively to Galanai in Gundab Valley without a shot being fired. 2nd Brigade moves to-morrow to Hafiz Kor. 1st Brigade to-day moves to Nafgal Khel and proceeds to Peshawar 31st instant.

No. 95.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 30th May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Regret to report death to-day from wound received in action of Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, attached 54th Sikhs.

No. 96.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 31st May, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks wires from Hafiz Kor, 31 May, following casualties are reported during night 29th-30th and withdrawal picquets evening 30th May:—One private, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 4 sepoys, wounded.

No. 97.

From Officer Commanding Mohmand Field Force to Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Last troops Mohmand Field Force crossed border at 2 p.m. yesterday. No shots fired since leaving Khwaizai country.

No. 98.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Punitive measures having concluded, General Willcocks and staff returned to Peshawar 31st May. First Brigade re-crossed administrative border on 30th May, and Second Brigade on 31st May; lines of communication troops on 1st June. Demobilisation is now proceeding as rapidly as possible.

No. 99.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 2nd June, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

General Willcocks has informed you from time to time of progress of military operations against Mohmands. In now reporting conclusion of operations I send following summary of results achieved. Punitive force reached hostile territory on 15th May last, and the punishment of sections commenced after Willcocks had announced there was no intention of annexation or interfering with maintenance of *status quo.* Mitai Musa Khel section of Baizai were first to submit, and were on 19th May ordered to pay fine of Rs. 2,000 and surrender 6 rifles. Sufis, whose towers had been destroyed on 17th May came in on 20th May, but refused to accede to demands. After further punishment they agreed to fine of Rs. 4,500. Pandialis on 22nd May accepted fine of Rs. 2,000 and 6 rifles. Kamali Halimzai submitted on 25th, but were to be exempted from fine as they had been severely punished by destruction of towers. Utmanzai and Dawazai agreed on 27th May to fine of Rs. 1,000 each, while Khwaizai submitted same day, but were not fined as they had suffered severely. Utman Khel received heavy punishment, losing 140 killed at Ambahar on 24th May, but were not further proceeded against. By 28th May all sections had submitted except Baizai of Bohai Dag and had either paid fines or furnished hostages for prompt payment. Announcement was made on 28th May that account with them was settled, that allowances outstanding would be forfeited but that payment would be resumed forthwith. This announcement has been received with satisfaction. Baizais whose attitude had been contemptuous throughout were duly chastised, and by 30th May entire force was well on way back. Combined jirga of assured tribes and Khwaizai met Willcocks at Galanai on same day and delivered request signed by Maliks that Government might be informed of their intention to refuse passage to Baizai raiders. Willcocks reports they harbour no ill will towards us and ascribe their misfortunes to Baizai. All fines were paid in by 31st May and hostages released. Entire force is now back in Peshawar district. We consider the result of expedition highly satisfactory, and that it reflects much credit on General Willcocks and his Chief Political Officer, Major Blakeway, who were working under great difficulties. We also consider that great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, Political Agent, Dir, Swat, &c., whose management of Bajaur, Dir, and Swat tribes during recent expedition contributed largely to localisation of the disturbances. We have already intimated our high opinion of the value of Colonel Roos-Keppel's services in keeping the Afridis quiet.

No. 100.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy dated 4th June, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

His Majesty's Government share the satisfaction you express in your telegram of the 2nd instant at the result of the expedition against the Mohmands, and offer their congratulations to yourself and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I request that General Willcocks and the other officers named may be informed of my entire concurrence in the tribute which you pay to their services.

No. 101.

From Viceroy to Secretary of State, dated 16*th June*, 1908.

(Telegraphic.)

Frontier operations. Cost of Zakka Khel expedition. It is not yet possible to obtain final figures, as it will take time to determine the exact extent of replacements. But at present £57,000 is estimated cost. Mohmand and connected operations. Estimate is £150,000, but this is wholly provisional. Excess of cost over that for expedition against Zakka Khel is due to the precautionary movements made in view of prevention of possible developments, to the outbreak of cholera among the troops, and to the longer duration of operations. Provision for batta is also included in the estimate. The Gazette casualties are as follows:—(1.) Expedition against Zakka Khel. Native troops: one killed, two died of wounds, two died of disease, 25 wounded, none taken prisoner. British troops: two killed, one died from wounds, nine wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost 70 killed and 130 wounded; no prisoners were taken. (2.) Kargha. No casualties among British troops. Native troops: two killed and nine wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost 120 killed and 200 wounded. Five prisoners were taken and released, with the exception of two mullas and one man long wanted for crimes in the Peshawar district. The mullas will also shortly be released. (3.) Mohmand. British troops: eight killed, two died of wounds, 39 died of disease, 33 wounded, none taken prisoner. Native troops: 22 killed, four died of wounds, 12 died of disease, 142 wounded, none taken prisoner. The enemy lost a large number wounded, and between 300 and 400 killed; five prisoners were taken who have since been set at liberty.

PART IV.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of Raids and Outrages committed on the North-West Frontier from July, 1899, *to July*, 1906.

(Prepared in the Intelligence Branch Division of the Chief of the Staff Army Head-Quarters in India.)

(1.)—KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER.

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1899.			
28th September...	Gurkha picquet at Michni Kandao fired on. One man wounded.	Shinwaris (led by Shakar).	
September 1899 to February 1900.	Constant raids and counter-raids across the Afghan border.	Khusrogis of Bazar and Shinwaris of Ningrahar.	
1899.			
28th October ...	Murder of a man in Shinpokh	Shilmanis	Fine imposed.
2nd November ...	Two horses stolen from Peshawar, cavalry lines.	Shinwaris.	
15th November...	Eighty Commissariat goats raided at Landi Kotal.	Khusrogis	Goats recovered by Khyber Rifles.
17th November...	Attack on Khyber Rifle picquet at Michni Kandao.	„	Four Khusrogis killed; one wounded.
30th November...	Three Government bullocks stolen from Peshawar.	Shinwaris of Ningrahar.	
1st December ...	Two Hindus kidnapped in Peshawar District.	Khusrogis.	
2nd December ...	Convoy fired on in the Khyber	Khusrogis	Houses of leaders burnt.
1900.			
7th January ...	Cattle of the village of Achini, Peshawar District, raided.	Khusrogis and Shinwaris...	Booty recovered by pursuing party.
9th January ...	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles wounded at Jamrud.	Kuki Khel sepoy of Khyber Rifles.	
25th March ...	Murder of Mr. Gunter at Shabkadr ... Murder of Lieutenant Green, R.E. ...	Kuki Khel Afridi... ...	Executed.
15th April ...	Village of Phandu, Peshawar District, attacked.	Aka Khel.	
19th April ...	Sentry of Khyber Rifles murdered ...	Kuki Khel *hamsaya* ...	Fine of Rs. 1,500 and a rifle imposed.
Ditto ...	Telegraph wire cut between Peshawar and Hari Singh.	Khusrogis.	
1st May	Two Kuki Khels shot at Taikhal Bala ...	Villagers	Compensation paid.
7th August ...	Sepoy of Khyber Rifles murdered on Khyber road.	Unknown	Rs. 1,200 fine imposed on neighbouring villages.
3rd September ...	Attempted cattle theft in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	One man captured and tried. Sentence not stated.
20th October ...	Donkeys raided near Ilm Gudr	Kuki Khel.	
27th October ...	Donkeys raided near Chora	„	Leader imprisoned and released on giving security.
—	Several raids in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	Four months' allowances cut.
9th December ...	Naik of Khyber Rifles wounded near Jamrud.	Aka Khel.	
1901.			
6th January ...	Three Khyber Rifles' rifles stolen... ...	Unknown.	
January	Two mules stolen from Peshawar ...	Mullagoris	Rs. 200 fine. Mules recovered.
„	Ten camels stolen from Peshawar ...	„	Camels recovered.
February ...	Sheep raided in Kohat District	Zia-ud-dins	Fine of Rs. 50. Sheep recovered.
2nd March ...	Shinwari sheep raided	Hazarnao gang.	
16th „ ...	Bullock stolen from Peshawar	Khusrogis	Recovered.
4th April ...	Aka Khel cattle raided on Kajuri plain...	Kuki Khel.	
3rd May	Convoy fired at in the Khyber	Khusrogis	Offenders imprisoned.
28th „	4 rifles stolen from Khyber Rifles ...	Shinwaris, including 2 sepoys.	Sepoys sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
8th June ...	Six hundred sheep raided from Ningrahar	Sangu Khel refugees ...	Sheep restored.
June	Two horses stolen on Kohat road... ...	Paindai Zakka Khel ...	Horses restored. Fine of Rs. 250 paid.
2nd July... ...	Four men murdered close to Landi Kotal	Shinwaris	Rs. 1,000 fine imposed.
8th August ...	Sowar of Khyber Rifles murdered on Peshawar road.	Unknown.	
9th August ...	Hindu kidnapped on Kohat road ...	Aka and Zakka Khel.	
17th October ...	Mare stolen from Nowshera	Shinwaris	Mare recovered.
1st December ...	Trading party attacked near Hazarnao ...	Khusrogis.	
1st „ ...	Sheep raided in Shilman	Zakka Khel	Recovered.
3th „ ...	Two ponies stolen from Peshawar transport lines.	Ningraharis	Recovered by Khyber Rifles.
16th „ ...	Two Sepoys of Khyber Rifles fired at near Ali Musjid.	Kuki Khel	Fine of Rs. 75 imposed.
23rd „ ...	Sheep of village of Sangu raided... ...	Khusrogis	Houses of leaders burnt; fine imposed.

KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1902.			
6th January ...	Two dakaities in Peshawar District ...	Aka Khel and others ...	Fine of Rs. 8,000 (Kabul) imposed.
January	Some shots fired near Khyber road ...	Pakhai Zakka Khel ...	Fine recovered by tribe.
February - March	Several raids and counter-raids	Shinwaris of Loargai and men of Dakka.	
17th March ...	Border Military Police sepoy shot near Ilm Gudr.	Unknown	Sepalis of Ibn Gudr fined Rs. 2,000.
4th May	Bania of Landi Kotal robbed	Afghan Khassadars.	
5th July... ...	Sangu Khel murdered in the Khyber ...	Zakka Khel sepoy of 20th Punjab Infantry.	Fine of Rs. 500.
14th „	Ningrahari traders robbed near Torkham	Zakka Khel...	Property recovered and thieves captured by Khyber Rifles.
August	Several raids on the Kajurai plain ...	Aka Khel.	
1903.			
20th February ...	Khyber Rifle picquet fired on	Khusrogis	House of leader burnt.
2nd May and following days.	Khyber Rifles at Smatzai fired on ...	Koda Khel Mohmands.	
26th May ...	Afghan post at Durbaba fired at	Anai Zakka Khel.	
July-August ...	Continuous unsuccessful attacks on the Shia Orakzai.	All Afridi and Sunni Orakzai sections.	
22nd August ...	Women of Landi Kotal carried off through Afghan territory.	Zakka Khel.	
14th November...	Malikdin Khel women seized close to Jamrud.	Kuki Khel	Women released by Political Agent.
1904.			
29th January ...	Telegraph wire in the Khyber cut ...	Unknown.	
4th March ...	Ditto ditto ...	„	
21st „ ...	Attempt to murder Colonel Finnis, R.E., at Peshawar Railway Station.	Aka Khel Afridi	Executed.
9th June ...	Policeman murdered and attempt to attack British soldiers.	Mulla of Kunar	„
15th „ ...	Cattle stolen from village of Mashu Khel, Peshawar District.	Shinwaris and Zakka Khel	Cattle re-captured by Malik Yar Muhamad.
3rd September ...	Raid on the village of Darshi Khel, Kohat District.	Zakka and Kambar Khel ...	Tribe forced to take action. Several ringleaders killed; others expelled.
7th October ...	Rafts on the river near Loi Shilman fired on.	Mohmands.	
2nd December ...	Attempt to murder the Sub-divisional Officer in charge of the Mullagori road.	Unknown.	
4th December ...	Raid on the village of Pabbi. One man killed and two wounded. Property valued Rs. 4,000 stolen.	Residents of District ...	Some local residents arrested and Rs. 350 worth of property recovered.
9th December ...	Peshawar Railway station entered and cash stolen from booking office.	Local bad characters.	
1905.			
10th January ...	Afridi outlaws fire on Khyber Rifles at Samghakal Pass and Karawal hill. One sepoy killed and one wounded.	Sipah Afridis	Two killed and two wounded.
1st February ...	Raid on Akhora Bazar. Two constables and two villagers wounded and one chaukidar killed.	Hazarnao gang	One raider killed, others believed to have been wounded.
February ...	Border Military Police post surprised at Banda Daud Shah, Teri, Kohat. Six rifles stolen.	Zakka Khel Afridis.	
28th February ...	Attack on the Matanni police post ...	Peshawaris, Afridis and the Hazarnao gang.	
8th March ...	Raid on the village of Sherdad Garhi ...	Kuki Khel and others ...	Sahibgul, Kuki Khel, arrested.
10th March ...	Raid on *dharmsala* in Peshawar City. Cash box said to contain Rs. 25,000 and large amount of property stolen.	Jafar, Torai and other Hazarnao outlaws with 12 Afridis.	Afridi *jirga* paid fine of Rs. 1,000, the Bawa and chaukidar imprisoned.
13th „ ...	Attempt to steal rifles from station cells at Kohat, two sepoys wounded.	Basti Khel Afridis... ...	Three captured and imprisoned. Basti Khels fined.
22nd April ...	Twelve women carried off from Landi Kotal. One wounded.	Khusrogis	Women returned on payment of ransom of Rs. 105 each.
24th April ...	Raid on Jamrud. No details	Hazarnao gang	Special references made to the Amir regarding the Hazarnao gang.
25th April ...	Attack on the tonga *chauki* at Matanni. Five ponies stolen.	„ „	„ „ „
26th April ...	Tonga pony station at Matanni raided ...	The Hazarnao gang, etc.	
9th May	Khassadar post at Smatzai attacked ...	Afghan Khassadars.	
9th June ...	Border Military Police, Kohat, fire on gang of outlaws; 1 captured.		
9th September ...	Murder on the Mullagori road	Mullagoris.	
September ...	Attack on grass-cutters at Matanni, one man killed, one rifle taken.	Zakka Khel Afridis.	

KHYBER AND PESHAWAR AND KOHAT BORDER—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1905—*cont.*			
20th September...	Villagers of Matanni robbed	Aka Khel and Sturi Khel.	
16th December ...	Lieutenant Mackie fired on near Jamrud	Mullagoris.	
22nd ,, ...	Raid on village of Banamari	Zakka Khel and outlaws ...	One outlaw shot.
31st ,, ...	Mullagori sepoy of Kohat Railway murdered near Jamrud.	Two Mullagori sepoys ...	Seven years' imprisonment inflicted.
January	Attack on the shop of a Hindu in Kohat District. Ram Singh, the owner, wounded.	Nine men led by a Zakka Khel.	
1906.			
3rd March ...	Kuchi sheep raided in Ningrahar ...	Sangu Khel refugees and Zakka Khel.	Settled through Malik Yar Muhammad.
21st March ...	Raid on village of Jogin. Theft of property valued at Rs. 15,700.	(1) Outlaws and others, resident in Afghanistan, and (2) Tarakzai Mohmands.	Amir informed regarding (1). Mohmands surrended 20 persons of whom 7 detained for trial.
9th April ...	Raid on village of Tangi	Zakka Khel, Mohmands, Utman Khel and others.	Utman Khel fined.
26th ,, ...	Mullagori contractor murdered in Railway Camp.	Mullagori	Murderer sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.
28th May ...	Attack on village of Shahab Khel ...	Zakka Khel.	

(2.)—KURRAM.

1899.			
29th November...	Raided a small flock of sheep belonging to Ghilzai *hamsayahs* living in Kurram.	Khoedad Khels, Khojal Khels.	
1900.			
3rd March ...	Cutting telegraph wire; two posts torn and 20 yards wire carried off.	Khani Khel Chamkannis.	
10th August ...	Shots fired at night into Sadda village ...	Massuzai.	
16th August ...	Sepoy of Kurram Militia shot	Kuki Khel, Afridis ...	Brother, and two other relatives, of murderer arrested, July 1901.
September ...	About 400 men raided village of Kharsin near Matun; two villagers killed and 300 cattle and 2,000 sheep and goats carried off.	Wazirs and Dauris.	
14th September	25 cattle carried off from Bonzala grazing-grounds.	Khoedad Khels.	
October	Small party carried off some cattle belonging to a Turi, near Darwazagai.	Jajis.	
October	Carried off seven flocks of sheep from some Ghilzai encampments near Matun.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
7th November ...	Large gang of raiders attacked some Ghilzais at Tor Obo in Khost; one killed on each side.	Wazirs.	
November ...	Raided Khadizai, in Khost; 60 cattle carried off.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
December ...	Stole three mules from main road in Kurrum.	Mastu Khel, Massuzai.	
8th December ...	Carried off flock of sheep from a Ghilzai encampment at Tor Obo, in Khost.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
8th December ...	Carried off 80 sheep and eight donkeys from Sheikhan, in Khost.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
1901.			
February ...	Carried off 120 cattle and 100 sheep from Gurbaz, in Khost.	Mahsud Wazirs.	
22nd February ...	Party of 30 men cut telegraph wire near Sadda.	Mastu Khel, Massuzai.	
25th February ...	Carried off 600 head of cattle from some Ghilzais near Matun; one Ghilzai killed.	Wazirs.	

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1901—*cont.*			
3rd March ...	Ineffectual raid on Ghilzai flocks near Tor Obo, in Khost; two Ghilzais and three Wazirs killed.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
7th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Hassan Khel, Wazir flocks; one Wazir killed.	Ghilzais.	
9th March ...	Party of Turis, carrying salt, attacked on road between Tutkai and Thal.	—	
March	Carried off 20 head of cattle from Khapianga, in Lower Kurram.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
13th March ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Darwazagai.	Jajis	Governor of Khost informed and requested to prevent recurrence.
25th March ...	Carried off Rs. 1,000 in cash from a Ghilzai *kafila* in Khost.	Hassan Khel, Wazirs.	
28th March ...	Strong gang completely looted Hindu caravan between Matun and Dawar; two Afghan sepoys, and one Hindu killed.	Wazirs.	
13th March ...	Carried off 100 sheep from Lakand, in Khost.	Madda Khel, Wazirs.	
28th March ...	Raided 20 head of Turi cattle from Darwazagai.	Jajis	Governor of Khost notified.
27th June ...	Raided 40 head of cattle from Paiwar villages.	Do.	
2nd July... ...	Raided nine bullocks and 14 sheep from Turi village of Kunj Alizai.	Muqbils.	
July	Attack on Ibrahimzai village; some villagers carried off.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
16th August ...	Attacked party of Khostwal residents of Inzrai, in lower Kurrum; one Khostwal killed and remainder looted of all they had.	Mohmit Khel, Wazirs.	
7th October ...	Carried off 128 sheep from Baliamin ...	Jajis	Governor of Khost notified.
November ...	Raided 10 head of cattle and some sheep from Tanni villages in Khost.	Kabul Khel, Wazirs.	
1902.			
8th February ...	Cutting telegraph wire in Kurrum ...	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
13th March ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
28th March ...	Raided 32 sheep from Turi village of Bugdi	Mangals	
19th April ...	Ineffectual raid on Turi cattle near Laka Tiga post.	Jajis.	
20th April ...	Large *lashkar* fired on labourers at work on Laka Tiga post.	Do.	Governor of Khost notified.
23rd April ...	Raided 23 head of cattle belonging to malik of Baliamin.	Do.	
3rd May	Ineffectual attempt to raid Turi cattle close to Kharlachi post.	Jajis.	
19th May ...	Gang of 80 men raided large number of cattle and sheep from Turi villages of Jalmai and Chasdiwan; most of animals recovered and 3 Jajis killed.	Jajis.	
July	Raided flock of sheep from Dargai, in Khost.	Mahmud Khel, Wazirs.	
8th August ...	Large gang attempted to raid cattle from Turi villages of Kharlachi and Shingak; 2 Turis, and 4 Muqbils, said to have been killed.	Muqbils	Governor of Khost notified.
August	Raided about 200 cattle from Khadizai, in Khost.	Wazirs.	
30th August ...	Raided into Kurram and carried off over Rs. 3,000 worth of property, killing one man.	Jajis, Muqbils.	
9th September ...	Raided 9 Turi bullocks	Jajis.	
September ...	Samana rifles patrol fire on raiders. One wounded and captured.	Khojal Khel Tori Khel.	
29th September...	Affair with Kurram Militia near Wali China.	Jajis.	
1903.			
January	Raided 20 camels from Ghilzais in Khost	Wazirs.	
3rd February ...	Large gang attempted to raid Ibrahimzai and Sadda villages; met Militia patrol from Sadda post on whom they fired; were finally driven off after engagement lasting 3 hours.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
15th March ...	Attacked party of Ghilzais on road between Chapri and Thal and carried off 180 sheep.	Zaimukhts.	
March	Attacked a Ghilzai camp in Khost, killed the Ghilzais and carried off 4 rifles and 120 camels.	Mahmud Khel, Wazirs.	

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1903—*cont.*			
20th April	Carried off a Hindu woman from just outside Sadda village and kept her till Rs. 1,100 was paid as ransom.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
4th August	Raided 80 sheep from Mulla Bagh in Kurram; 2 Turis seriously wounded.	Ningraharis	Naib-Hakim of Ningrahar informed.
September	Raided 300 cattle and sheep from Ningrahar.	Chamkannis.	
September	Raided a Shinwari village; killed and wounded several villagers and drove off some cattle.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
25th September	Raided 12 head of Turi cattle	Jajis.	
1904.			
11th February	Cut telegraph line between Ibrahimzai and Balish Khel.	Mastu Khel, Massuzais.	
8th March	Attempted to break into Sadda village; damaged parapet walls of new Sadda bridge.	Ditto.	
May	Carried off 4 Hindus, 1 Hindu woman, 1 mare, 9 donkeys laden with merchandise from main road near Chapri.	Mastu Khel, Masuzais	Four Hindus returned through efforts of *Jirga.*
7th September	Raided 15 donkeys from Turi woodcutters.	Muqbils.	
1st December	Raided 16 sheep from (Walai China) Turi village.	Jajis	Pursuit party caught 1 bullock belonging to Jajis.
8th December	Raid on cattle at Samir, one herdsman killed, one wounded.	Parachamkannis	*Vide* entry against 11th May 1905 below.
28th December	Deshera Dandar village raided. 40 donkeys looted.	Kurram outlaw and Jajis	Kurram outlaw reported to have been arrested by Governor of Khost, but not confirmed.
1905.			
January	Raided 40 Turi donkeys.	Jajis.	
18th January	Telegraph wire cut at Ibrahimzai. Attempted burglary of village-shots fired at Survey camp.	Parachamkannis	*Vide* entry against 11th May below.
16th March	Raid on Turi cattle at Shabak	Khattak outlaw and Khostwals.	Two raiders killed: subsequently 4 arrested by Governor of Khost.
22nd March	Mill burnt at Samir; five telegraph poles broken and telegraph wire carried off.	Chamkannis	*Vide* entry to 11th May below.
20th March	Raided 7 Turi donkeys and two raids on Kandar Nasti Kot.	Muqbils	One raider killed.
21st March	Damaged bridge on main road, 2 miles from Parachinar, and cut telegraph line.	Chamkannis	*Vide* entry to 11th May below.
25th March	Raid on cattle at Chapri	Zaimukhts	Two raiders captured.
4th April	Travellers raided at Kaddam Sapper	Afghan sepoys.	
5th April	Damaged Sadda bridge	Perachamkannis	*Vide* entry to 11th May below.
6th April	Shakar Kot raided	Jajis.	
8th April	Maru Khel raided	Jajis.	
12th April	Raided 10 head of cattle from Ahmadi Shama, in Lower Kurram.	Saifali, Wazirs.	
16th April	Ibrahimzai village surprised. All firearms, 2 boys and 1 woman carried off.	Massozais	*Jirga* called on to restore and pay fine of Rs. 1,000 (fine subsequently deducted from tribal allowances).
25th April	Raided 12 Jaji cattle and wounded some Jajis.	Turis.	
11th May	Cut telegraph line, and destroyed large number of newly-planted young trees. Saiad Abbas Ziarat.	Chamkannis	Many Chamkannis captured by *baramta*, fines paid.
13th May	Two women carried off to Khost from Alizai.	Khostwals, who had been residing in British territory.	
5th June	Sultan village raided. 1 man killed, 1 mule stolen.	Jajis	Gang arrested by Governor of Khost and sent to Kabul in chains.
10th June	Attempt to raid Taida village. 1 villager wounded.	Muqbils	Raiders repulsed.
15th June	Attempt to drive off cattle from Zehran.	Kharotis of Ningrahar	Ditto.
28th June	4 telegraph poles uprooted, telegraph wire broken, 400 young trees along road destroyed.	Parachamkannis and Gharbinas.	*Vide* entry to 11th May.
July	Raid on cattle at Gram and 2 men kidnapped at Alamsher. Between Sadda and Ibrahimzai.	Parachamkannis and Gharbinas.	*Vide* entry to 11th May.
1st July	Attempt to raid Hunza Khel encampment	Jajis	Raiders repelled, 1 killed.
21st July	1 boy carried off from Mata Sanga	Muqbils.	

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1905—*cont.*			
1st August ...	Large gang raided Turi hamlet of Mahmud Kala, killing several villagers and carrying off many women and children.	Muqbils.	
8th August ...	Raid on wood-cutters at Ahmadzai ...	Jajis	Orders issued to arrest any of the gang who enter Kurram.
13th August ...	Raided 47 Turi cattle	Jajis.	
18th August ...	Raid on crops at Sadda	Alisherzai	One raider wounded, maliks called on to give redress.
23rd August ...	Kurram Militia attacked by 70 armed Massuzai, after having arrested some armed thieves who fired on them. Between Ibrahimzai and Sadda.	Mastu Khel, Gar Massuzai	Massuzai ordered out of Kurram and prisoners dealt with according to law.
2nd September ...	Attempt to raid Kunj Alizai	Muqbils	Raiders repelled.
5th September ...	Raid on encampment at Alizai, 3 men killed and 2 mules carried off.	Khatak outlaw and Khostwals.	Governor of Khost addressed, no result.
15th September...	4 Bangashes fired on at Khattak Dand ...	Jajis.	
15th September...	Attempt to drive off cattle from Mahura	Jajis	Raiders repelled.
26th September...	House broken into at Bughdi	Jajis.	
27th September...	2 Turis killed by raiders at Wali China ...	Jajis.	
28th September...	2 men kidnapped at Shilozan	Samil Massuzai	*Jirga* called on to have the men released. Result apparently not reported.
1st October ...	Massuzai murdered at night outside Bisattu.	Jajis.	
3rd October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak ...	Wazirs.	
5th October ...	Attempt to raid Tangai	Khostwals	1 thief killed, 1 wounded.
19th October ...	Attacked Survey party near Shabak ...	Khostwals	Governor of Khost notified.
20th October ...	2 men kidnapped from Sadda	Zakka Khel, Afridis ...	Both escaped.
October ...	2 men kidnapped from Zeran	Parachamkannis	Many Chamkannis captured by *baramta*, fines paid.
31st October ...	Raid on woodcutters, 4 donkeys carried off, Tor Ghar Hill.	Jajis.	
16th November...	Raid on Bakhtawar, 40 goats and some property carried off.	Jajis	Pursuit party shot 1 raider and recovered goats.
November ...	Reported that despite letters to Governors of Aryob and Khost the Afghan subjects on the Kurram border persist in pulling down cairns and flag posts erected by British survey parties.		
15th December ...	Attacked Survey party near Kotkai ...	Jajis.	
31st December ...	Raided 20 Turi donkeys	Muqbils.	
1906.			
6th February ...	Raided 600 sheep and goats from Mangal kirris in Lower Kurram.	Khani Khel, Chamkannis.	
20th February ...	Cut telegraph line and destroyed young trees near Ibrahimzai.	Ditto.	
17th April ...	Raided 150 Turi sheep and goats, and killed 1 man and 1 woman.	Jajis.	

(3).—DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL.

1899.			
1st July	Two Levy sepoys, escorting postal runners, attacked on the Laorai pass; wounded them and took their rifles.	Gujars of Nari.	
17th September...	A ferry-boat, carried down by flood, burnt at Matkanai.	People of Matkanai (Utman Khels).	Fined.
29th „ ...	Lee-Metford and sporting rifle stolen from the relief (Chitral) column at Chakdara.	Unknown (probably Adinzai).	
9th October ...	Three Levy sepoys, escorting post, attacked: 1 killed; 1 wounded.	Najim, a robber, and others (probably Adinzai).	
12th „ ...	5 cattle drivers attacked at Shakot; wounded 4 (1 died afterwards) and robbed them of their money but left cattle.	Six men of Mardan sub-division, dependents of Sarbuland Khan of Palai.	

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1899—*cont.*			
1st November ...	The Chitral mail attacked near Minjawar; wounded 1 and killed another escort sepoy (one rifle taken).	Swat valley men (probably) (Nawab of Dir is supposed to be at the bottom of these raids on mails to throw suspicion on the Khan of Nawagai).	Neighbouring villages fined.
7th " ...	Attacked the Chitral mail between Sado and Robat. Two Levy sepoys of escort killed.	Unknown. (Tor Lalai supposed to be implicated.)	
11th December ...	Two thousands maunds of grass of a Commissariat agent burnt at Batkhela.	Unknown.	
16th " ...	Broke into a widow's house near Dargai; killed her and her 3 children and looted the house.	One Badrai of Shakot and four men.	Badrai and another man executed.
30th " ...	Stock of 1,000 maunds of grass burnt at Khar camp.	Unknown.	
1900.			
29th January ...	Attacked Afghan traders; killed 1 and wounded another near Totekan.	Totekan robbers	Four captured; 1 executed.
31st " ...	Madras sapper shot at Chakdara while on sentry at 2 a.m.: rifle and bayonet stolen.	Unknown.	
About 15th February.	Robbed the house of a zemindar, in the Talash valley.	Fourteen men, some of them servants of the Nawab of Dir.	
23rd February ...	Shot at and wounded a Sikh sentry of 26th Punjab Infantry at Khar, and escaped.	Rifle thief; tribe unknown.	
31st March ...	Killed Gul Mohammad Khan, Akhundzada of Munda at Mian Killi. A servant of Sahibzada Badshan Jan pursued him and was shot.	Tor Lalai (the outlaw) and 12 men.	Nawab of Dir ordered Utman Khels to give up Tor Lalai, but they refused. Tor Lalai murdered 5th July, 1900.
11th July ...	Made an attack on Ganbat and was repulsed.	Malik Akhan.	
24th " ...	Martini - Henry rifle stolen from the Nawab's workshops at Dir.	...	
27th August ...	Robbed Khataks of their salt, 10 miles west of Sado.	Shamozai Utman Khels ...	Salt subsequently returned.
25th September...	Shot Malik Painda Khan of Nasafa in the Talash valley.	Villagers of Badwan.	
1901.			
28th January ...	Robbed 2 Madras Sappers of their rifles on the road between Khar and Malakand.	Two Swat Kohistanis from Kalam.	Thieves caught.
2nd May... ...	Various quarrels between Palai and Than; crop-stealing and fighting.	Khan Khels	Parties fined Rs. 500 each. Leaders kept at Malakand.
2nd "	Crop-cutting, fighting and village burning	Nawab of Dir's *Jirgas* and the Shamozais.	Nawab contrite: says he will make proper settlement and punish his representative who broke an old compact with the Shamozais.
May	Stole 3 bayonets, 60 rounds small arms ammunition, and some uniform, from Kushalgarh.	Mamunds	One coat and 1 bayonet recovered.
4th July... ...	Stole a bag of flour and other articles from carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, near Pana Kot.	Men of Dir (probably).	
July	Fighting ending in submission to settlement. The *Jirgas* came in: the leader of one side was wounded while asleep and under British protection.	Aladand Khels	Sargand Khan, his brother, a nephew of Ghulam Haidar Khan of Dargai and several followers fined and imprisoned.
2nd September ...	Fought with men of Barun; killed Hamid Jan and 2 of grandsons of Fahm Jan of Barun, in Panjkora.	Shahzadai men (of Subah Khan).	Paid fine of Rs. 16,000 and allowed to return.
24th " ...	Carriers of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan, the Chitral contractor, robbed near the Laora pass.	Gujars	Nawab of Dir ordered property to be restored and offenders punished.
17th October ...	Captain James, 42nd Gurkhas, robbed of belt, sword, field glasses at Drosh.	Unknown.	
21st " ...	Martini-Henry rifle stolen from sepoy of 26th Punjab Infantry while doing hospital guard at Chakdara.	"	
12th November...	A *bania's* shop robbed at Khar, and *bania* wounded (shot through lung) the chaukidar who fired to catch them. The chaukidar died.	Servants of Maliks of Khar and Batkhela; also Hakim Khan, a refugee, from Kharki in Mardan.	
14th " ...	A bayonet stolen from 37th Dogras at Dargai.	Unknown.	
19th " ...	Mail attacked above Sado, and again near Warsak, but robbers repulsed.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1901—*cont.*			
November ...	Continued fighting between Nawab of Amb and the Amozai.	Nawab of Amb and Amozai	Warned by Commissioner and terms of peace arranged.
30th November...	Fight close to British camp (and killed 1 and wounded 10 men) over a land question.	Men of Dargai (rival factions).	Parties kept at Malakand; village fined 50 guns.
About 16th December.	The Native Assistant for Sam Ranizai robbed.	Kadir (a robber) and a gang	Captured and shot by the Dheri Alladand Jirga. Sharif Khan, who harboured the gang, sent to Peshawar to be under surveillance.
1902.			
7th January ...	Chitral mail fired on. A Levy sepoy killed and the runner wounded.	Ausa Khel and Nasruddin Khel.	Driven off, Nawab told to put a stop to this.
13th March ...	A Sikh chaukidar murdered	Mohmands from Peshawar district employed as coolies in Supply and Transport.	
13th April ...	Khatak coolies, who were quarrying for the bridgework, attacked and cattle taken.	Chakdara villagers (likely Ali Khels).	Cattle returned and Nawab asked to punish them. He fined them.
5th June ...	Badshah Khan of Landai (near Sado) shot dead.	Some of his relations (probably).	Nawab of Dir fined them, confiscated their lands and told Badshah's son to take the customary revenge.
15th ,, ...	A levy sepoy of Sado post, while he was on leave, shot dead in Arangi village.	Three Shamozai Utman Khel of Naranj.	(Trouble caused by holy men, who refuse to perform funeral rites—frequent occurrence.)
5th July ...	A Punjabi Musalman, who had been a coolie working at Chakdara, but was now going about begging, murdered on road near Malakand Levy Post.	Unknown.	
6th ,, ...	The Hindu's *dharmsala* pulled down; their well filled up; their religious books destroyed. Rs. 900 worth of damage done.	Mullas of Sam Ranizai ...	Security taken against future disturbance. *Jirgas* summoned and warned.
4th August ...	The 37th Dogras' washing stolen ...	Ghilzais from the nomad camp near Thana.	Pursued, dropped their loot: 7 were subsequently captured.
30th ,, ...	Came into 37th Dogra camp fired on, but escaped, 1 hit.	Robbers (tribe unknown).	
5th September ...	Three Adinzai travellers robbed, killed 1 and another wounded.	Probably men of Dir.	
11th & 12th September.	A crop watchman murdered and the father of one of our Levy Jemadars shot at next night; also Chitral contractor's carrier attacked and robbed.	Khan Khels.	
29th September	A 31st Punjab Infantry Rifle stolen ...	Mohmands (probably).	
4th December ...	Post runners fired on	Unknown.	
1903.			
13th February ...	Gul Mohammad Shah of Sado killed ...	Shamozais	Nawab asked to deal with it.
August	A trader attacked, robbed and wounded ...	Unknown	Nawab of Dir fined village.
,, ...	Went out armed to enforce their water claims in spite of Levy Jemadar warning them.	Khar villagers	Weapons confiscated.
8th September ...	The house of a Dir Levy sepoy set fire to	A Mulla of Kana Ghurband	
21st ,, ...	A trader's house broken into at Mian Killi	Dakaits from Jhar... ...	Explanations required from Nawab of Nawagai, etc.
9th November ...	The Chitral postal escort attacked. A Dir Levy sepoy shot.	Gang of armed men of Kilagai and Charmung.	
20th ,, ...	Attacked the Chitral postal escort, but were overpowered and caught.	Four Utman Khels and a Mohmand of Usakai.	
15th ,, ...	Rs. 3,000 abstracted from the guard treasure box at Malakand.	Usakai	Thieves caught.
December ...	Hindus of Khar and others robbed on the road between Mundah and Jhar.	Shamozais	
,, ...	Broke their promise and began faction fighting, killed and wounded several, including a small girl.	Ranizai villagers	Guns confiscated. *Jirga* decided that blood money could not be taken as fight was factional. Security taken.
1904.			
15th January ...	A house broken into and one man shot at Mian Killi.	Shamozais.	
16th March ...	Raid on Jalala; destroyed the head of the main water-channel in Thana.	Musa Khels and Shamozais	A revenue collector of Dir, who headed the raid, removed.
27th July ...	Raiding on the Chitral road near Sado and thereabouts.	Miangul Jan, son of the Nawab of Dir.	Nawab of Dir went out to punish him, but forgave him, under pressure from Agent; takes the Adinzai district from his son.

DIR, SWAT, BAJAUR AND CHITRAL—*continued.*

Date.	Nature of outrage.	Clan or section implicated.	Reparation exacted.
1904—*cont.*			
31st October ...	Three Hindu and 2 Musalman merchants robbed, killed and their bodies thrown into a well, at Shakrat.	Shamozai servants of Miangul Jan.	
23rd November ...	Nawab of Nawagai comes to help Miangul Jan, and breaks his agreement with British Government by attacking Dir territory, but is beaten.	Nawagai men.	
16th December ...	Storts raiding on the death of the Nawab of Dir, his brother-in law.	Saiyid Ahmad Khan.	
1905.			
8th January ...	Two murders in Khan Khel limits ...	Khan Khels	Found guilty and shot by the Jirga.
December 1904 January 1905 April ...	Raids and counter-raids, and general disturbance due to the death of the Nawab of Dir, 8th December, 1904.	Numerous tribes.	
April	Regimental property stolen from the parade ground at Chakdara by night.	6 Adinzais	Caught and tried by Khan Khel Jirga.
April	Fight over wood and grass near Thana; 8 casualties.	Musa Khels and Khan Khels.	
May	Houses of two *Maliks* burned for receiving allowances from Government.	Gud Mulla	
July	Robbery and violence on the Dir road ...	Dir Levy sepoys concerned	Case handed over to Khan Khel Jirga.
August	Robbery under arms, between Dargai and Malakand.	Three men (tribe unknown)	Culprits escaped.
24th August ...	One of a party of traders attacked, robbed and killed in Sam Ranizai country.	Unknown	
30th August ...	Raid on graziers at Rumbar, Chitral: 200 sheep and goats carried off.	Thieves from Afghan territory.	Amir's representative written to: result not reported.
8th September ...	Destroyed a telegraph pole and broke the line.	Unknown, probably Mians	Damage only charged against villages, because their first offence.
2nd October ...	Rifle bolt taken from the Chitral reliefs.	Unknown	
8th „ ...	Faction fighting at Batkhela; several *maliks* killed; *road traffic stopped* to Malakand.	...	
16th „ ...	Lee-Enfield rifle stolen from 1st Gurkha camp.	...	Steps taken to prevent its leaving the country.
16th „ ...	Cash box extracted from the post chest ...	...	Villagers fined and box found by them almost intact.
31st „ ...	Rifle stolen from 1st Gurkhas on the march.	Pathan rifle thief	Dargai fined.
3rd November ...	The mail attacked; 3 Dir Levy (escort) men killed.	Gujars from Asmar ..	1 killed, rest escaped.
th December ...	Quarrelled and killed 4 and wounded 9 ...	Shamozais and Swatis ...	Fined.
1906.			
31st January ...	Theft of timber from a bridge	...	Fined.
29th „ ...	Bags of grain stolen from railway enclosure.		
29th „ ...	2 buffaloes stolen from the Military Bazaar.	...	Thief tried by jirga and shot.
31st „ ...	Caused a fire in a Hindu's house and great loss.	Robbers.	
8th March ...	Fired on an unarmed deputation of Sultan Khels.	People of Agra, Utman Khels.	
March ... April ...	Faction fighting continued between Badshah Khan (Khan of Dir) and his uncle, brother, and others (January 1905).	Numerous tribes.	

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF RAIDS COMMITTED BY ZAKKA KHELS DURING THE SIX MONTHS FROM AUGUST, 1907, TO FEBRUARY, 1908.

(1.) *In the Peshawar District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
1	Raid at Patwar Bala.	24th October, 1907.	No information received ...	Nil.	Mathra Police Station, 1½ miles ... ... District police proceeded to the spot immediately upon receipt of report to investigate. Border Military Police at Shahgai distance about 3 miles, were not informed of the raid until 8 hours after the raid. Interception impracticable.	Nil.	No co-ordination possible in this case. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, Rs. 52 worth.
2	Raid at Pabbi	27th October, 1907.	Ditto. ...	Nil.	Taru Police Station, 3 miles ... ... Information reached Peshawar at 6 p.m. 40 Police Constables were at once despatched in tumtums to Badbher to intercept raiders. Border Military Police posts were warned by telephone and the outer line Fort Mackeson to Bara was patrolled. The Police party, which also started from the city towards Badbher, encountered the raiders about 1½ miles beyond the city on the Badbher road at about 1 a.m Two Constables were wounded and one was killed. One raider was mortally wounded. All stolen property (save some cash), *viz.*, two horses and clothing, value Rs.7-10-0, was recovered. Upon receipt of first report Military authorities were informed, and as a result reinforcement of the Military detachment at Pabbi was despatched by the 7 o'clock evening train.	Sergeant Craufurd, 1st Mule Corps, encamped at Pabbi, took 10 sepoys of the 45th Sikhs, with three Police Constables, and pursued the raiders, but without success. On receipt of further information at 9 p.m. that the raiders intended to attack another village, military assistance was invoked. 30 sepoys were sent in tumtums to Phandu, 15 to Pakha, and 15 down the Grand Trunk Road. These started about 11 p.m. Detachment of Gordon Highlanders at Jalozai arranged escort for mail tonga between Jalozai and Pabbi.	See columns 6 and 7.
3	Affair at Bara Fort.	20th November, 1907.	On 20th November, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, telegraphed to Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, by letter that the Zakka Khel gang was meditating a raid in the Peshawar District. No precise information was received as to the direction in which the raid might be expected to take place.	All Border Military Police posts were warned to be on the alert. The District Police were similarly informed.	Bara Fort Border Military Police, 200 yards from scene of affair. Firing was heard at Sarband village, about one mile distant from Fort. Border Military Police party turned out of post at once, and was waylaid at a bridge 200 yards from the Fort. In the fight which ensued one Lance-Naik and one sowar were killed and two sepoys were wounded out of 16 men. One raider was wounded and subsequently succumbed. Raiders retired towards Ilm Gudr pursued by Border Military Police party and village *chigha.* On receipt of news of affair in Peshawar by telephone three Native Officers and 30 sepoys of the Border Military Police were despatched at 8 p.m. by tumtums to Bara to reinforce post and to assist in pursuit. Raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	None invoked, as not practicable.	No property was carried off.

4	Raid near Matanni.	25th November, 1907.	No information received. But for some days previously vague rumours had been received that an attempt upon the Burj Ladaur Border Military Police post was possible.	The strength of the Burj Ladaur Post was increased from 7 to 12 men on 21st November, 1907, and the neighbouring Border Military Police posts and Matanni Police Station were warned to be on the alert.	Matanni Police Station, 2 miles ... ... The raiders appear to have formed two parties. One party carried off a large number of goats from the Maira in the afternoon. This was not reported till later. The other party attacked the Burj Ladaur Post about 7 p.m. The post replied and succeeded in keeping the raiders at bay, no loss occurring on either side, until the arrival of a Border Military Police party from Fort Mackeson, the village *chighas* of Matanni and Adezai, and some Police from the Matanni Police Station. Whole party, including another Border Military Police party from Garhi Jani, pursued the raiders, but the raiders made good their escape in the darkness.	None invoked, as no news of the attack was received till the following morning.	73 goats were recovered by their owners on ransom from Zakka Khels in Bazar Valley. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss of goats.
5	Raid on sheep of Achini Payan.	3rd December, 1907.	Nil.	Nil.	Burj Hari Singh Police Station and Kacha Garhi Border Military Police, each about 4 miles. No report of the raid was received till the next day, so no action was possible. The village *chigha* had gone in pursuit, but never came up with the raiding party.	Nil.	Political Agent, Khyber, informed of the loss of 70 sheep.
6	Raid at Masho Khel.	5th December, 1907.	Nil. It was generally rumoured that Multan and his gang were bent on raiding as usual.	As a result of the Bara affair of 20th November, 1907, one company of the 57th Rifles under two British Officers had been located in the Bara fort since 25th November, 1907. One company of a Native regiment was also at Badbher for training. Two other companies of Native troops were ready in Peshawar in case of need. Signalling communication between Bara and Badbher and Peshawar was arranged.	Bara Fort, 3 miles ... ... The raiders attacked a Hindu's house at about midnight. The Hindu was shot dead. The village *chigha* with 15 Government rifles pursued the raiders. A party of the 57th Rifles and some Border Military Police on hearing the firing turned out of the Bara Fort and proceeded towards Masho Khel, leaving two picquets at certain places. This party met the village *chigha*, and by an unfortunate mistake in the matter of recognition the *chigha* fired two shots at the party, wounding one Lance-Naik. The party then went on in pursuit of the raiders towards Ilim Gudr, but the raiders had escaped in the darkness.	See column 6	See columns 6 and 7. Political Agent, Khyber, informed as to loss, which was insignificant.
7	Raid on Transport post at Jalozai.	3rd January, 1908.	Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, received information from Political Agent, Khyber, and Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, respectively on 2nd January, 1908, that a strong party of raiders was likely to enter the Peshawar District. This information was confirmed by informers in Peshawar, and it was said that Kaggawalla, a village near Badbher, was likely to be attacked.	All Border Military Police posts and Police Stations were warned. 30 Police Constables were despatched to Kaggawala. The Khyber Rifles sent a strong detachment to the Kajurai plain. The arrangement referred to in this column under No. 6 had been abandoned by General Officer Commanding's orders.	This raiding party came unexpectedly across 41 Government mules at Jalozai and attacked the post, wounded one Duffadar and one Drabi, and carried off all the mules at about 8 p.m. They made off in a south-easterly direction. Shamshattu Border Military Police Station, distant 7 miles. See column 7.	Invoked at 11 p.m. upon receipt of information. Available at about 1.30 a.m. A squadron of Cavalry proceeded to Matanni and two companies, Native Infantry, picketted the Kohat and the Bara roads. Failure to intercept raiders due in the main to lateness in receiving information, the first information being a deferred telegram despatched from Pabbi at 9.17 p.m. by the Zaildar.	39 of the 41 mules were recovered through the Aka Khels and the Border Military Police.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom and to whom communicated.	Action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	Distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
8	Attempt at Kacha Garhi.	24th January, 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Kacha Garhi Border Military Police Post, 600 yards from Kacha Garhi Railway Station. The raiders attacked the Kacha Garhi Railway Station intending to ambuscade the Border Military Police party. which it was anticipated would turn out of the post on hearing the shots. The Border Military Police post contained 11 men only, and consequently, and in accordance with orders, did not turn out. The raiders then made off across the border. Owing to the telephone between Kacha Garhi and Peshawar being out of order, information of the raid was not received until a Railway telegram from the Station Master reached the Deputy Commissioner at 12.10 a.m. The Station Master was also unable to get a telegram through to Jamrud until still later. The Khyber Rifles turned out by 1.45 a.m., but it was then too late to intercept the raiders. Failure was due to the temporary non-working of the telephone and the difficulty the Station Master experienced in getting his Railway telegrams through to Peshawar and Jamrud.	Nil.	Nil.
9	Raid on Peshawar City.	28th January, 1908.	On 28th January, 1908, Political Agent, Khyber, reported verbally that he had definite information that the Zakka Khel gang had spent the previous night at a ziarat near Dag Ismail Khel, and that the gang intended to raid the house of Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid Khan at Badrashi, a village close to the Nowshera Cantonment.	Political Agent, Khyber, himself went down to Nowshera and made arrangements with the General Officer Commanding there for the troops to turn out immediately any firing was heard. In Peshawar the whole of the road from Peshawar City to Kohat Pass was picketted by the Military. Ditto the Peshawar-Bara road. Border Military Police held the Railway line and the Grand Trunk Road about 3 miles below the City Station. Police held the country between the City Station and Nisatta road.	The City Police Station, distant 220 yards from the scene of the raid. So far from a raid occurring at Badrashi, the gang attacked the Andarshahr quarter of the Peshawar City shortly before midnight. The City Police were under strength owing to other arrangements made in view of the report that Badrashi would be attacked. Some 50 Police from the stations, patrols and fixed points came to the scene. Firing was heavy upon both sides. Three Constables were shot, of whom two subsequently died. The nearest City gates were held in force, but the raiders escaped through the famous Mohabbat Khan Mosque, and by the aid of ladders escaped over the city wall. A party of Border Military Police of 1 Subadar and 18 men came to the scene from the Border Military Police lines, but arrived too late to be of any assistance. With the exception of the Military Cavalry patrol down the Peshâwar-Jamrud road (see column 7), it was impossible to attempt to intercept the raiders, as the Military garrison, the Police and Border Military Police were all reduced to very low numbers by the arrangements described in column 5.	See column 5. The arrangements detailed there were made and carried out by sunset. In addition 100 sowars of the Native Cavalry were held in readiness to proceed before sunrise to Matanni. In addition, upon information of the raid being received, the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police obtained the assistance of 160 sowars of the Native Cavalry, who turned out by 2 a.m. and picketted the Peshawar-Jamrud road, endeavouring to intercept the raiders. The Khyber Rifles at Jamrud were informed by urgent telegram by the Superintendent of Police by 2 a.m. The Khyber Rifles sowars turned out and attempted to intercept the raiders, but did not come upon them.	See columns 5, 6, and 7.

10	Raid at Tirahi Bala.	3rd February 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Police Station Mathra, 6 miles. No report of the affair was made till 9 a.m. the following morning. Consequently no steps could be taken towards intercepting the raiders. One raider was shot, and died subsequently in hospital.	Nil.	Nil.
11	Raid at Adezai	5th February, 1908.	Nil.	Nil.	Matanni Police Station, 2 miles. Raid took place at 1 a.m. Report was not made to Police Station, Matanni, till 5 a.m. Border Military Police at Fort Mackeson heard firing, and at once proceeded to try and cut off raiders at Toti Khan Talab, but saw nothing of them.	Nil. News was not received in Peshawar until 2 a.m., when it was too late to invoke Military assistance.	Nil.

PESHAWAR,
The 17*th February*, 1908.

(2.) *In the Kohat District (prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid by whom, and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon it was invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
1	Raid on Samarai village.	5th October, 1907.	Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, received information of the intended raid from the Subadar-Major of Samana Rifles, who was in Tirah, 24 hours before the occurrence, and communicated to the Commandant, Samana Rifles. From subsequent enquiries it appears that the raiders had actually entered the district before the Deputy Commissioner received notice of the intended raid. They had in all probability concealed themselves on the Ghozar hill south of Hangu and Ibrahimzai.	The Commandant, Samana Rifles, and Border Military Police and Samana Rifles posts were warned to be on the look out for the raiding party. All the available men of the Samana Rifles and Border Military Police were turned out and held likely routes in to the district.	Border Military Police and Samana Rifles turned out, but did not come across with the raiders. The nearest post is Hangu, 13 miles distant from the scene of the attack. The time of the raid was 7 p.m., but information did not reach Hangu till 10 a.m. on the following morning, too late to admit of the raiding party being intercepted, although pursuit parties of Border Military Police and Samana Rifles were sent out from Hangu. The raiders apparently retreated with the greater expedition, crossing the border between the Muhammadzai and Alizai posts at an unexpected point, just missing the Border Military Police of Kohat and of the Muhammadzai Post, who were holding the Oblan Pass 2 miles or so to the north.	Not invoked.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Raids, Attacks, &c.	Date of occurrence.	The first information received of the probability of the raid, by whom, and to whom communicated.	The action taken upon that information to prevent a raid where information was received prior to the raid.	The distance of the nearest Police post from the scene of the raid, the conduct of the Border or other Police at the time of the raid, and the action taken to intercept the raiders on their return, with cause of failure.	The co-operation of Military forces, how soon itwas invoked, and how soon it was made available.	The co-ordination of the forces available, and the efforts made to recover stolen property.
2	Raid at Lachi ...	13th November, 1907.	No information was received.	—	200 yards from Police Station, Lachi. The villagers, the Police, and a party of Border Military Police opened fire on raiders and dispersed them.	The 56th Rifles picketted the line near Hangu and shot one raider dead on their retreat.	Property worth Rs. 23-12-0 recovered through 56th Sikhs.
				The facts are as follow. The raiding party had probably been lying in the Khatak hills a day or so before they delivered their attack on Lachi. They had previously cut the wire between that village and Kohat, but the Post Master managed to get off a wire *viâ* Bannu, which reached the Deputy Commissioner at 12 a.m. Meanwhile the raiders had looted a Hindu's shop, but were unable to do much damage, as they were hampered by a rifle fire directed against them from a commanding position by some of the villagers. Finally, withdrawing from the village, they proceeded up the road to the Manduri Bridge, where they were dividing the loot, when three tumtums containing Border Military Police drove up. These Police were going to Banda Daud Shah for a purpose unconnected with the Lachi raid, of which they were ignorant. The raiders stopped the first tumtum and shot dead three of the four men in it, wounding the fourth. The men in the tumtums behind them came up and engaged the raiders, who retreated after having possessed themselves of the four rifles of the men in the first tumtum. The survivors did not pursue the raiders partly owing to the darkness, and because they could not leave their wounded companion. As to the action taken to intercept the raiders. The nearest Border Military Police or Military station from Lachi is Kohat, 17½ miles off. Major Waterfield and the Commandant, Border Military Police, at once proceeded to the spot after the receipt of the Post Master's wire, and on arriving there at about 1 p.m. wired to the 56th Rifles at Hangu to hold the line of hills below Hangu; also to the Military authorities at Kohat to turn out the Cavalry; while the Kohat Border Military Police were directed to warn the nearest posts and to block the routes into Tirah. Parties of the Samana Rifles which were operating in the Khatak hills towards Samarai and Walai were warned, and directed to move in the direction of Samarai Kotal. Later on Mr. Donald organized a series of village *chighas* as far as Ibrahimzai. The raiders escaped the net drawn thus closely round them by breaking up into small parties and slinking through after nightfall; but in doing so they lost one of their men, who was shot by a picquet of the 56th Rifles.			
3	Dacoity at Kachi Marai.	25th November, 1907.	Political Agent, Khyber, informed Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, of the intended raid two days before the occurrence. The information was of a very indefinite nature, being merely to the effect that 60 Zakka Khels intended to raid in the Kohat District. Nothing was said as to the probable objective.	A party of 15 Samana Rifles was sent to each of the posts at Marai and Kachi, and half troop of 23rd Cavalry to Marai and another half troop to Alizai. Villagers also were warned to turn out *chighas* if they heard firing.	The Samana Rifles, Border Military Police and Military drove the raiders back towards the hills west of Marai with the result of two casualties of raiders. One Pass-made Martini also was captured from the raiders.	See column 5	See column 5. The ornaments taken from the women were found in a leather bag which had been dropped by the raiders.
			The raiding party was first seen in the broken country between the Kachi and Marai posts. They were then engaged in looting some women of their ornaments. A Border Military Police sowar in *mufti* rode up to them, and on seeing what was going on turned and galloped to the Kachi Post. Information was sent from there to Marai, and the garrisons of both posts and a detachment of Cavalry which had been stationed at Marai, together with *chighas* from both villages, turned out in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting off some of the raiders, who would probably have been destroyed to a man had night not come on.				

EAST INDIA (PRESS ACT).

FULL TEXT OF INDIAN PRESS ACT, VII. OF 1908.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN and SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and
32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1908.

[Cd. 4152.] *Price ½d.*

EAST INDIA (PRESS ACT).

FULL TEXT OF INDIAN PRESS ACT, VII. OF 1908.

Telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 11*th June,* 1908.

Your telegram of 10th June. Following is full text of Press Act VII. of 1908:—

"Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of incitements to disorder and to other offences in newspapers; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

"1. (*1.*) This Act may be called the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908.

"(*2.*) It extends to the whole of British India.

"2. (*1.*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

"(*a*) 'Magistrate' means District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate;

"(*b*) 'Newspaper' means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news;

"(*c*) 'Printing press' includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils, and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

"(*2.*) Save as herein otherwise provided, all words and expressions in this Act shall have the same meanings as those respectively assigned to them in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"3. (*1.*) In cases where, upon an application made by order of, or under the authority of, the Local Government, a Magistrate is of opinion that a newspaper printed and published within the Province contains any incitement to murder, or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, such Magistrate may make a conditional order declaring the printing press used, or intended to be used, for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or upon premises where such newspaper is, or, at the time of printing of the matter complained of, was, printed, and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall in such order state the material facts, and call on all persons concerned to appear before him, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, to show cause why the order should not be made absolute.

"(*2.*) A copy of such order shall be fixed on some conspicuous part of the premises specified in the declaration made in respect of such newspaper under Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or of any other premises in which such newspaper is printed, and the affixing of such copy shall be deemed to be due service of the said order on all persons concerned.

"(*3.*) In cases of emergency or in cases where the purposes of the application might be defeated by delay, the Magistrate may, on or after the making of a conditional order under Sub-section (*1*), make a further order *ex parte* for the attachment of the printing-press or other property referred to in the conditional order.

"(*4.*) If any person concerned appears and shows cause against the conditional order, the Magistrate shall take evidence, whether in support of or in opposition to such order, in the manner provided in Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

1000 Wt 7346 6/08 D & S 6 32674

"(*5.*) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper contains matter of the nature specified in Sub-section (*1*), he shall make the conditional order of forfeiture absolute in respect of such property as he may find to be within the terms of the said sub-section.

"(*6.*) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, he shall set aside the conditional order of forfeiture, and the order of attachment, if any.

"4. (*1.*) The Magistrate may by warrant empower any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector to seize and detain any property ordered to be attached under Section 3 (*5*) wherever found, and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

"(*a*) where the newspaper specified in such warrant is printed or published, or

"(*b*) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

"(*c*) where any copy of such newspaper is kept for sale, distribution, publication, or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

"(*2.*) Every warrant issued under Sub-section (*1*), so far as it relates to the search, shall be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search warrants by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"5. Any person concerned who has appeared and shown cause against a conditional order of forfeiture may appeal to the High Court within 15 days from the date when such order is made absolute.

"6. Save as provided in Section 5, no order duly made by a Magistrate under Section 3 shall be called in question in any court.

"7. Where an order of forfeiture has been made absolute in relation to any newspaper, the Local Government may by notification in the local official gazette annul any declaration made by the printer or publisher of such newspaper under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and may by such notification prohibit any further declaration being made or subscribed under the said Act in respect of the said newspaper, or of any newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, until such prohibition be withdrawn.

"8. Any person who prints or publishes any newspaper specified in any prohibition notified under Section 7 during the continuance of that prohibition, shall be liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed by Section 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

"9. All proceedings under this Act shall be conducted so far as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

"10. No proceedings taken under this Act shall operate to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any act which constitutes an offence under any other law."

EAST INDIA (PROCLAMATIONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 November 1908;—*for*,

"COPIES of the PROCLAMATION of the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, to the PRINCES and PEOPLES of INDIA, of the 2nd day of November 1908, and the PROCLAMATION of the late QUEEN VICTORIA of the 1st day of November 1858, to the PRINCES, CHIEFS, and PEOPLE of INDIA."

India Office,
13 November 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Mr. Eugene Wason.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *November* 1908.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

324.

[Price ½d.]

PROCLAMATION by the QUEEN IN COUNCIL to the PRINCES, CHIEFS, and PEOPLE of INDIA (published by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL at ALLAHABAD, November 1st, 1858).

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, We have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to take upon Ourselves the Government of the Territories in India heretofore administered in trust for Us by the Honorable East India Company:

Now, therefore, We do by these Presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, We have taken upon Ourselves the said Government; and We hereby call upon all Our Subjects within the said Territories to be faithful, and to bear true Allegiance to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom We may hereafter, from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the Government of Our said Territories, in Our name and on Our behalf:

And We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of Our right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be Our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over Our said Territories, and to administer the Government thereof in Our name, and generally to act in Our name and on Our behalf, subject to such Orders and Regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State:

And We do hereby confirm in their several Offices, Civil and Military, all Persons now employed in the Service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to Our future pleasure, and to such Laws and Regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by Us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and We look for the like observance on their part.

We desire no extension of Our present territorial Possessions; and while We will permit no aggression upon Our Dominions or Our Rights, to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the Rights, Dignity, and Honour of Native Princes as Our own; and We desire that they, as well as Our own Subjects, should enjoy that Prosperity and that social Advancement which can only be secured by internal Peace and good Government.

We hold Ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian Territories by the same obligations of Duty which bind Us to all Our other Subjects; and those Obligations, by the Blessing of Almighty God, We shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, We disclaim alike the Right and the Desire to impose our Convictions on any of Our Subjects. We declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in any wise favored, none molested or disquieted by reason of their Religious Faith or Observances; but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law: and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or Worship of any of Our Subjects, on pain of Our highest Displeasure.

And it is Our further Will that, so far as may be, Our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in Our Service, the Duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the Natives of India regard the Lands inherited by them from their Ancestors; and We desire to protect them in all Rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and We will that generally, in framing and administering the Law, due regard be paid to the ancient Rights, Usages, and Customs of India.

We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious Men, who have deceived their Countrymen, by false reports, and led them into open Rebellion. Our Power has been shewn by the Suppression of that Rebellion in the field; We desire to shew Our Mercy, by pardoning the Offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of Duty.

Already in one Province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the Pacification of Our Indian Dominions, Our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of Pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who, in the late unhappy Disturbances, have been guilty of Offences against our Government, and has declared the Punishment which will be inflicted on those whose Crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of Our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

Our Clemency will be extended to all Offenders, save and except those who have been, or shall be, convicted of having directly taken part in the Murder of British Subjects. With regard to such, the Demands of Justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

To those who have willingly given asylum to Murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in Revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but in apportioning the Penalty due to such Persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance; and large indulgence will be shewn to those whose Crimes may appear to have originated in too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing Men.

To all others in Arms against the Government, We hereby promise unconditional Pardon, Amnesty, and Oblivion of all Offence against Ourselves, Our Crown and Dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

It is Our Royal Pleasure that these Terms of Grace and Amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their Conditions before the First Day of January next.

When, by the Blessing of Providence, internal Tranquillity shall be restored, it is Our earnest Desire to stimulate the peaceful Industry of India, to promote Works of Public Utility and Improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all Our Subjects resident therein. In their Prosperity will be Our Strength; in their Contentment Our Security; and in their Gratitude Our best Reward. And may the God of all Power grant to Us, and to those in authority under Us, Strength to carry out these Our Wishes for the good of Our people.

PROCLAMATION of the KING-EMPEROR to the PRINCES and PEOPLES of INDIA, read by HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY in DURBAR at JODHPUR on the 2nd November, 1908.

It is now 50 years since Queen Victoria, my beloved mother, and my August Predecessor on the throne of these realms, for divers weighty reasons, with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the government of the territories theretofore administered by the East India Company. I deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and Peoples of India, in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken. Half a century is but a brief span in your long annals, yet this half century that ends to-day will stand amid the floods of your historic ages, a far-shining landmark. The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous, and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow; but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities, and of some three hundred millions of the human race, under British guidance and control has proceeded steadfastly and without pause. We survey our labours of the past half century with clear gaze and good conscience.

Difficulties such as attend all human rule in every age and place, have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience, with deep counsel and a resolution that has never faltered nor shaken. If errors have occurred, the agents of my government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them; if abuses have been proved, vigorous hands have laboured to apply a remedy.

No secret of empire can avert the scourge of drought and plague, but experienced administrators have done all that skill and devotion are capable of doing to mitigate those dire calamities of Nature. For a longer period than was ever known in your land before, you have escaped the dire calamities of War within your borders. Internal peace has been unbroken.

In the great charter of 1858 Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the government for the benefit of all resident therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material convenience and advance—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled.

The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved, and guarded; and the loyalty of their allegiance has been unswerving. No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested, or disquieted, by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed protection of the law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste, or to usages and ideas rooted in your civilisation; it has been simplified in form, and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of ancient communities slowly entering a new world.

The charge confided to my Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men now and for ages to come; and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful character of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

Unwilling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of Royal clemency and grace, I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar in 1903, the sentences of persons whom our courts have duly punished for offences against the law, should be remitted, or in various degrees reduced; and it is my wish that such wrongdoers may remain mindful of this act of mercy, and may conduct themselves without offence henceforth.

Steps are being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend the progress henceforward to be steadfast and sure, as education spreads, experience ripens, and the lessons of responsibility are well learned by the keen intelligence and apt capabilities of India.

From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship, and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. Administration will be all the more efficient, if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects, and with those who influence and reflect common opinion about it. I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you, and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian troops, and at the New Year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in substantial form this, my high appreciation, of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline, and their faithful readiness of service.

The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me, ever since my visit in 1875, the interests of India, its Princes and Peoples, have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time cannot weaken. My dear Son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales, returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land, and true and earnest interest in its well-being and content. These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and Line, only represent, and they do most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom.

May Divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good-will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time.

EAST INDIAN PRODUCTS (FOREIGN TARIFFS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 25 May 1908;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the approximate percentages of Import Duties levied in various countries on the principal articles exported from India, in continuation of the Return appended to the Fiscal Despatch of the Government of India of the 22nd day of October, 1902."

India Office,
17 June 1908.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(*Mr. Remnant.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1908.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Enclosure of Despatch No. 56 of 1907.

STATEMENT showing the APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES of IMPORT DUTIES levied in the UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, ITALY, RUSSIA, the UNITED STATES, and JAPAN, during the YEAR 1906–07, on PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED from INDIA.

(Approximate percentages calculated on Values at Ports of Export.)

Principal Articles.	United Kingdom.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia.	United States.	Japan.
Bristles and fibre for Brushes, &c.	Free	* †	Free	* †	Free	(5) †	—	* †	(8) *Free	* 10
Chemicals—Saltpetre	Free	—	—	Free	—	—	(17) * 9	—	(17) Free	(6) * 5
Coffee—raw	(19) 19	(53) * 55	(8) Free	(97) 98	(33) 33	*Free	* 109	—	*Free	* 55
Coir (Manufactures)	—	* †	(20)	(20) †	(20) †	(5) 5	(45) †	—	—	(20) * †
Coir (Matting)	Free	—	Free	63	45	—	85	—	Free	†
Coir (Fibre and Yarn)				36	Free	—	—	—		—
Cotton—										
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	(7) 3	(37) 59	Free	Free
Manufactures of	Free	* †	(20) * †	* †	(20) †	—	* †	—	(20) * †	* †
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—									(Crude)	
Drugs and Medicines	Free	* †	*Free	(20) * †	*Free	—	* †	* †	(20) Free	* 20
Opium	Free	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10) 11	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured—Cigars	(225) 262	* 682	* 163	* 923	(88) * 103	—	* 238	—	* 1,258	—
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—										
Cutch	Free	—	* †	Free	(7) 9	Free	* †	—	*Free	—
Indigo	Free	Free	*Free	Free	Free	*Free	*Free	(12) 25	Free	(15) 9
Myrabolams	Free	Free	Free	(9) 8	(36) 31	—	Free	(374) ·09	*Free	* 15
Other Sorts	Free	*Free	*Free	*Free	(16) †	—	*Free	(194) * †	*Free	(14) * †
Fodder, Bran and Cattle Food—										
Oilcake	Free	*Free	*Free	* †	(1) Free	—	—	—	—	* 5
Ricebran	Free	—	*Free	—	Free	—	—	—	—	—

Fruits and Vegetables—Cocoanut Kernel	Free	*Free	(10) 10	(20) Free	Free	(5) —	—	* 8	—	—
Grain and Pulse—										
Pulse	Free	—	Free	(32) 27	(34) 23	*Free	—	—	—	15
Rice not in the Husk	Free	(43) 32	Free	(46) 98	(43) 38	Free	(68) 95	(110) 148	(114) * 125	Free
Wheat	Free	—	Free	(46) 49	51	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sorts	Free	(38) * 27	Free	(32) 27	(42) * 19	—	(11) * 11	—	* †	* 15
Hemp, raw	Free	*Free	Free	Free	Free	*Free	Free	—	*Free	*Free
Hides and skins—										
Hides, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	* 4	(15) 15	* 3
Hides, dressed or tanned	Free	* 11	—	* 9	Free	—	* 9	—	Free	—
Skins, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	—	Free	—
Skins, dressed or tanned	Free	* 1	2	(3) * 3	*Free	*Free	—	—	(20) 20	(10) 10
Horns	Free	—	Free	Free	Free	—	—	—	*Free	—
Jute, raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	—	Free	(32) 52	Free	Free
Jute manufactures { Bags	Free	(20) 34	(10) Free	(20) 34	(20) 31	(5) 5	* 54	* 142	(20) 52	10
Jute manufactures { Cloth		29	*	* 25	34	* 5	—	* 121	20	
Lac (shell-lac)	Free	(20) Free	(20) * Free	(20) Free	(6) Free	Free	(20) 2	—	Free	(9) 16
Manures { Bones	Free	*Free	Free	Free	Free	—	*Free	—	—	Free
Manures { Oilcake		—	*Free	*Free	Free	—	—	—	—	Free
Metals, Manganese ore	Free	*Free	Free	Free	—	*Free	—	—	Free	—
Mica	Free	*Free	(5) * 5	(20) Free	Free	Free	* †	—	(63) 43	* 20
Oils—										
Paraffin wax	Free	—	Free	* 44	* 17	*Free	* 20	—	Free	10
Castor	Free	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* 17
Cocoanut	Free	—	* 1	(2) * 1	(4) 4	—	—	—	Free	—
Other Sorts { Linseed	*Free	—	—	(5) —	(19) —	—	—	—	(27) —	20
Other Sorts { Rape		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions	Free	(20) * †	†	†	(63) †	* †	(102) †	* †	(6) * †	* †
Seeds—										
Castor	Free	*Free	Free	Free	Free	*Free	Free	(16) —	—	* 15
Cotton	Free	—	*Free	Free	*Free	—	—	—	—	* 7
Ground-nuts (earth-nuts)	*Free	Free	Free	Free	(12) * 14	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed	Free	Free	Free	Free	(3) Free	Free	(29) 21	—	(16) —	* 15
Mawa or Mawra	Free	—	Free	Free	(13) * 15	—	28	* 13	—	—
Poppy	*Free	—	Free	Free	(9) 11	—	* 17	—	—	* 15
Rape	Free	(12) * 11	Free	Free	(30) 32	Free	(41) 23	—	—	* 10

NOTE.—Indicates that there was no trade.
* " " the trade was less than 50,000 Rupees.

† Indicates that the tariff rate is not available.
Figures in brackets are for 1902–03.

STATEMENT showing the APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES of IMPORT DUTIES levied in the UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, ITALY, RUSSIA, the UNITED STATES, and JAPAN, during the YEAR 1906–07, on PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED from INDIA.

(Approximate percentages calculated on Values at Ports of Export.)

Principal Articles.	United Kingdom.	Austria-Hungary.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Italy.	Russia.	United States.	Japan.
Seeds—*continued.*										
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	*Free	Free	Free	Free	(9) 9	—	(42) 23	* 7	—	9
Other Sorts	*Free	*Free	Free	(15) Free	(13) 8	—	* 15	* 53	* 30	* 15
Silk—										
Raw	Free	*Free	—	Free	—	—	*Free	—	Free	—
Manufactures of	Free	—	—	(20) †	—	—	—	—	* †	* 10
Spices { Pepper	Free	(53) 30	(15) 15	(154) 168	(46) 49	(3) * 5	(173) 176	(41) * 88	(3) Free	* 42
Spices { Ginger		* 44	—	*Free	* 99	—	—	—	Free	—
Sugar, unrefined	(56) 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	(91) 75	(100) * 169	*Free	(100) * 117	(21) 21	* 44	* 80	(246) 373	Free	* 35
Wood { Teak	Free	(3) *Free	10	(5) * 5	(20) 8	* Free	(38) * 2	—	(20) * Free	* 5
Wood { Sandal		—	—	Free	†	—	—	—	Free	—
Wool—										
Raw	Free	*Free	Free	Free	Free	—	*Free	—	(32) 93	Free
Manufactures—carpets	Free	* 14	* ·15	* 18	(6) * 4	* 5	* 19	—	(50) 50	* 40
General average	(19) 13	(6) 5	(1) ·05	(5) 5	(5) 6	(1) ·38	(11) 6	(127) 300	(10) 11	(1) ·27

NOTE.—Indicates that there was no trade.
* „ „ the trade was less than 50,000 Rupees.
† Indicates that the tariff rate is not available.
Figures in brackets are for 1902–03.

The general average is calculated as follows:—The total amount of duty levied by each country at the rates given above is reduced to so much per cent. on the total exports of the articles named above from India to that country.

In cases in which the tariff rate is not available and a † has been put instead of a figure, the old figure has been used in calculating the general average.

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